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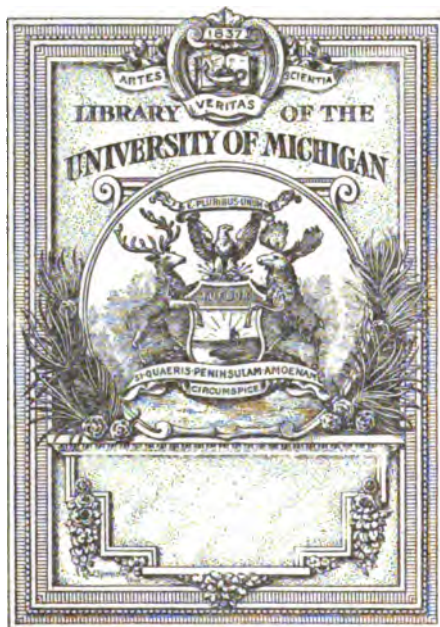
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Archæological Institute of America.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1891-92.

With the Reports of

CHARLES WALDSTEIN, PH. D., LITT. D., L. H. D., *Director*,

AND

WILLIAM C. POLAND, M. A., *Annual Director*.



CAMBRIDGE:

JOHN WILSON AND SON.

University Press.

1893.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

Managing Committee.

1891-92.

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1891-92.

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Direction of the School.

1882-1883.

Director : WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University.

1883-1884.

Director : LEWIS R. PACKARD, Ph. D., Hillhouse Professor of Greek in Yale University. (Died Oct. 26, 1884.)

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1886-1887.

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1887-1888.

Director : AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, Ph. D., Professor of Greek Archæology and Epigraphy in Columbia College.

1888-1889.

Director : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., Reader in Archæology in the University of Cambridge, England.

Annual Director : FRANK BIGELOW TARBELL, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago.

1889-1890.

Director : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Annual Director : S. STANHOPE ORRIS, Ph. D., L. H. D., Ewing Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the College of New Jersey.

1890-1891.

Director : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Annual Director : RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Dartmouth College.

1891-1892.

Director : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Annual Director : WILLIAM CAREY POLAND, M. A., Professor of the History of Art in Brown University.

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COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.
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Students.*

- LOUIS BEVIER (1882-83),† A. B. (1878) and A. M. (Rutgers College), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1881),
Associate Professor in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
- WALTER RAY BRIDGMAN (1883-84), A. B. (Yale College, 1881),
Professor in Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.
- CARLETON LEWIS BROWNSON (1890-92), A. B. (Yale University, 1887),
Tutor in Greek and Latin, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- CARL DARLING BUCK (1887-89), A. B. (Yale College, 1886), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1889),
Assistant Professor in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- N. E. CROSBY (1886-87), A. B. (Columbia College, 1883), A. M. (Columbia College, 1885),
Instructor in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.
- JOHN M. CROW (1882-83), A. B. (Waynesbury College), Ph. D. (Syracuse University),
Professor in Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. Died Sept. 28, 1890.
- WILLIAM LEE CUSHING (1885-87), A. B. (Yale College, 1872), A. M. (Yale College, 1882),
Head Master of the Westminster School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
- HERBERT FLETCHER DE COU (1891-92), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1888), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1890),
Instructor in Greek and Sanskrit in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- MORTIMER LAMSON EARLE (1887-88), A. B. (Columbia College, 1886), A. M. (Columbia College, 1887), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1889),
Instructor in Greek, Barnard College, New York City.
- THOMAS H. ECKFELDT (1884-85), A. B. (Wesleyan University, 1881),
Principal of the Friends' School, New Bedford, Mass.
- A. F. FLEET (1887-88), A. M., LL. D.,
Superintendent of the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.
- ANDREW FOSSUM (1890-91), A. B. (Luther College, 1882), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1887),
Professor of Greek in St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.
- HAROLD NORTH FOWLER (1882-83), A. B. (Harvard University, 1880), Ph. D. (University of Bonn, 1885),
Professor of Greek in the University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
- JOHN WESLEY GILBERT (1890-91), A. B. (Brown University, 1888), A. M. (Brown University, 1891),
Professor in the Payne Institute, Augusta, Ga.
- HENRY T. HILDRETH (1885-86), A. B. (Harvard University, 1885),
Assistant Professor of Greek in Brown University, Providence, R. I.
- W. IRVING HUNT (1889-90), A. B. (Yale College, 1886), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1892),
Tutor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

* The year of residence at the School is placed in a parenthesis after the name. Italics indicate students of the year 1891-92.

† Not present during the entire year.

- GEORGE BENJAMIN HUSSEY (1887-88),† A. B. (Columbia College, 1884), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1887),
Instructor in the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
- FRANCIS DEMETRIUS KALOPOTHAKES (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1888),
Student in the University of Berlin.
- JOSEPH MCKEEN LEWIS (1885-87), A. B. (Yale College, 1883).
Died April 29, 1887.
- GONZALEZ LODGE (1888-89),† A. B. (Johns Hopkins University, 1883), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1886),
Associate Professor in Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- FREDERIC ELDER METZGER (1891-92), A. B. (Pennsylvania College, 1888),
No. 119 North Potomac Street, Hagerstown, Md.
- WALTER MILLER (1885-86), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1884), A. M. (University of Michigan),
Professor in the Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, Cal.
- WILLIAM J. McMURTRY (1886-87), A. B. (Olivet College, 1881), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1882),
Professor in Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.
- BARKER NEWHALL (1891-92), A. B. (Haverford College, 1887), A. M. (Haverford College, 1890), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1891),
Instructor in Greek, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
- MISS EMILY NORCROSS, (1888-89), A. B. (Wellesley College, 1880), A. M. (Wellesley College, 1884),
Assistant in Latin, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
- MISS ANNIE S. PECK (1885-86), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1878), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1881),
No. 865 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
- JOHN PICKARD (1890-91), A. B. (Dartmouth College, 1883), A. M. (Dartmouth College, 1886),
Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1892),
Associate Professor in the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- Rev. DANIEL QUINN (1887-89), A. B. (Mt. St. Mary's College),
Professor in the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
- JOHN CAREW ROLFE (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1881), A. M. (Cornell University, 1884), Ph. D. (Cornell University, 1885),
Acting Professor in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- WILLIAM J. SEELYE (1886-87), A. B. (Amherst College, 1879), A. M. (Amherst College, 1882),
Professor in Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio.
- JOHN P. SHELLEY (1889-90), A. B. (Findlay University, 1889),
Professor in Grove College, Grove City, Pa.
- PAUL SHOREY (1882-83), A. B. (Harvard University, 1878) Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1884),
Professor in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- MISS EMILY E. SLATER (1888-89), A. B. (Wellesley College, 1888),
Professor in Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
- J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT (1882-83), Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1880),
Professor in Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

FRANKLIN H. TAYLOR (1882-83), A. B. (Wesleyan University),
Instructor in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

OLIVER JOS. THATCHER (1887-88), A. B. (Wilmington College, 1878), B. D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1885),
Professor in Alleghany Theological Seminary, Alleghany, Pa.

S. B. P. TROWBRIDGE (1886-88), A. B. (Trinity College, 1883), Ph. B. (Columbia College, 1886),
Architect, New York City.

HENRY STEPHENS WASHINGTON (1888-92),† A. B. (Yale College, 1886), A. M. (Yale University, 1888),
Student in the University of Leipzig.

JAMES R. WHEELER (1882-83), A. B. (University of Vermont, 1880), Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1885),
Professor in the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.

ALEXANDER M. WILCOX (1883-84), A. B. (Yale College, 1877), Ph. D. (Yale College, 1880),
Professor in the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.

FRANK E. WOODRUFF (1882-83),† A. B. (University of Vermont, 1875), B. D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1881),
Professor in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

THEODORE L. WRIGHT (1886-87), A. B. (Beloit College, 1880), A. M. (Harvard University, 1884),
Professor in Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.

CLARENCE HOFFMAN YOUNG (1891-92), A. B. (Columbia College, 1888), A. M. (Columbia College, 1889), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1891),
Instructor in Greek, Columbia College, New York City.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

To the Council of the Archæological Institute of America: —

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit to you the Report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, for the year from October 1, 1891, to October 1, 1892; and also the Reports of the Director, Dr. Charles Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor William Carey Poland, of Brown University.

During the past year the following persons have been enrolled as members of the School: —

Carleton Lee Brownson, A. B. Yale University (1887), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale, a member of the School also in 1890-91.

Herbert Fletcher De Cou, A. B. University of Michigan (1888), Elisha Jones Fellow of the same University.

Frederick Elder Metzger, A. B. Pennsylvania College (1888).

Barker Newhall, A. B. Haverford College (1887), Ph. D. Johns Hopkins University (1891).

Clarence Hoffman Young, A. B. Columbia College (1888), A. M. (1889), Ph. D. (1891), Prize Fellow and Alumni Prize-man of the same College.

In addition to these, Mr. Henry Stephens Washington (Yale, 1886), as in the three preceding years, spent a portion of the year in Greece in connection with the School, and conducted excavations at Phlius.

Mr. Thomas A. Fox, an architect of Boston, a former member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was admitted to the School as a special student, and rendered important services in the excavations at the Heraion, having charge (with Mr. Brownson) of the surveys and measurements for the plans of the ruins and the vicinity.

Professor L. H. Elwell of Amherst, Professor H. M. Reynolds of Yale, and Professor Edward D. Bosworth (Yale, '83) of Oberlin, spent portions of the year in Greece, and took occasional part in the exercises of the School, and joined in archæological excursions. Miss Chapin, Professor of Greek in Wellesley College, and a member of our Committee, visited the School later in the season.

The Reports of the Director and of the Annual Director give an interesting account of the work of the School during the year, and especially of the excavations.

The generous appropriation of \$2,500 by the Archæological Institute of America for excavations in Greece, under the supervision of the School, afforded the means for the employment of a larger number of men and carts than had been at our disposal in previous years. The Director of the School believes that

such use of a large mass of workmen is now shown to be economical, and more satisfactory than a small body of laborers.

In addition to the extensive excavations at the Heraion, of which the Director has published a preliminary account in the Thirteenth Report of the Archæological Institute, and in the Third Bulletin of the School, and the work at Sparta, which is of topographical importance, further investigation was made of the underground passage in the theatre at Sicyon, and of the theatre at Eretria, besides the work already mentioned at Phlius by Mr. Washington.

At Athens the relations between the different national schools of archæology and classical studies have been closer than ever before, and we have renewed occasion for acknowledgment of courtesies and favors from our friends in Greece.

The University of Chicago has joined the colleges associated in the active support of the School, and will be represented on the Managing Committee by Professor Hale, who has been a member of this Committee since May, 1885.

Professor B. I. Wheeler succeeds Professor Hale as the representative of Cornell University on this Committee.

At the November meeting of 1891, in accordance with their previous resolution, "that after October 1, 1892, the School shall have a permanent officer in residence in Athens during the entire school year, from October 1 to June 1," the Committee elected

Professor Frank Bigelow Tarbell, Ph. D., to be the chief executive officer of the School, with the title of Secretary, for a term of five years, beginning October 1, 1892. Professor Tarbell's accurate and penetrating scholarship, his experience as an instructor of Greek, — eleven years at Yale and three years at Harvard, — and his successful administration of the School as Annual Director in 1888–89, gave him peculiar qualifications for the post to which your Committee elected him. At the May meeting of the Committee, however, Professor Tarbell asked to be released from his engagement at the close of the school year, 1892–93, that he might accept a chair in the University of Chicago, to which he had been called.

The Committee also elected Dr. Waldstein Professor of Ancient Art, and by their direction a sub-committee, with Professor Norton as chairman, prepared the following resolutions to show their appreciation of Dr. Waldstein's eminent services: —

“The term of Dr. Charles Waldstein's appointment as Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens being about to expire, —

“*Resolved*, That the Managing Committee of the School desire to express to Dr. Waldstein their grateful sense of the high value of the services he has rendered to the School during these three years.

“*Resolved*, That they are aware that the School owes much to him for unofficial as well as for official services, and that for these they offer him their warm acknowledgments and thanks, while they recognize that to him is largely due the favorable regard in which the School is now held by the government of Greece and the learned community at Athens.

“Resolved, That the Committee trust that Dr. Waldstein may retain a close connection with the School as its Professor of Ancient Art, and that the pupils may continue to have the benefit of his animating and able instruction.”

The Council will remember that Dr. Waldstein's engagements at the University of Cambridge have prevented him from residing in Greece more than about three months of the school year.

The School having henceforth a permanent executive officer, residing in Greece through the entire school year, the principal duties of the representative of the supporting colleges in America naturally fall into the department of instruction rather than into that of administration; and the Committee voted to give the title of Professor, instead of Annual Director, to the instructor sent out annually from this country. The duties of the office are somewhat changed. The responsibility and burden of care will be less, but the dignity and importance of the position will remain essentially the same.

Professor I. T. Beckwith of Trinity College was invited to serve as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for the year 1892-93.

When Professor Beckwith felt constrained to decline this invitation, Professor John Williams White was elected to the position. But in the last week before sailing, Professor White was detained by the illness, followed by the death, of Mrs. White's mother.

Professor James R. Wheeler of the University of

Vermont kindly consented in September, on brief notice, to sail for Athens to serve as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for the year 1892-93. His archæological studies and his life in Athens as a member of the School during the first year of its organization, in 1882-83, have prepared him to be particularly useful at this time, and the Committee feel under heavy obligations to him for undertaking this service, at some personal inconvenience, owing to the brief time allowed for making arrangements for his absence from home.

Professor White has accepted the Committee's invitation to serve the School as Professor during the year 1893-94. To no one else is the School more indebted for its prosperity and its very existence, and his intimate acquaintance with the constitution of the School and its early history unite with his tact and exceptional attainments to make him a peculiarly valuable support to the administration of the School as it enters upon its new era under a permanent Director.

Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University has been elected Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for the year 1894-95.

The office of chief executive officer of the School becoming vacant through Professor Tarbell's resignation, the Committee unanimously elected Professor Rufus Byam Richardson (Yale, 1869), of Dartmouth College, to be Director of the School for a term of five years, beginning October 1, 1893. Professor

Richardson's successful administration of the School as Annual Director in 1890-91 is fresh in the minds of scholars at Athens, as well as of the Committee. His knowledge of the equipment and needs of American students, gained from his experience of twenty years as teacher at Yale, Indiana, and Dartmouth, together with his long residence in Germany and acquaintance with German scholarship, and his familiarity with the work to be done in Greece, all combine to give assurance of an able and altogether successful administration. The charms of life and study in Greece are manifest from Professor Richardson's consent to leave his honorable post at Dartmouth, where he has been esteemed and his instruction admired and enjoyed.

For the early years of its existence the School could promise no regular instruction to its students. It supplied them with a pleasant head-quarters and a valuable library for their use, and the Director gave advice and direction to their studies. Something was done in the way of instruction, but as long as the whole care of the School rested on the Director, and the students differed so widely in their preparation for study in Greece, few definite courses of lectures could be given. More and more, however, opportunities have opened before our students in the lectures and meetings of our own and the other national Schools, and in archaeological excursions and *giri*. Henceforth, with a Director resident in Greece throughout the entire school

year, and two Professors, the School expects to supply more regular instruction. Dr. Waldstein's lectures on Art will be continued next year, except as they may be interrupted by the care of excavations; and other courses will be conducted, as, for example, on Greek topography as related to ancient history, on old Greek life as illustrated by the monuments, on the light thrown upon ancient literature from what may be seen to-day in Greece, etc.

The Fifth Volume of the Papers of the School was published last July. The table of contents is printed on pages 51 and 52 of this Report.

Arrangements are making for taking casts from the principal objects of art which have been found in the course of the excavations conducted by the School. At the close of this Report (page 58) may be found a list of casts from objects found at the Heraion of Argos in the spring of 1892, which may be obtained from the chairman of the Committee on Publication.

The chairman of the Committee on Publication can furnish also the photographs catalogued on pp. 53-58, taken by Dr. Clarence H. Young, a member of the School during the year 1891-92.

The Annual Director mentions gifts of books which have been received for the library of the School. Thanks are due also to Mr. Henry S. Washington for his gift of more than a hundred photographs, which he had taken in Greece and in Asia.

The last instalment has now been paid on the debt of the School for its building.

The summary of the financial statements for the first ten years of the School's existence (page 44) shows receipts of \$45,887.89, and expenses of \$45,403.53, leaving a balance of \$483.36. This account does not include the gifts of more than \$25,000 for the building, nor that of the land by the Greek government, nor the special gifts of staircase, windows, mantelpieces, etc., as enumerated on page 42 of the Eighth Report. The permanent Endowment Fund of the School is now a trifle more than \$50,000.

The list of former students of the School, with account of their present occupation, grows more and more interesting. Twenty-six colleges and universities have been represented at the School by their students. The list contains the names of eight graduates of Yale; seven of Harvard; four each of Columbia, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Michigan; three of the University of Munich; two each of the University of Vermont, Wellesley, and Wesleyan; one each of Amherst, Beloit, University of Bonn, Brown, Cornell, Dartmouth, Findlay, Haverford, Luther, Mt. St. Mary's, Olivet, Pennsylvania College, Rutgers, Syracuse, Trinity, Waynesburg, and Wilmington. These former students are now scattered in twenty-one States and the District of Columbia, and are teaching in twenty-five colleges and universities, and five schools and academies,—from Maine to California, from Vermont to Texas,—besides those who are studying in Germany. In addition to these colleges, some of

whose instructors have studied in connection with the School at Athens, the Greek Professors of four other institutions have resided at Athens as Directors or Annual Directors of the School. Others have been received as special students, for shorter periods of time. Others while in Athens for a few weeks have been aided by the use of the School's library, and have been stimulated and guided by intercourse with those who were in pursuit of the same general ends. Thus the influence of the School upon classical instruction in this country is great already, and is increasing year by year.

Many students of the School have had some maturity of age and scholarship before going to Athens. Of the students of the year 1891-92, every one was at least three years past his degree of A. B., and had pursued graduate studies in this country before entering upon his connection with the School. The Director calls attention to the improved preparation of the students for their work in Greece.

The advantage to architects of study in Greece is not yet generally appreciated, and your Committee repeat the expression of their hope that fellowships may be established for the encouragement of architectural students at Athens.

THOMAS D. SEYMOUR,

Chairman.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., January 1, 1893.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens: —

GENTLEMEN, — I beg to submit the following Report of the work of the School during the past winter, for the period during which I had the active management of its affairs.

I arrived on Greek soil on December 21 of last year, and at once made arrangements to finish the excavations of the theatre of Sikyon, from the completion of which Dr. Earle was prevented by ill health last summer. Professor Merriam had previously suggested to me that, since Dr. Young, who has been a member of the School for this past year, was personally associated with Dr. Earle, and had been in correspondence with him, Dr. Young should be intrusted with the task of continuing these excavations. At the same time I thought it desirable — from the experience which Mr. Brownson had acquired at Eretria in excavating theatres and especially underground passages such as the one we were proposing to work at — to ask my colleague, Professor Poland, to request Mr. Brownson and Dr. Young to meet me at Kiato, the railway station for Sikyon, on December 22d. Upon meeting, we at

once proceeded to Vasiliko, and on the following day (December 23) set to work with our excavations. I found that there was really more work to be done than I had at first anticipated, and, after determining the main lines which the excavation was to take, I left it in the hands of Mr. Brownson and Dr. Young, who completed the task after a week's excavation. Besides the clearing of the underground passage, some additional work was done at the stage structure, and some interesting facts were found to supplement the good work which Dr. Earle had done; and I believe that now the excavation of this theatre, begun under Professor D'Ooge by Mr. McMurtry, and continued under Professor Merriam by Dr. Earle, can be said to be completed. I hope that the publication by Mr. Brownson and Dr. Young of the work they have brought to so satisfactory a termination will be in your hands before a very long time has passed.

I arrived at Athens on December 24, and there found the School, as regards both the work of the students and the building itself, in the very best order, under the charge of my colleague, Professor Poland. I may at once say that this year again I have the strongest reason for gratification at the helpful efficiency of my colleague, while his personal geniality and considerateness have made it a winter upon which I shall look back with unmixed pleasure. The regular students were Mr. Brownson, Mr. De Cou, Mr. Metzger, Dr. Newhall, and Dr. Young. All

these gentlemen had had some previous preparation in archæological study, either at home or in some German university, and I could not help feeling from the very outset how hopeful a sign this improvement in the preparation of the students was, and how much it facilitated our efforts in enabling them to use to the greatest advantage the time which they were to spend on Greek soil. I trust it will not seem ungrateful if I express the hope that, as the School continues its work, so will the standard of preparation on the part of its students become higher. I think, for instance, that it would be well to advise the graduates from our colleges who intend to become members of the School to avail themselves of such part of the summer semester as they can attend at one of the German universities, and to study the European museums during the greater part of August and September, before they enter the School in the autumn.

I began my regular lectures at the School and in the Museums on December 30, and continued them through the month of January and part of February, with some few interruptions owing to an attack of influenza. In all I gave fourteen such lectures. They were attended not only by our students, but by associates and other friends and visitors of the School, to whom we were glad to extend our hospitality. Among these Professor Bosworth followed our regular work for the greater part of the year; while Mr. Williams (late United States Consul at

Hamburg), Professor Elwell, Professor Reynolds, and several others, took a regular part in our exercises and lectures. Among the ladies, too, Miss Kalopothakes and Miss Manatt (daughter of the United States Consul at Athens) were regular attendants; while later in the season Miss Chapin, a member of your Committee, as well as several other ladies interested in archæology, availed themselves of the help which our library could afford. Early in January, Mr. Fox — a practical architect, and for some time a student of the Boston Institute of Technology — accepted my invitation to become a special member of the School, and, as I shall have more special occasion to mention when dealing with our excavation, proved very helpful in the prosecution of our work, continuing with us for the remainder of the season. He is in fact at this moment still in Greece, and still connected with the School. Mr. H. S. Washington also joined us again towards the close of February, while his brother, Mr. C. M. Washington, accompanied him to Phlius in March, and took part with him in the excavations there.

Our meetings, too, were well attended. In addition to the Directors and members of the other Schools, and the resident Greek and foreign archæologists, we were honored by members of the Diplomatic Corps, — among them our own Minister, Colonel Snowden, who was a constant friend and visitor, and the German and Russian Ministers, as well as several Greek

officials. The opening meeting took place on January 7. At this meeting I read a paper on the "Mourning Athene," and Professor Poland commented upon an interesting metrical epitaph, found at Athens, hitherto unpublished and unknown. Our next meeting, on February 1, was held in memory of the late Mr. Alexander Rhangabé, whose death was deeply regretted by all the members of the School and the community of Athens, as well as by the archæological and literary world abroad. For some years past he had been a constant attendant of our meetings, and had called at the School but a few days before his death. We all felt that in the death of this eminent statesman and archæologist, whose fame as a poet and scholar will outlive even the distinctions won as a Cabinet Minister in Greece and as the representative of his country in the United States, Berlin, and elsewhere, we had lost a true friend. At this meeting I delivered an obituary address on "The Life and Work of Rhangabé," and expressed the hope that the work of excavation at Argos, which we were about to undertake, would be a greater memorial to him than all words, in carrying to a successful end the excavations of the Heraion of Argos which he had begun in 1854. Dr. Young then read a report on the excavations of the theatre of Sikyon, and Mr. De Cou read a paper on the monument of Lysicrates. Mr. De Cou had made the surprising discovery that all the well known text-books and the later writers on the interesting reliefs of this

monument had based their estimate of this work on inaccurate representations of the sequence of figures in the relief. He had traced the error back to the fact that all had copied their illustrations from the publication of Stuart and Revett, 1762-1830, in which original publication two of the sheets containing the drawings must have become misplaced, thus reversing the order of the figures. The deductions he could thus establish from a correct knowledge of this relief concerning the laws of symmetry in composition as here maintained, seem to me of the greatest importance. At the close of the meeting I read some archæological notes on Herondas IV. At the third and last meeting, on February 12, Professor Poland gave a report on the excavations at Eretria, and Mr. Brownson read a paper on the underground passage in the theatres of Eretria and Sikyon. Dr. Newhall gave an account of the Heraion of Argos based upon the literary traditions concerning the temple and the religious ceremonies in connection with Hera, as well as the facts so far as archæological investigation presented them up to that moment; and, finally, I read a short paper on the additional evidence concerning the interpretation of the relief of the Mourning Athene from the Acropolis contained in certain vase figures.

The relations of our School and its members to the other Schools during the past year have been, if anything, more cordial and intimate than heretofore

Besides the close intercourse which has ever obtained between our own School and the German Institute and English School, I am happy to state that our intercourse, both archæological and social, with the French School and its efficient and courteous Director, M. Homolle, has been of the warmest nature. At two of the meetings of the French School I took an active part in reading papers,—once on the final state of the question concerning “The Tomb of Aristotle,” and again on a certain relief from Oenoe, recently brought to the Museum of Argos. My intention of also reading a paper before the German School was not carried out, owing to the necessity of my absence from Athens at the time of their meeting. It is hoped by us all that, as hitherto we have constantly been present at each other’s meetings, so in the future we shall also take an active part in these meetings in exchanging papers and in joining work as far as possible. I need hardly add that Dr. Dörpfeld and Mr. Gardner have as usual extended their sympathy and hospitality to the Directors and the students of the School in a most liberal manner.

I now come to the excavations of the School during the past season. It will be impossible for me at this time to give an adequate report of the work done. The plans of the excavations, which are in the hands of Mr. Brownson and Mr. Fox, are not yet completed; nor does it appear that all the work of excavation itself, as we hope this year will show, has as yet

reached an end. It has been a year exceptionally full of work, and I may venture to say successful work;—exceptionally not only for our School, but in its extent, variety, and results for all of the Schools at Athens. With some of these results you have already been made acquainted. I hope in the course of the next month to be able to submit a fuller report for publication; while I also hope to put into your hands a selection of eight autotype plates, with a short descriptive text, which will give to you a more adequate picture of some of the most interesting finds made at Argos.

The full and final report of this year's work will require much more time for adequate exposition. The autotype plates to which I have just referred are now in the hands of the photographer Rhomaïdes at Athens (who came to Argos to take the photographs), and I hope that within two months they may be ready for transmission to you. For the production of these I have taken the risk upon my own shoulders, and I should be very grateful if I could be in part relieved from this risk. Every copy will contain eight quarto plates with one or two sheets of descriptive letterpress. I present a similar request to the President of the Archæological Institute. Such an issue will, I hope, for the present satisfy our friends, will meet the desire of the archæological world, and will give us time to elaborate carefully the results of the excavations.

I will now attempt to give you a brief summary of the excavations during this year. Of the work at

Sikyön I have already spoken, and hope soon to be able to report more fully.

On January 10, Professor Poland started for Eretria together with Mr. Brownson and Mr. Fox. They had set themselves the task of continuing the work at the theatre, while I proposed to join them as soon as I had recovered from an attack of influenza, and also of doing some further work at the graves. This intention I was unable to carry out, because both of health and of some difficulties which the Greek authorities found in sending the proper officials; and as I felt that the work at the theatre was in such good hands, I did not join the expedition. I shall leave it to Professor Poland and his associates to report more fully on these excavations.

On February 13, I started for Argos, accompanied by Mr. Brownson and Mr. Fox. Before we began active work we were joined by Mr. De Cou and Dr. Newhall. On March 4, Professor Poland also joined us, and took charge of the work for a week, during which time I accompanied Mr. Washington to Phlius, and then returned to Athens. To the hearty co-operation of all these gentlemen the success of our work is largely due.

We began our work at the Heraion in an explorative manner, to test the nature of the several sites there grouped. At first we employed sixty-three men and three carts, and rose to one hundred and eighty men and twenty-six carts. We were excep-

tionally favored by good weather; in the first month we lost only one half-day from bad weather. Our chief energies were concentrated on the second temple; but we dug trenches also on the site of the earlier temple, where we came upon its pavement, consisting of flat polygonal stones, and also upon a continuous layer of charred wood,—an interesting confirmation of the record of the burning of the temple. We found ruins of what may prove to be early Greek baths, and of a stoa. At a depth of between ten and fifteen feet, on the slope at the west end of the second temple, we came upon a curious layer of black earth in which we found a great number of archaic bronze objects, amber beads, some gold and silver rings, terra-cotta ornaments, fragments of early vases, bone needles, stone seals, etc. The terra-cotta plaques are almost unique in character, while the vases make a valuable addition to our knowledge of early ornamental ceramic art.

We were fortunate enough to find a large number of the marble sculptured ornaments of the second temple in a more or less fragmentary condition. The scenes enumerated by Pausanias seem to have been distributed as follows. At the east end, the Birth of Zeus in the pediment, and the Gigantomachia below it in the metopes; at the west end, the Departure for Troy in the pediment, and below it the Destruction of Troy. We were still more fortunate in discovering two well preserved heads, about two thirds life-size,

which belonged to the metopes, and also a well preserved male torso from one of the metopes. Finally, immediately in front of the west end of the temple, we had the great fortune of finding the marble head of Hera, of which you have already heard. This head, of at least life-size, is recognized by all who have seen it as the best preserved specimen of a female head from the fifth century before Christ.

I left Argos for Sparta on March 15, and on March 18 began excavations on the site of the so called Leonidaion, which proves to be a small temple *in antis*. Extensive trenches showed that the site, which has been considered that of the ancient agora, contains no remains of antiquity.

The most important discovery during the excavations at Sparta was that of the ruins of a circular building, which no doubt is that mentioned by Pausanias in the vicinity of the *Skias*.

I conducted excavations also on the site of Amyclae, but found that Tsountas had already laid bare all of promise there.

In addition to the work I have mentioned, I must briefly state that Messrs. H. S. and C. M. Washington carried on excavations at the site of the ancient Phlius, and will soon report upon their work.

Professor Merriam requested that I should procure for Dr. Young permission to excavate at his own expense on the site at Koukounari in Attica, where Mr. Washington had thought of excavating in pre-

vious years. I have now procured permission from the government for excavations on this site, and have arranged with Mr. Washington and Dr. Young that they should undertake the work, they bearing the expense.

It will be seen from this brief report that the past season, as far as excavations go, has been one of unusual activity, and it only remains for me to hope that the results of this work will justify the efforts made by our friends at home in providing the means for these undertakings. I beg to record my special thanks to the members of the Archæological Institute, as well as to Mr. J. Taylor Johnston, for the liberal financial support given this year to our excavations.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN.

May 7, 1892.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL DIRECTOR.

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens: —

GENTLEMEN, — In accordance with the custom of my predecessors, I respectfully submit the following Report.

I arrived in Athens and assumed direction of the School on Wednesday, the 30th of September, 1891. I found that the servant of the School, Constantinos Joannides, had taken good care of the property during the vacation. He promptly called my attention to certain needed repairs. On the 3d of October, at my request, Professor Ziller, the supervising architect of the School, called and made an appointment for a thorough examination of the house to see what repairs were needed. Shortly afterward he made the examination, accompanied by a carpenter and a mason, and the work of repair was begun at once. These repairs extended over the entire house, from roof to basement floor, and included the garden wall. The roof leaked badly in several places, and, unfortunately, before the repairs were made upon it a rain came, badly soaking the walls of the library and of the

dining-room. Until a radical repair of the roof has been made, a similar accident may be expected at almost any time. The fault lies in the construction of the eaves-troughs, and unfortunately that fault cannot be remedied without removing the roof. This will make repairs rather expensive. The summer is the only season in which such repairs can be made; for they must be made when there is the least liability of rain. Further, the repairs should be made when the Director can be present to oversee them. That, at least, is the conviction to which my experience has led me.

The fireplaces were all repaired in the autumn. In fact, they were repaired twice. The first repair was not made properly, and we caused the mason to do a part of his work the second time. The furnace was repaired by stopping its ventilation from the cellar, and enlarging the air-box which communicates with the outer air. The laundry tubs were also repaired, together with the drain connected with them. I regret to say that it has been necessary to repair these again this spring, and to correct some faults in the work done in the autumn. The garden wall was considerably broken, and that has been repaired. Lately, one half of the gate was blown down, and fell to pieces. It has been put together again, and it will last for a time; but an iron gate should be put in its place as soon as possible. I have asked Professor Ziller to make a drawing of such a gate as we ought to have.

He has approved of all repairs which have been made, and has visited the School whenever I have requested it to see what repairs were needed. Before I leave Athens, I shall endeavor to put the house in a good condition for the summer.

The condition of the garden has improved slightly. The gardener who furnished the most of the plants failed to meet the expectations of those with whom he had made his contract. But most of the shrubs which he set out are growing, and since last September many of the vacant places have been filled with roses, oleanders, laurels, and acacias, at a slight expense. A little work of this kind from year to year will give the School in time a good garden. The grounds in the rear of the house ought to receive attention at some time. I have found it advisable to close the garden gate, at the bottom of the olive grove, for the grounds on this side are particularly subject to intrusion. At night they are often made a pasture for some roaming flock of sheep or goats. In time a stone wall ought to take the place of the unsatisfactory iron fence which now surrounds the grounds. Before many years a stone wall ought to be built in place of the wall of sun-dried brick in front of the house.

If I have given peculiar emphasis to this matter of repairs by discussing it at such length at the outset, I can urge as my reason for so doing the fact that the need of these repairs was the first thing forced on my attention after my arrival at Athens, and that it has

not yet become merely a memory. In this it is quite likely that I shall have the sympathy of my predecessors. The radical repairs at which I have hinted will have to be made before my successors will cease to be annoyed by such material discomforts.

On arriving in Athens, I found that two intending students were already in town, Mr. De Cou and Mr. Metzger. Soon after, Dr. Newhall and Dr. Young arrived, and a few days afterwards Mr. Brownson came.

Later the Rev. Professor Edward I. Bosworth of Oberlin Theological Seminary, a graduate of Yale University, became a special student of the School, attending some of our exercises. In December Mr. Thomas A. Fox, architect, of Boston, became a special student, and assisted us for several months in the work of excavation and in the drawing of plans necessitated by that work. Later Mr. Henry Stephens Washington, so long associated with the work of the School, again joined us, and shortly after conducted excavations at Phlius.

Under my administration as Annual Director in charge, the meetings began on Friday, the 9th of October. It was decided to hold three meetings a week for reading the Greek authors, discussion, etc. Before we entered fully and regularly on this work, a few excursions were undertaken. In some of these I participated. I regret that I could not participate in all of them; but I found that it was advisable for me to re-

main in Athens while the repairs were going on. With some of the members of the School I visited Marathon, Rhamnus, Sicyon, Oropos, Eretria, Laurium, Sunium, Thorikos, Vari, Eleusis, and Salamis. Further, some of the School visited Delphi and Boeotia as far east as Thebes, Pentelicus, Hymettus, and Spata. These in general are the autumn excursions. No record has been kept of those made this spring in Peloponnesus, among the islands, and in Northern Greece.

Our meetings continued until the arrival of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, in December. We read in these meetings the Persae of Aeschylus, the Jupiter Tragoedus of Lucian, and the Hippolytus of Euripides. We were admitted to the privilege of hearing Dr. Dörpfeld's lectures on the architectural monuments of Athens, and for some time one meeting in the week was usually given to discussion in advance of the topics on which Dr. Dörpfeld was to speak. We had occasional papers from the members of the School. Mr. Brownson read us his report on the excavations at Eretria and his paper on "The Relation of the Archaic Gable Reliefs from the Acropolis to Vase-Painting." Dr. Young read a paper on "Aristotle's Views on Art, as shown in the first four Books of the Nicomachean Ethics." Every member prepared papers, of greater or less length, on the various monuments of Athens, on topography, on the inscriptions connected with the monuments, etc. This work was discontinued in part when the students began to find special

work, every one for himself. In all we had eighteen meetings.

This may be the place to acknowledge the special indebtedness under which we have been placed by the kindness of Dr. Dörpfeld, First Secretary of the Imperial German Institute. He began his lectures on the monuments of Athens at the Dipylon on Saturday, the 10th of last October, and invited us to attend that and all his later lectures on every Saturday through the autumn and winter. I need not state how precious was this privilege, and how stimulating and suggestive we have found his lectures. His lectures on the theatre furnished us with an interesting theme for one of our meetings, in which we discussed the Agamemnon, the Persians, the Seven against Thebes, and the Prometheus of Aeschylus, the Medea of Euripides, and the Birds of Aristophanes, examining these plays to discover how far the theory of representation supported by Dr. Dörpfeld is substantiated by any internal evidence in the plays themselves. This is cited as an example of the way in which we were helped by these lectures. Further, we are indebted to Dr. Dörpfeld and to Dr. Paul Wolters, Second Secretary of the German Institute, to M. Th. Homolle, Director of the French School, to Mr. Ernest A. Gardner, Director of the British School, and to their colleagues, for the privilege extended to us of attending their fortnightly meetings and of listening to able archæological papers on these occasions.

Mr. Gardner, in particular, opened also all his courses of instruction to our students. We need not add, that we continue to be under constant obligation to the Greek government for a most liberal use afforded us of all the priceless treasures of ancient art which it has at its command. The Ephor General of Antiquities, Professor Kabbadias, has granted us every privilege that we could properly ask. The relations of our School officially and socially could not be more delightful than they are. We continue to be indebted as before to our courteous and distinguished Minister of the United States, Hon. A. Loudon Snowden, to our sympathetic and able Consuls, Dr. Manatt and A. C. McDowall, Esq., and to our untiring and devoted friends, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Kalopothakes. Others might be named. Two I will mention, Mr. P. Skousés and Mr. Syngros, who have allowed us generously to use their country-houses at Bei and at Oropos. We have many friends here, and have great reason to be thankful for all the favors which we receive constantly.

Dr. Waldstein arrived on the 24th of last December. From that time until his departure from Athens, on the 8th of April, 1892, the School has been under his direction, and he naturally will report on what was done during that time. It may be proper here for me to state my belief that to his able direction during the past is due much of the present distinction which our School enjoys. No one can

live in Athens for even a short time without learning how warmly he is admired and beloved here. To me personally he ever has been a kind friend, adviser, and official supporter, and I am glad to find an opportunity in this Report to express my indebtedness to him.

I have had a certain part in the work of excavation in which the School has engaged. I superintended the work done at Eretria in January, aided by Mr. Brownson and Mr. Fox. The work was carried on under the instructions of Dr. Waldstein, and consisted in clearing the east half of the orchestra of the theatre, the eastern parodos, and a few of the seats on the east side of the cavea. I shall prepare a special report for publication. I reported on the work at an open meeting of the School held soon after my return from the excavations. The main things discovered were the correct radius of the orchestra, which is 9.09 meters to the outer face of the curb, and the line of the later parodos wall. The completed circumference of the orchestra falls 1.27 meters before the stylobate, instead of touching it, as represented in the plate already published. There were scarcely any stray finds during the excavation. A short fragment of a late inscription with the letters ΑΣΚΑΙ, a tile with ΕΡΕΤΡΙΕΩΝ in late characters stamped on it, two marble blocks from a building with rude letters cut on them, a few bits of glass and of bronze, a fragment of an uninscribed base, much rude pottery, some column drums and bits of moulding, a few terra-

cotta acroteria, and some copper coins, were about all. The coins I have yet to subject to a final examination.

I was present at the excavations at the Heraion from the 4th to the 11th of March, during which time Dr. Waldstein was in Athens. A fragment of a dedicatory inscription found at that time I understand is to be edited by Mr. Brownson, and I will leave it for him to report. Dr. Waldstein, of course, will report on the work of excavation at Argos and at Sparta.

An interesting sepulchral inscription came into my hands just before our first open meeting. I reported it at that time, the 7th of January, and I shall soon publish it.

Besides those whose names are mentioned as students of the School, we have had the pleasure of entertaining to some extent other colleagues from America. Among these are Professors A. C. Chapin of Wellesley College (a member of your Committee), J. H. McDaniels of Hobart College, H. M. Reynolds of Yale University, L. H. Elwell of Amherst College, and W. G. Frost of Oberlin College. All the students of the School have left us, with the exception of Dr. Young. Mr. De Cou, Mr. Metzger, and Dr. Newhall probably are in Italy. Mr. Brownson and Mr. Fox are in Germany.

The library has received additions amounting to 123 titles during the year, through gifts, purchases, and the binding of periodicals. We are indebted to

the kindness of the following friends for gifts to the library: 'Αρχαιολογική 'Εταιρία of Athens, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, British Museum, Dr. G. Constantinides (Ephor of the Greek National Library), Prof. I. J. Manatt, Dr. B. Newhall, Dr. C. Rhomaïdes, Prof. A. A. Sakellarios, Mrs. Sophia Schliemann, Dr. J. Svorónos, Mr. H. S. Washington, Prof. B. I. Wheeler, Prof. J. W. White, and Dr. C. H. Young.

The full account of our expenditures for the year I shall send to the Treasurer at the end of the year. We have tried to practise a prudent economy.

In nearing the completion of my term of office, I can see as I look back where the experience which I have gained might have made me more useful if I could have had it when I began the year. I can only say that I have tried to serve the School with fidelity, and that I have felt fully identified with its interests, great and small. From you, through your official representatives, your Chairman and your Treasurer, I have received most cordial, kind, and efficient support, and in recognition of this, I tender to you and to them my hearty thanks, while I wish for the School and for all those associated in its future direction most abundant prosperity.

WILLIAM CAREY POLAND,

Annual Director for 1891-92.

ATHENS, May 2, 1892.

TENTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1891-92.

EXPENSES.		RECEIPTS.	
For Director's salary	\$2,500.00	Balance from Account IX. (1890-91) . . .	\$936.44
" Books and binding	274.60	Subscriptions for 1891-92:—	
" Printing	1,725.33	From College of New Jersey . . .	\$250.00
" Fuel, lights, water, etc.	219.10	Wellesley College	250.00
" Building and grounds	156.00	Harvard University	250.00
" Service	292.35	Vassar College	250.00
" Photography and sundries	72.60	University of Michigan	200.00
" Secretary's expenses	40.86	Johns Hopkins University	250.00
" Kodak	32.50	Mt. Holyoke College	250.00
" Final payment on building debt	1,583.69	Brown University	250.00
		University of Vermont	200.00
		Williams College	250.00
Balance of income over expenses, carried to	\$6,897.03	Columbia College	250.00
account of 1892-93	484.36	Yale University	250.00
		" Amherst College	250.00
		" Dartmouth College	250.00
		" Adelbert College of Western	
		Reserve University	250.00
		" Cornell University	250.00
		Interest from endowment fund	3,900.00
		From sale of publications	1,881.36
		" rent of furniture	19.88
		" Archaeological Institute toward the ex-	42.25
		pense of printing Vol. V. of the Papers	
		" Archaeological Institute toward the ex-	500.00
		pense of printing the Tenth Report	101.46
			<hr/>
			\$7,381.39

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS.

1882-92.

EXPENSES.		RECEIPTS.	
For Director	\$15,638.68	From supporting Colleges	\$34,765.00
" Printing	9,769.42	" Interest from endowment	5,537.27
" Building and grounds	5,730.75	" Rent	210.60
" Excavations	4,401.19	" Archæological Institute toward ex-	
" Library	4,685.76	penses of printing	1,935.92
" Furniture	2,111.96	" Archæological Institute for excava-	
" Service	1,354.20	tions	3,000.00
" Fuel, water, lights, etc.	544.54	" Sale of publications	318.18
" Theodolite, photographic cameras, etc.	427.39	" Excavation Fund	55.92
" Expenses of the Committee	739.64	" Library Fund	65.00
			<hr/>
Balance of income over expenses, carried to	45,403.53		\$45,887.89
account of 1892-93	484.36		
			<hr/>
			\$45,887.89

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

OCTOBER, 1892.

THE American School of Classical Studies at Athens, founded by the Archæological Institute of America, and organized under the auspices of some of the leading American Colleges, was opened October 2, 1882. During the first five years of its existence it occupied a hired house on the 'Οδὸς Ἀμαλίας in Athens, near the ruins of the Olympieum. A large and convenient building was then erected for the School on a piece of land, granted by the generous liberality of the government of Greece, on the southeastern slope of Mount Lycabettus, adjoining the ground already occupied by the English School. This permanent home of the School, built by the subscriptions of its friends in the United States, was ready for occupation early in 1888.

The building contains the apartments occupied by the Director and his family, and a large room which is used as a library, and also as a general reading-room and place of meeting for the whole School. A few rooms in the house are intended for the use of students. These are assigned by the Director, under such regulations as he may establish, to as many members of the School as they will accommodate. Each student admitted to the privilege of a room in the house will be expected to undertake the performance of some service to the School, to be determined by the Director; such, for example, as keeping the accounts of the School, taking charge of the delivery of books from the Library and their return, and keeping up the catalogue of the Library. No charge is made to students for the use of the rooms themselves; but a small charge is made for the use of the furniture and linen of the chamber.

The Library now contains more than 1,700 volumes, exclusive of sets of periodicals. It includes a complete set of the Greek classics, and the most necessary books of reference for philological, archæological, and architectural study in Greece.

The advantages of the School are offered free of expense for tuition to graduates of the Colleges co-operating in its support, and to other

American students who are deemed by the Committee of sufficient promise to warrant the extension to them of the privilege of membership. It is hoped that the Archæological Institute may in time be supplied with the means of establishing scholarships which will aid some members in defraying their expenses at the School. In the mean time, students must rely upon their own resources, or upon scholarships which may be granted them by the Colleges to which they belong. The amount needed for the expenses of an eight months' residence in Athens differs little from that required in other European capitals, and depends chiefly on the economy of the individual.

A peculiar feature of the temporary organization of the School during its first six years, which distinguished it from the older German and French Schools at Athens, was the yearly change of Director. This arrangement, by which a new Director was sent out each year by one of the co-operating Colleges, was never looked upon as permanent. The School is now to be under the control of a permanent Director, who by continuous residence at Athens will accumulate that body of local and special knowledge without which the highest purpose of such a school cannot be fulfilled, while one or more Professors also will be sent out each year by the supporting Colleges to assist in the conduct of the School. (See Regulation V.) The School was able, even under its temporary organization, to meet a most pressing want, and to be of service to classical scholarship in America. It sought at first, and it must continue to seek for the present, rather to arouse a lively interest in classical art and archæology in American Colleges, than to accomplish distinguished achievements. The lack of this interest has heretofore been conspicuous ; but without it the School at Athens, however well endowed, can never accomplish the best results. A decided improvement in this respect is already apparent ; and it is beyond question that the presence in many American Colleges of Professors who have been resident a year or more at Athens under favorable circumstances, as Annual Directors or as students of the School, has done much, and will do still more, to stimulate intelligent interest in classical antiquity.

The address of the Chairman of the Managing Committee is THOMAS D. SEYMOUR, New Haven, Conn. ; that of the Secretary, THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Yonkers, N. Y.

REGULATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

OCTOBER, 1892.

I. The object of the American School of Classical Studies is to furnish an opportunity to study Classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities in Athens, under suitable guidance, to graduates of American Colleges and to other qualified students; to prosecute and to aid original research in these subjects; and to co-operate with the Archæological Institute of America, so far as it may be able, in conducting the exploration and excavation of classic sites.

II. The School shall be in charge of a Managing Committee. This Committee, originally appointed by the Archæological Institute, shall disburse the annual income of the School, and shall have power to add to its membership and to make such regulations for the government of the School as it may deem proper. The President of the Archæological Institute and the Director and Professors of the School shall be *ex officio* members of the Committee.

III. The Managing Committee shall meet semiannually, — in New York on the third Friday in November, and in Boston on the third Friday in May. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman.

IV. The Chairman of the Committee shall be the official representative of the interests of the School in America. He shall present a Report annually to the Archæological Institute concerning the affairs of the School.

V. 1. The School shall be under the superintendence of a Director. The Director shall be chosen and his salary shall be fixed by the Managing Committee. The term for which he is chosen shall be five years. The Committee shall place him in charge of the School building at Athens.

2. Each year the Committee shall appoint from the instructors of the Colleges uniting in the support of the School one or more Professors, who shall reside in Athens during the ensuing year and co-operate in the conduct of the School. In case of the illness or absence of

the Director, the senior Professor shall act as Director for the time being.

VI. The Director shall superintend personally the work of each member of the School, advising him in what direction to turn his studies, and assisting him in their prosecution. With the assistance of the Professors, he shall conduct regular courses of instruction, and hold meetings of the members of the School at stated times for consultation and discussion. He shall make a full Report annually to the Managing Committee of the work accomplished by the School.

VII. The School year shall extend from the 1st of October to the 1st of June. Members shall prosecute their studies during the whole of this time in Greek lands, under the supervision of the Director. The studies of the remaining four months necessary to complete a full year (the shortest term for which a certificate is given) may be carried on in Greece or elsewhere, as the student prefers.

VIII. Bachelors of Arts of co-operating Colleges, and all Bachelors of Arts who have studied at one of these Colleges as candidates for a higher degree, shall be admitted to membership in the School on presenting to the Committee a certificate from the classical department of the College at which they have last studied, stating that they are competent to pursue an independent course of study at Athens under the advice of the Director. All other persons who desire to become members of the School must make application to the Committee. Members of the School are subject to no charge for tuition. The Committee reserves the right to modify the conditions of membership.

IX. Every member of the School must pursue some definite subject of study or research in Classical Literature, Art, or Antiquities, and must present a paper embodying the results of some important part of his year's work. These papers, if approved by the Director, shall be sent to the Publishing Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation XII. If approved by the Publishing Committee also, the paper shall be issued in the Papers of the School.

X. All work of excavation, of investigation, or of any other kind done by any student in connection with the School, shall be regarded as done for the School and by the School, and shall be under the supervision and control of the Director.

XI. No communications, even of an informal nature, shall be made by students of the School to the public press, which have not previously been submitted to the Director, and authorized by him.

XII.¹ 1. All manuscripts, drawings, or photographs intended for publication in the Papers of the School, after approval by the Director, shall be sent to the Chairman of the Publishing Committee, which shall be a standing sub-committee of two members of the Managing Committee.

2. Every article sent for publication must be written on comparatively light paper of uniform size, with a margin of at least two inches on the left of each page. The writing must be clear and distinct, particularly in the quotations and references. Especial care must be taken in writing Greek, that the printer may not confound similar letters, and the accents must be placed strictly above the proper vowels, as in printing. All quotations and references must be carefully verified *by the author*, after the article is completed, by comparison with the original sources.

3. At least two careful squeezes of every inscription discovered by the School shall be taken as soon as possible ; of these one shall be sent at once to the Chairman of the Committee on Publications, the other shall be deposited in the Library of the School.

XIII. When any member of the School has completed one or more full years of study, the results of which have been approved by the Director, he shall receive a certificate stating the work accomplished by him, signed by the Director of the School, the President of the Archæological Institute, and the Chairman and the Secretary of the Managing Committee.

XIV. American students resident or travelling in Greece who are not regular members of the School may, at the discretion of the Director, be enrolled as special students, and enjoy the privileges of the School.

¹ Failure to comply with the provisions of Regulation XII. will be sufficient ground for the rejection of any paper.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL
OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1882-1892.

The Annual Reports of the Committee may be had gratis on application to the Secretary of the Managing Committee. The other publications are for sale by Messrs. Damrell, Upham, & Co., 283 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

First, Second, and Third Annual Reports of the Managing Committee, 1881-84. pp. 30.

Fourth Annual Report of the Committee, 1884-85. pp. 30.

Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports of the Committee, 1885-87. pp. 56.

Seventh Annual Report of the Committee, 1887-88, with the Report of Professor D'Ooge (Director in 1886-87) and that of Professor Merriam (Director in 1887-88). pp. 115.

Eighth Annual Report of the Committee, 1888-89, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Tarbell. pp. 53.

Ninth Annual Report of the Committee, 1889-90, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Orris. pp. 49.

Tenth Annual Report of the Committee, 1890-91, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Richardson. pp. 47.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Committee, 1891-92, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Poland. pp. 70.

Bulletin I. Report of Professor William W. Goodwin, Director of the School in 1882-83. pp. 33. Price 25 cents.

Bulletin II. Memoir of Professor Lewis R. Packard, Director of the School in 1883-84, with Resolutions of the Committee and the Report for 1883-84. pp. 34. Price 25 cents.

Bulletin III. Excavations at the Heraion of Argos. By Dr. Waldstein. 4to. pp. 14. 8 plates. Price \$3.00.

Preliminary Report of an Archæological Journey made in Asia Minor during the Summer of 1884. By Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett. pp. 45. Price 25 cents.

PAPERS OF THE SCHOOL.

Volume I. 1882-83. Published in 1885. 8vo, pp. viii and 262. Illustrated. Price \$2.00.

CONTENTS:—

1. Inscriptions of Assos, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
2. Inscriptions of Tralleis, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
3. The Theatre of Dionysus, by James R. Wheeler.
4. The Olympieion at Athens, by Louis Bevier.
5. The Erechtheion at Athens, by Harold N. Fowler.
6. The Battle of Salamis, by William W. Goodwin.

Volume II., 1883-84, containing Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett's Report of his Journey in Asia Minor in 1884, with Inscriptions, and two new Maps by Professor H. Kiepert. Published in 1888. 8vo, pp. 344. Price \$2.25.

Volume III., 1884-85, containing Dr. Sterrett's Report of the Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor in 1885, with Inscriptions, mostly hitherto unpublished, and two new Maps by Professor Kiepert. Published in 1886. 8vo, pp. 448. Price \$2.50.

Volume IV. 1885-86. Published in 1888. 8vo, pp. 277. Illustrated. Price \$2.00.

CONTENTS:—

1. The Theatre of Thoricus, Preliminary Report, by Walter Miller.
2. The Theatre of Thoricus, Supplementary Report, by William L. Cushing.
3. On Greek Versification in Inscriptions, by Frederic D. Allen.
4. The Athenian Pnyx, by John M. Crow; with a Survey of the Pnyx and Notes, by Joseph Thacher Clarke.
5. Notes on Attic Vocalism, by J. McKeen Lewis.

Volume V. 1887-91. Published in 1892. 8vo, pp. 314. With 41 Cuts, 6 Plans and Maps, and 18 Plates. Price \$2.25.

CONTENTS:—

1. Excavations at the Theatre of Sikyon. By W. J. McMurtry and M. L. Earle.
2. Discoveries in the Attic Deme of Ikaria, 1888. By Carl D. Buck.

3. Greek Sculptured Crowns and Crown-Inscriptions. By George B. Hussey.
4. The newly discovered Head of Iris from the Frieze of the Parthenon. By Charles Waldstein.
5. The Decrees of the Demotionidai. By F. B. Tarbell.
6. Report on Excavations near Stamata in Attica. By Charles Waldstein and F. B. Tarbell.
7. Discoveries at Anthedon in 1889. By John C. Rolfe, C. D. Buck, and F. B. Tarbell.
8. Discoveries at Thisbe in 1889. By J. C. Rolfe and F. B. Tarbell.
9. Discoveries at Plataia in 1889. By Charles Waldstein, F. B. Tarbell, and J. C. Rolfe.
10. An Inscribed Tombstone from Boiotia. By J. C. Rolfe.
11. Discoveries at Plataia in 1890. By Charles Waldstein, Henry S. Washington, and W. I. Hunt.
12. The Mantinea Reliefs. By Charles Waldstein.
13. A Greek Fragment of the Edict of Diocletian, from Plataia. By Theodor Mommsen.
14. Appendix. By A. C. Merriam.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY CLARENCE H. YOUNG, PH. D.,

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

Orders for the whole list, or for any part of it, may be sent to Professor A. C. Merriam, Chairman of the Committee on Publications, 640 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Size A, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches 20 cents.
Size B, 4×5 inches 12 cents.

Poor negatives are marked by an asterisk.

A.

ATTICA.

SUNIUM.

1. Cape Sunium and Temple of Athena.
2. Temple of Athena, from the south.
3. View from cape, Ægina in distance.
4. Portion of fortification wall.

THORICUS.

5. General view of theatre.
6. Pointed arch in theatre.

MARATHON.

7. Valley and village of Marathona, from Bei.
8. Plain, south from Bei.

RHAMNUS.

9. Temples and walls of sacred precinct, from east.
10. Temples from east.
11. Temples from southwest.
12. Excavations on Acropolis.
13. Great gateway of Acropolis.
14. East side of Acropolis with fortification walls.

TATOI.

15. Mt. Pentelicus from inn.

OROPUS.

16. General view of ruins from southwest.
17. Stage of theatre.
18. Ruins of portico behind stage of theatre.
19. Row of statue bases and temple from northwest.
20. Great altar and conduit from temple.
21. General view of ravine and ruins from northwest.
22. View to north of ruins.

PELOPONNESUS.

SICYON.

23. General view of theatre.
24. View of *hyponomos* of theatre.
25. Stage buildings of theatre and plain.
26. Orchestra and west half of seats of theatre.
27. Theatre from southeast, showing southeast *parados* and inclined approach to stage.
28. Arched passage, east side of cavea.
29. Roman ruin in plain.
30. Wall of stadium.

- 31 Gorge, near Vasiliko, with spring (possibly *Stazousa* of Pausanias).
- 32 Gorge of Asopus, near Sicyon.

OLYMPIA.

33. The Cladeus from the Museum.

SAMIKON.

34. Southwest wall and tower.
35. View from Acropolis.

MESSENE.

36. General view of walls adjoining Arcadian Gate.
37. Inner door of Arcadian Gate with central post.
38. Inner door and south side of court, Arcadian Gate.
39. Outer door and north side of court, Arcadian Gate.
40. Looking through the Arcadian Gate from outside.
41. Wall and arched doorway behind theatre.
42. Courtyard of Vourkano Convent, Ithome.

SPARTA.

43. General view of theatre from east retaining wall.
44. East retaining wall of theatre.
45. Taygetus and east retaining wall of theatre.
46. Ruin to east of theatre.
47. "Tomb of Leonidas."
- 48, 49. Panorama of Taygetus from Vourliatiko Khan.

MANTINEA.

50. Ruins about theatre from northeast.
51. Theatre and plain from top of cavea.
52. Stage structure and *parodoi* of theatre.
53. Treasure-house (?) and north retaining wall of theatre.

MEGALOPOLIS.

54. General view of theatre and Thersilion (?).
55. West retaining wall of theatre.

56. Orchestra and cavea of theatre from northwest.

57. Stage of theatre.

58. Stage and orchestra of theatre from Thersilion (?).

59. East side of theatre.

LYCOSURA.

60. Temple and Acropolis.
61. Temple from northeast.
62. Basis of large statue in temple.
63. View from Acropolis.
64. Ruins to east of temple.

CENTRAL GREECE.

DELPHI.

65. Gorge of the Pleistus, the Sacred Plain, and Gulf of Crissa, from hill of Amphictyonic Council.
66. View toward Gulf of Crissa, showing hill of Amphictyonic Council.
67. Kastri and the Phædriadæ.
68. Castalian Gorge.
69. Kastri from Arachova road.
70. View toward Arachova.

VARIA.

71. Greek priest and family, Skripou.
72. Sanctuary of the Ptoan Apollo.
73. East wall of north gate, Goulas.
74. Thermopylæ from the east.

ISLANDS.

75. East end of temple, Ægina.

SANTORIN.

76. Exterior of temple.
77. Interior of temple.

MUSEUMS.

NATIONAL MUSEUM, ATHENS.

78. Archaic room.
- †79. Archaic Apollo from Melos.
- †80. Male head from Lycosura.
- †81. Female head from Lycosura.
- †82. Smaller female head from Lycosura.

† These photographs cannot be furnished until the official publication of the statues.

- †83. Piece of drapery, ornamented in relief, from Lycosura.
- †84. Piece of drapery, ornamented in relief, from Lycosura (opposite side).
- 85. Dionysus (?) from Sicyon.
- 86. Themis from Rhamnus.
- 87. Room of Poseidon.
- 88. Room of funeral vases and grave reliefs.
- 89. Grave relief, No. 717.
- 90. Grave reliefs, Nos. 725-727.
- 91. Grave reliefs, Nos. 742-745 and 783-785.
- 92. Grave reliefs, Nos. 829-831.
- 93. Grave relief, No. 832.
- 94. Grave relief, No. 833.
- 95. Grave reliefs, Nos. 896-899 and 910-913.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM.

- 96. Unfinished statue and bases, Nos. 1325-1327.
- 97. Reliefs, Nos. 1328-1330.
- 98. Reliefs of Nike balustrade.
- *99. Case of archaic heads, Nos. 634-664.

OLYMPIA.

- 100. Archaic head of Hera.

SPARTA.

- 101. Archaic reliefs.
- 102. Relief with female figure (good period).
- *103. Archaic stele and Roman altar.

B.

ATTICA.

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- 105. The Pompeion (?) near the Dipylon Gate.
- *106. Themistoclean wall and Ceramicus boundary stone.
- 107. Hegeso tomb.
- 108. Grave relief of woman with pitcher, Street of Tombs.
- 109. Colonus and monuments from south.
- 110. Hill of Demeter Euchloös from Colonus.
- 111. Chapel on Colonus and hill of Demeter.
- 112. Harbor of Piræus, Psyttaleia, and Salamis from the hill of Munichia.
- 113. Harbor of Zea from hill of Munichia.
- 114. Inner part of harbor of Zea from west.
- *115. Harbor of Zea and hill of Munichia from west.
- 116. Entrance to harbor of Zea.

PHYLE.

- *117. Northeast corner, interior.
- 118. East wall, exterior.
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- *120. Defile near Phyle and the Harma.
- 121. Pass of Janula, near Phyle.
- 122. Chasia.
- 123. Square at Menidi (Acharnæ?).
- 124. A bit of the Marathon road.
- *125. Cape Cynosura, Marathon, from east.
- 126. Cypresses near Skala Oropou.
- 127. On the road to Thebes, Mt. Cithæron in distance.

PELOPONNESUS.

SICYON.

- 128. *Hyponomos* and stage of theatre, before the excavations of December, 1891.
- 129. Orchestra and west side of cavea of theatre, before the excavations of December, 1891.

130. Stage buildings of theatre, Vasiliko and Acrocorinth in distance.

- *131. Steps and interior of *hyponomos* of theatre, looking toward the stage from central tank.

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132. Outer door of Arcadian Gate.

- *133. Columns and architrave block, south side of stadium.

134. Standing columns, north side of stadium.

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135. Broken end of west retaining wall of theatre.

- *136. Therapne.

137. The Menelæum on Therapne, south side.

138. The Menelæum on Therapne, north side.

- *139. East wall of Amyclæum.

140. Architectural fragment built in wall of chapel, Amyclæum.

MEGALOPOLIS.

141. Stage of theatre and surrounding country.

142. Orchestra and seats of theatre from west.

143. East end of stage and seats of theatre.

- 144, 145. Panorama of stage of theatre, Thersilion (?), the Helisson, and plain of Megalopolis.

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146. Ornamented corner of guttæ.

147. Torso of colossal statue.

PHIGALIA.

- *148. A portion of the city walls.

149. Door in city wall.

ACHLADOKAMPOS, NEAR HYSIÆ.

150. Khan from south.

151. Khan from south, nearer view.

152. Khan and plane trees from north-west.

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153. Spring.

154. Spring and outlet.

155. Marshes.

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156. Secret door.

157. Postern gate (interior).

KASARMI (LESSA?).

158. Acropolis.

159. Polygonal wall and remains of tower.

HIERON OF EPIDAUROS.

160. View northeast from Museum.

161. Stage of Roman Theatre.

162. Orchestra of Roman Theatre.

163. Temple of Æsculapius.

EPIDAUROS.

164. Bluff of Athena Kissæa and plain.

165. Piece of polygonal fortification wall.

166. Village of Epidavra across the bay from Nisi.

167. Broken statue on Nisi.

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168. Isthmian sanctuary and Saronic Gulf.

169. Snow-peaks in Arcadia from Vello.

170. Main street, Kiato.

171. Parnassus from Vasiliko.

172. Vasiliko from east.

173. A bit of the Gulf of Corinth, south shore.

174. Wharves and harbor of Patras, Ætolia in distance.

175. Lower part of base of Pæonius's Victory, *in situ*.

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177. Turkish bridge near Mistra.

178. Bridge over Saranta Potamos, and surrounding country.

179. Palæo Episkopi on supposed foundation of theatre, Tegea.

180. Plain of Frankovrysis (Asean Plain).

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- 182. Karytæna.
- 183. Gorge of the Alpheus near Karytæna.
- 184. A view in the plain of Mantinea.
- 185. Argolic Gulf from highest point of Tripolitza road.
- 186. View toward Gulf from Tripolitza road.
- 187. Square at Nauplia, and Palamidi.
- 188. Tiryns, west side.
- *189. The Heræum, Argos.
- 190. Remains of pyramid near Ligourio.

CENTRAL GREECE.

DELPHI.

- 191. Interior of rock-cut tomb near Delphi.
- *192. Gulf of Crissa and sacred plain from rock-cut tomb.
- 193. Delphi from Arachova road.
- 194. Wall of gymnasium (?) near monastery.
- 195. Stoa of the Athenians.
- 196. East end of stadium with rock-cut seats.
- 197. Plain of Pleistus toward Arachova from stadium.
- 198. View toward Parnassus from top of Phædriadæ.

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- 199. Parnassus from Acropolis.
- 200. Portion of fortification wall, Acropolis.
- *201. Towers flanking entrance to Acropolis.

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- 202. Acropolis.
- 203. Theatre.
- *204. Head of the lion.
- 205. Foot of the lion.

PLATÆA.

- 206. Portion of southwest wall.
- 207. Tower of wall.
- 208. Portion of cross-wall with bosses.

SANCTUARY OF PTOAN APOLLO.

- *209. Temple from east.
- 210. Cavern to west of temple.
- *211. Subterranean building on slope below temple.

ACRÆPHIA.

- 212. Door in Acropolis wall.
- 213. Southwest Acropolis wall, Parnassus in distance.

VARIA.

- 214. Gulf of Crissa from Itea.
- 215. Gulf of Crissa and sacred plain from Chryso.
- 216. Chryso (Crissa).
- *217. Parnassus from Corycian Grotto.
- 218. Gorge near Zagora, Mt. Helicon.
- *219. Ruins of temple, Valley of the Muses.
- 220. Portion of walls of Haliartus.
- 221. East side of north gate, Goulas, from inside.

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- 222. Ægina near temple.
- 223. Harbor.
- 224. South mole with Frankish tower, harbor.

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- 225. General view of ruins and Mt. Cynthus.
- 226. Propylæa.
- 227. Temples north of Apollo's Temple.
- *228. Ruins from north of Philip's Portico.
- 229. Statue basis with archaic inscription.
- 230. Statue basis, grotesque head on corner.
- 231. Mt. Cynthus.
- 232. Temple of Serapis (?) on Mt. Cynthus.
- 233. Grotto of Apollo.

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- *234. Town from harbor.
235. Bluff, showing lava strata.

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- 236-239. Panorama of south coast.
*240. West coast.
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242. Central seats of theatre.
243. East side of cavea of theatre.

PAROS.

244. Entrance to marble quarries.
245. Mule with Greek saddle.

CORFU.

246. A bit of the east coast.
247. View of town and bay from Fortezza Vecchia.
248. Palace, point, and Albanian coast from Fortezza Vecchia.
249. A quiet corner.
250. Strada Marina and Lake Kalikiopoulo from Fortezza Vecchia.
251. Lake Kalikiopoulo, Canone, and Monte Santa Deca from Fortezza Vecchia.
252. General view of Lake Kalikiopoulo (harbor of Phæacians?) and Palæopolis.
253. "Ship of Ulysses" from Canone.
254. Monte Santa Deca from Canone.
255. West coast of Corfu, south from Pelleka.
256. Two bays near Palæokastrizza.
257. Bluff and bay, Palæokastrizza.

258. Bluff of Castle of San Angelo.
259. Coast south from Palæokastrizza.
260. Monastery of Palæokastrizza and west coast.

VARIA.

261. Northwest shore of Salamis.
262. Early morning, harbor of Chalcis.
*263. Town of Syra from harbor.

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CEPHISIA.

264. Helen and the Dioscuri (?), relief on sarcophagus.
265. Leda and the Swan, relief on sarcophagus.

EREMOKASTRO (THESPIÆ).

266. Small seated statuette.
267. Reliefs.

MYCONUS.

268. Archaic female figures.
269. Beautiful relief of seated female figure.
270. Heads, torso, and relief of boar hunt.
271. Archaic male head.

VARIA.

272. Archaic head of Hera, Olympian Museum.
273. Marble faun from Sparta, at Tripolitza.
274. Relief of spear-bearing youth with horse, Argos Museum.

CASTS.

The following plaster casts of objects found in the excavations of the School at the Heraeum may be had on application to Professor Merriam at the affixed prices:—

Hera head with pedestal	\$5.00
Warrior head with pedestal	4.00
Amazon (?) head with pedestal	4.00
Male torso	5.00
Female torso	4.00
Sima ornament with birds	4.00
Two lion heads	each 2.00

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS WHO
PROPOSE TO JOIN THE SCHOOL.

OCTOBER, 1892.

ABILITY to read easily works in German and French is indispensable for the best success of the student's work in Greece. Ability to speak these languages, and understand them when spoken, is very desirable, — especially for the sake of profiting by the lectures before the French and German Schools, and of communicating with scholars of those nationalities.

Students are advised to go to Athens, if possible, by way of London, Paris, or Berlin, for the study of the Museums. Study for about six weeks in the Museums of Berlin, with the aid of Friedrichs-Wolters's Catalogue of Casts and Furtwängler's Catalogue of Vases, is earnestly recommended as a preparation for work at the School.

The ordinary route from Germany to Greece is by way of Trieste, whence a steamer of the Austrian Lloyd sails weekly for the Piraeus.

The route from Berlin to Athens by way of Constantinople is interesting. The cost of a second-class passage (comfortable) is about forty dollars.

From Western Europe the quickest route is by steamer from Brindisi to Patras (a little more than twenty-four hours), and thence by rail to Athens (about eight hours). The routes through the Gulf of Corinth and around Peloponnesus are very attractive in good weather.

The best way to reach Greece, if it is desired to proceed direct from the United States, is by one of the two great German lines, which now despatch regular express steamers from New York to Genoa and Palermo. From Genoa a good weekly Italian steamer, and from Palermo a steamer of the Messageries line, sails direct to the Piraeus.

At the large hotels in Athens, board and lodging can be obtained for \$14 per week; at small hotels and in private families, for \$5.50 per week, and upward. A limited number of students may have rooms, without board, in the School building. A *pension* which is well recom-

mended is now established near the School, which charges \$20-25 per month for dinner and supper.

The student should go well supplied with clothing and other necessities for his stay, as all such articles are expensive in Athens; and in providing these he must not count too much on a warm climate during the winter.

The School library, which now contains more than seventeen hundred volumes, provides all the books that are most essential for study in Greece, and the student in travelling should encumber himself with few books. He should take with him, however, a copy of each of the following: —

Pausanias. (The Teubner text is convenient.)

Murray's Handbook of Greek Archæology, or Collignon's Manual of Greek Archæology.

Harrison and Verrall's Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens.

Baedeker's Guide to Greece, or the Guides Joanne, Grèce, or both.

Vincent and Dickson's Handbook to Modern Greek.

LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

THE books in the following lists of which the titles are printed in the larger type are recommended to students as an introduction to the different branches of Greek Archæology. The more special works, whose titles are printed in smaller type, are recommended as books of reference, and for students whose department of special study is already determined.

GENERAL WORKS.

Pausanias: *Περὶ ἡρώων τῆς Ἑλλάδος*.

Collignon: Manual of Greek Archæology (translated by Wright). 1886. pp. 384.

Murray: Handbook of Greek Archæology. 1892. pp. 483.

Both the two foregoing are good general introductions to archæological study.

Guhl and Koner: Life of the Ancient Greeks and Romans.

A general treatise on antiquities. Popular rather than scientifically exact.

Baumeister : Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums. 3 quarto vols.

A cyclopædia of ancient art, architecture, mythology, and biography, as illustrated by extant monuments. It treats also of the topography of important cities, and, less fully, of general antiquities. Recent, complete, and trustworthy. With 2,400 illustrations, 7 maps, and 94 large plates. 1885-88. pp 2224.

C. O. Müller : Ancient Art and its Remains. 1835 [1850]. pp 637.

A comprehensive foundation for further study. Truly admirable in its time, but now almost sixty years old, and hence somewhat antiquated and inaccurate.

Taine : Philosophie de l'Art en Grèce. (Also translated.)

On Greek art as modified and explained by Greek life, thought, institutions, and surroundings.

Von Sybel : Weltgeschichte der Kunst. 1887. pp 479.

A practical and useful work on classical art and architecture, well illustrated with 380 cuts.

Iwan Müller : Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft. 8 vols. 1885-.

A thesaurus of philological and archæological learning in systematic form, containing many important monographs. Not yet complete.

Hübner : Bibliographie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft. 1889. pp 334.

S. Reinach : Manuel de Philologie classique. 2 vols. 1883. pp 314, 414.

A most useful index to all branches of classical knowledge.

Stark : Systematik und Geschichte der Archäologie der Kunst. 1878-80. pp. 400.

A valuable manual of condensed information, especially in regard to the progress of archæological research in modern times.

C. T. Newton : Essays on Art and Archæology. 1880. pp 472.

The basis and beginning of recent archæological study in England. The Essay on Greek Inscriptions should be read by every beginner in epigraphy.

Burnouf : Mémoires sur l'Antiquité. 1878. pp 378.

Abounds in suggestions that may lead to profitable study.

Boeckh-Fränkel : Die Staatshaushaltung der Athener. 2 vols. 1886. pp 1446.

Smith : Dictionary of Antiquities (Third Edition). 2 vols. 1890. pp 2123.

K. F. Hermann : Lehrbuch der griechischen Antiquitäten. 4 vols.

Of various editions ; not all complete.

Daremberg et Saglio : Dictionnaire des Antiquités. A-C, pp 1702. Folio.

The best of its class, but unfinished.

Rich : Dictionary of Antiquities. 1873.

A handy book.

Milchhöfer: *Anfänge der Kunst in Griechenland.* 1883. pp. 247.

Beulé: *L'Art grec avant Périclès.* 1869. pp. 498.

A good presentation of what was known of archaic art thirty years ago.

Diehl: *Excursions Archéologiques en Grèce.* 1890.

A popular account of some of the chief recent excavations. A translation by Miss Perkins is now published, with 9 plans and 41 illustrations.

Schuchhardt: *Schliemann's Excavations* (translated by Miss Sellars).

A convenient digest, as well as a scientific discussion, of Schliemann's discoveries. 1891. pp. 363.

Percy Gardner: *New Chapters in Greek History.* 1892. pp. 459.

Embodies in convenient and scholarly form some of the results of recent excavations in various parts of Greece, giving much information which elsewhere is found only scattered in periodicals, brochures, and expensive works. Its field corresponds in part with that of Diehl (above).

Perrot et Chipiez: *Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité.* 5 large vols. 1882-.

Interesting and valuable. It shows wide and intelligent study, and contains much information gained from recent sources; but it is too diffuse, it lacks due proportion, and is not exempt from questionable speculations and conclusions.

Woltmann and Woermann: *History of Painting.* Translated from the German. Edited by Sidney Colvin.

This work affords a comprehensive survey of the history of painting, and is useful as an introduction to the subject. Part I., by Karl Woermann (pp. 145), gives a generally trustworthy summary of what is known respecting the art as practised in Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Italy.

Lepsius: *Marmorstudien.*

A treatise on the chief marble quarries of Greece, and a scientific determination of the marbles employed in Greek statues.

ARCHITECTURE.

Durm: *Die Baukunst der Griechen* (Second Edition, 1892).

Complete, and generally accurate.

Von Reber: *History of Ancient Art* (translated by Clarke).

Much briefer than Durm, but good in its summary discussion of the origin and development of architectural styles, and as a comprehensive survey of the chief remains of ancient art. 1882. pp. 478.

Penrose: *Principles of Athenian Architecture* (Second Edition). 1888.

A minute, mathematical study of architectural technic and refinements, as exhibited in the Parthenon. In large folio. pp. 128. 48 plates, 34 cuts.

Michaelis: *Der Parthenon.* 1871.

Deals with the history, architecture, and especially the sculptural decorations of the Parthenon. A standard work. Folio. With 15 folio plates.

Bohn: *Die Propyläen der Akropolis zu Athen.* 1882.

Indispensable for exact study of this structure, though shown by recent investigations to be in part incorrect. Folio. pp. 40. With 21 plates.

Boutmy: *Philosophie de l'Architecture en Grèce.* 1870.

A suggestive attempt to explain the development of Greek architecture through considerations of the circumstances and intellectual qualities of the Greeks.

Papers of the Archæological Institute of America. Report on the Investigations at Assos.

Sets forth the routine and experiences of a successful campaign of excavation, with information upon early Doric architecture and provincial Greek art.

SCULPTURE.

Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell: *History of Ancient Sculpture.* 1883.

A voluminous work, presenting a great mass of knowledge with many of the recent theories. With Mrs. Mitchell's Selections from Ancient Sculpture. 1883. 20 folio plates.

Overbeck: *Geschichte der griechischen Plastik* (Fourth Edition, 2 vols., first part in 1892).

A standard work on Greek sculpture.

Overbeck: *Die antiken Schriftquellen zur Geschichte der bildenden Künste.*

An indispensable collection of references in classical literature to ancient artists and their works.

The three preceding are all valuable. Overbeck's work is more scientific and scholarly than Mrs. Mitchell's, but as an introduction may not be ranked above it.

Paris: *Ancient Sculpture* (translated by Miss Harrison). 1890.

A useful introduction to the subject.

Collignon: *Histoire de la Sculpture grecque.* pp. 569.

Only Volume I. has appeared (1892); this carries the subject as far as the early works of Phidias. It is excellent in statement and illustration, and includes many of the latest acquisitions in archaic art.

Brunn: *Geschichte der griechischen Künstler.* 2 vols. 1857, 1859. pp. 1605.

A monumental work, indispensable to the more advanced student of art, although it was published nearly forty years ago. (Reprinted in 1889.)

Friedrichs-Wolters : Gipsabgüsse antiker Bildwerke ; Bausteine zur Geschichte der griechisch-römischen Plastik. 1885. pp. 850.

A catalogue of casts in the Museum of Berlin. Practically, a complete and serviceable history of Greek sculpture.

Waldstein : Essays on the Art of Pheidias. 1885. pp. 431.

Popular and interesting studies. 17 plates, and cuts.

Petersen : Die Kunst des Pheidias. 1873. pp. 418.

Probably the best and most comprehensive scientific discussion of this subject.

Collignon : Phidias. 1886. pp. 384.

Succinct, clear, and well illustrated.

Heuzey : Catalogue des Terres Cuites du Louvre. 1882-.

The best single work on the technic, interpretation, and uses of Greek figurines in terra-cotta.

Pottier : Les Statuettes de Terre Cuite dans l'Antiquité. 1890.

An able sketch of the entire subject. The treatment is popular, yet scientific.

Ruskin : Aratra Pentelici.

Recommended for reading for the higher appreciation of criticism which it may promote, and for its suggestive presentation of some qualities of Greek art, especially in low relief and in coins.

VASES.

Rayet et Collignon : Histoire de la Céramique grecque. 1888.

A standard recent work on this subject. pp. 420. 16 plates, 145 cuts.

Dumont et Chaplain : Les Céramiques de la Grèce propre. 2 vols.

Volume I. History of Greek ceramic art down to the fifth century B. C., terminated at this point by Dumont's death. Volume II. Collected Essays ; more exhaustive for the period which it covers than the preceding volume.

An expensive illustrated work. Quarto. 1881, 1890.

Von Rohden : Vasenkunde, in Baumeister's Denkmäler. pp. 1931-2011.

An excellent and trustworthy article ; sufficiently complete to serve as a preparation for study in museums.

Furtwängler und Loeschcke : Mykenische Vasen. 1887.

Treats ably a subject which has attracted increasing attention during recent years.

Birch : History of Ancient Pottery. 2 vols. 1873.

A popular general history. Not scientifically accurate, and named here chiefly because it is the only work on the subject in English.

Furtwängler: *Vasensammlung im Antiquarium (Berlin)*. 2 vols. 1885.

This practically serves as a comprehensive history of ceramic art. pp. 1105.

Klein: *Euphronios*. 1886. pp. 323. 60 cuts.

Klein: *Die griechischen Vasen mit Meistersignaturen*. 1887. pp. 261.

The two last mentioned works will be required by somewhat advanced students.

COINS.

Percy Gardner: *Types of Greek Coins*.

This treats of the science of numismatics only in its bearing upon art and archæology.

Head: *Historia Numorum*. 1887.

A numismatic history of the ancient Greek world. "The most comprehensive work on numismatics since Eckhel."

Catalogues of Coins of the British Museum. 1873-.

The best extensive series of illustrations of coins by accurate reproductions. More than a dozen volumes have appeared.

F. Lenormant: *Monnaies et Médailles*. 1883. pp. 328.

A good popular introduction, not stopping with antiquity.

EPIGRAPHY.

Roberts: *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*. 1887. pp. 419.

History of the development of the Greek alphabet down to 400 B. C., illustrated by inscriptions, many in facsimile, from all parts of the Greek world. Only Vol. I. has yet (1892) appeared.

Dittenberger: *Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum*. 1883.

"*Inscriptiones Graecae ad res gestas et instituta Graecorum cognoscenda praecipue utiles*." An excellent collection, with admirable commentaries. pp. 804.

Kirchhoff: *Studien zur Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets* (Fourth Edition). 1887. pp. 180.

Entirely supersedes previous works on this subject.

Hicks: *Greek Historical Inscriptions*. 1882.

As its name implies, this treats inscriptions from the historical, not the epigraphical, point of view. pp. 372.

Larfeld: *Griechische Epigraphik*, in Müller's *Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft*, Vol. II. (Second Edition, 1892), pp. 357-624.

An excellent treatise, presenting in concise and scientific form a mass of important facts and principles, with references to the most important works on the subject.

Hinrichs: Griechische Epigraphik, in Müller's Handbuch, Vol. II. (First Edition, 1886), pp. 329-474.

Good, but not so complete as the treatise by Larfeld.

S. Reinach: *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque*. 1885.

A manual of information and suggestion. pp. 560.

Collitz: *Sammlung der griechischen Dialektinschriften*. 1884-.

Not yet complete, but already contains most of the inscriptions which are important for the illustration or study of the dialects of Greece.

Cauer: *Delectus Inscriptionum Graecarum* (Second Edition). 1883. pp. 363.

A selection of inscriptions for the illustration of Greek dialects.

Meisterhans: *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften* (Second Edition). 1888.

This work gives important statistics with regard to the use of forms and syntactical constructions in Attic inscriptions, and is indispensable in work on such inscriptions. pp. 237.

G. Meyer: *Griechische Grammatik* (Second Edition). 1886. pp. 552.

A scientific grammar, with constant reference to forms found in inscriptions.

Kühner-Blass: *Grammatik der griechischen Sprache*. Vol. I. in two parts. 1890, 1892. pp. 1297.

Fairly exhaustive for inscriptional as well as literary forms.

Roehl: *Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae*. Folio. 1883. pp. 193.

Indispensable for the study of the Epichoric alphabets of Greece.

Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. 4 vols., folio. 1877-92

Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum. 1825-92.

Seven volumes, folio, including the recently published volumes of inscriptions from Sicily and Northern Greece.

Loewy: *Inschriften griechischer Bildhauer*. Quarto. 1885. pp. 410.

S. Reinach: *Conseils aux Voyageurs archéologues en Grèce*. 1886. 12mo. pp. 116.

A little book with excellent directions for making "squeezes," and other practical hints.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Baedeker: *Greece*. 1889. pp. 374.

In the main, the work of Dr. Lolling. Scientific, convenient, and trustworthy. The English translation is at present to be preferred to the German original, being more recent.

Guides Joanne: Vol. I. *Athènes et ses Environs*. 1890. pp. 216.

Vol. II. *Grèce et les Îles*. 1891. pp. 509.

This covers more ground than Baedeker, and is fuller. In the main, the work of M. Haussoullier and other members of the French School at Athens. These German and French guides are both excellent, and one supplements the other.

Curtius und Kaupert : Atlas von Athen. 1878. 12 large folio plates.

With full explanatory text. A standard work, though antiquated in parts.

Curtius und Kaupert : Karten von Attika (mit erläuterndem Text).

Large and minutely exact maps, executed "auf Veranlassung des Instituts" by officers of the Prussian government. The text, by E. Curtius and Milchhöfer, is particularly important for questions concerning the topography of the Athenian ports.

Milchhöfer : Untersuchungen über die Demenordnung des Kleisthenes. 1892.

This contains the latest information about the position of the Attic demes. With a map.

Harrison and Verrall : Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens. 1890. pp. 736.

Especially valuable as containing many of the results of Dr. Dörpfeld's recent investigations. With many illustrations.

Bursian : Geographie von Griechenland. 2 vols. 1862-68. pp. 1002.

Old, but still indispensable as a book of reference.

Tozer : Geography of Greece. 1873. pp. 405.

Lolling : Topographie von Griechenland, in Müller's Handbuch, Vol. III. pp. 99-352. 1889.

Much briefer than Bursian's work, but recent, and covering the entire Greek world. Especially good for Athens.

Leake : Travels in Northern Greece. 4 vols. 1835.

Leake : Topography of Athens and the Demi of Attica. 2 vols. 1841. pp. 943.

Leake : Travels in the Morea. 3 vols. 1830.

These three works by Colonel Leake form a monumental series. Written before 1840, they have been the basis of all topographical study in Greece since that time.

E. Curtius : Peloponnesos. 2 vols. 1851-52. pp. 1134.

Published forty years ago, but not yet superseded. Fuller than Bursian's work.

Jahn-Michaelis : Pausaniae Descriptio Arcis Athenarum (1880). pp. 70.

The text of Pausanias's *Periegesis* of the Acropolis, with much ancient illustrative matter, both literary and epigraphic, added in the form of notes.

E. Curtius : Stadtgeschichte von Athen. 1891. pp. 339. With plans.

The most recent contribution to the topography of Athens. Historical in its arrangement, presenting results rather than arguments, in interesting style. An introduction contains a collection by Milchhöfer of the passages in the works of ancient authors which illustrate the topography and monuments of the city. Stimulating, though some of its theories are antiquated.

Wachsmuth: *Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum.* 1874-1890.

The best work on Athens, if but one is chosen. It discusses not only topography, but also political, social, and religious institutions. As yet only the first volume and the first half of the second have appeared. pp. 768.

Burnouf: *La Ville et l'Acropole d'Athènes.* 1877. pp. 220.

A series of suggestive essays on the historical development of Athens. One of the earliest destructive onslaughts on Beulé's theories as to the entrance to the Acropolis.

A. Bötticher: *Die Akropolis von Athen.* 1888. pp. 295. 36 plates, 132 cuts.

Deals with the remains on the Acropolis and its slopes.

A. Bötticher: *Olympia.* 1886. pp. 420. 21 plates, 95 cuts.

A convenient digest of the cumbrous official reports.

Milchhöfer: *Athen*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler.* pp. 144-209.

Flasch: *Olympia*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler.* pp. 1053-1104 (= 90 pp.).

Flasch: *Pergamon*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler.* pp. 1206-1237.

The three preceding are all excellent and comprehensive essays. That on Pergamon is necessarily incomplete, since full publication of the work there has not yet been made. The illustrations and maps are good.

Steffen: *Karten von Mykenae.* 1884. Folio. pp. 48.

Neumann und Partsch: *Physikalische Geographie von Griechenland.* 1885. pp. 475.

MYTHOLOGY.

Preller: *Griechische Mythologie.* 2 vols. 1875-1887.

The best work on the origin and development of Greek myths.

Roscher: *Lexikon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie.*

Minute and exhaustive. In process of publication; not quite half complete (2024 pp.). Especially valuable for its historical treatment of mythology in art.

Seemann: *Mythologie der Griechen und Römer.* 1886. pp. 280.

Collignon: *Mythologie figurée de la Grèce.*

Brief, but good; including only so much of mythological legend as suffices to explain certain usual types in art.

Decharme: *Mythologie de la Grèce antique.* 1886. pp. 697.

Resembles Preller's work in plan and scope. A standard work in French.

Overbeck: *Griechische Kunstmythologie.*

Treats of mythology as illustrated by extant monuments of art. A comprehensive and elaborate work in several volumes, — text and folio atlas. Not yet complete.

Welcker: Griechische Götterlehre. 3 vols. 1857-63. pp. 1973.

Dyer: The Gods in Greece. 1891. pp. 457.

Presents some of the results of recent excavations, especially at Eleusis and Delos, with a study of the mythological questions suggested by them.

Ruskin: Queen of the Air.

Without scientific value, but rich in poetic suggestions.

PERIODICALS.

Bulletin de Correspondance hellénique. Founded 1877.

The official organ of the French School at Athens.

Mitteilungen des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts (Athenische Abteilung).
Founded 1876.

The organ of the German Institute at Athens. The later volumes contain the results of important architectural studies by Dr. Dörpfeld.

Jahrbuch des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Founded 1886.

More general in its contents than the preceding, numbering among its contributors the most prominent archæologists of Germany.

American Journal of Archæology. Founded 1885.

This publishes much of the work of the American School at Athens.

Journal of Hellenic Studies. Founded 1880.

Published by the Society for the promotion of Hellenic Studies (England), and containing the chief fruits of the work of the British School at Athens.

Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική. Quarto. Third Series founded 1883.

Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρίας.

These works are both published by the Archæological Society of Athens.

The Πρακτικά is a yearly report, with summary accounts of the excavations undertaken by the Society. The Ἐφημερίς is an illustrated journal of archæology and epigraphy.

Δελτίον Ἀρχαιολογικόν. Founded 1888.

Edited by Mr. Kabbadias, Ephor General of Antiquities of Greece. A monthly bulletin of recent discoveries.

Archæologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Oesterreich-Ungarn.

Revue Archéologique. Founded 1844.

Archäologische Zeitung. 43 vols. 1843-86.

Gazette Archéologique. Founded 1875.

The two immediately preceding have now ceased to appear. The old volumes (particularly of the Archäologische Zeitung) contain many valuable articles. The volumes of the Gazette Archéologique abound in excellent illustrations of a great variety of works of art.

MODERN GREEK.

Vincent and Dickson : Handbook to Modern Greek. 1881.

The best text-book on the subject in English. It deals rather with the literary language than with that spoken by the people, and hence cannot be a complete conversational guide, especially in the rural districts. pp. 341.

Jannaris : Wie spricht man in Athen.

Deals with the spoken rather than with the literary language, giving a number of Greek dialogues and a Greek-German vocabulary.

Hatzidakis : Einleitung in die neugriechische Sprache. 1891.
pp. 178.

Scientific philological discussions (not quite a systematic grammar) in the same series as Whitney's Sanskrit Grammar and Meyer's Griechische Grammatik. 1892. pp. 464.

Mitsotakis : Praktische Grammatik der neugriechischen Sprache.

Serviceable in the study of the spoken language.

Mrs. Gardner : A Grammar of Modern Greek. 1892.

Best for the ordinary language of the people.

Contopoulos : Modern Greek and English Lexicon.

Jannarakis : Neugriechisch-deutsches Wörterbuch.

The latter is rather the better of the dictionaries. Neither does justice to the speech of common life.

Archæological Institute of America.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGING COMMITTEE
OF THE
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1892-93.

With the Reports of

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CHARLES WALDSTEIN, PH.D., LITT.D., L.H.D., *Professor of Art*,
AND
JAMES R. WHEELER, PH.D., *Professor of the Greek Language and Literature*.



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Professor of Art : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature : JAMES R. WHEELER, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in the University of Vermont.

Former Officers of the Managing Committee.

Chairman, 1881-87 : JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, of Harvard University.

Chairman of the Committee on Publications, 1885-88 : WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, of Harvard University.

Former Members of the Managing Committee.

*E. W. GURNEY, of Harvard University, 1881-83.

*FRANCIS W. PALFREY, of Boston, 1881-89.

*LEWIS R. PACKARD, of Yale University, 1882-84.

W. S. TYLER, of Amherst College, 1882-88.

*JOHN H. WHEELER, of the University of Virginia, 1884-85.

A. F. FLEET, of the University of Missouri, 1886-90.

MISS ALICE FREEMAN, of Wellesley College, 1886-87.

WILLIAM PEPPER, of the University of Pennsylvania, 1886-89.

*RICHARD H. MATHER, of Amherst College, 1888-90.

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AMHERST COLLEGE.	YORK.
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COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.
COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
COLUMBIA COLLEGE.	UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY.	VASSAR COLLEGE.
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HARVARD UNIVERSITY.	WELLESLEY COLLEGE.
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Executive Committee of the Trustees.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.
 MARTIN BRIMMER.
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 SAMUEL D. WARREN.

*Students, 1882-93.**

- LOUIS BEVIER (1882-83),† A. B. (1878) and A. M. (Rutgers College), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1881),
Professor in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
- WALTER RAY BRIDGMAN (1883-84), A. B. (Yale College, 1881),
Professor in Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.
- CARLETON LEWIS BROWNSON (1890-92), A. B. (Yale College, 1887),
Tutor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- CARL DARLING BUCK (1887-89), A. B. (Yale College, 1886), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1889),
Assistant Professor in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- MISS MARY HYDE BUCKINGHAM* (1892-93), Harvard Society for the Collegiate
Instruction of Women, 1890,
Secretary of the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, Md.
- N. E. CROSBY (1886-87), A. B. (Columbia College, 1883), A. M. (Columbia College, 1885),
Ph. D. (Princeton, 1893),
Instructor in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.
- JOHN M. CROW (1882-83), A. B. (Waynesbury College), Ph. D. (Syracuse University),
Professor in Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. Died Sept. 28, 1890.
- WILLIAM LEE CUSHING (1885-87), A. B. (Yale College, 1872), A. M. (Yale College,
1882),
Head Master of the Westminster School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
- HERBERT FLETCHER DE COU (1891-92), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1888), A. M.
(University of Michigan, 1890),
Instructor in Greek and Sanskrit in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- JOHN EDWARD DINSMORE* (1892-93), A. B. (Bowdoin College, 1883),
Principal of Lincoln Academy, New Castle, Me.
- MORTIMER LAMSON EARLE (1887-88), A. B. (Columbia College, 1886), A. M. (Columbia
College, 1887), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1889),
Instructor in Greek, Barnard College, New York City.
- THOMAS H. ECKFELDT (1884-85), A. B. (Wesleyan University, 1881),
Principal of the Friends' School, New Bedford, Mass.
- A. F. FLEET (1887-88), A. M., LL. D.,
Superintendent of the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.
- ANDREW FOSSUM (1890-91), A. B. (Luther College, 1882), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins Univer-
sity, 1887),
Professor of Greek in St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.
- HAROLD NORTH FOWLER (1882-83), A. B. (Harvard University, 1880), Ph. D. (University
of Bonn, 1885),
Professor of Greek in the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
- JOHN WESLEY GILBERT (1890-91), A. B. (Brown University, 1888), A. M. (Brown Univer-
sity, 1891),
Professor in the Payne Institute, Augusta, Ga.

* The year of residence at the School is placed in a parenthesis after the name. Italics indicate students of the year 1892-93.

† Not present during the entire year.

- HENRY T. HILDRETH (1885-86), A. B. (Harvard University, 1885),
10 Remington Street, Cambridge, Mass.
- W. IRVING HUNT (1889-90), A. B. (Yale College, 1886), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1892),
Tutor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Died Aug. 25, 1893.
- GEORGE BENJAMIN HUSSEY (1887-88),† A. B. (Columbia College, 1884), Ph. D. (Johns
Hopkins University, 1887),
Instructor in the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
- FRANCIS DEMETRIUS KALOPOTHAKES (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1888),
Ph. D. (Berlin University, 1893),
Athens.
- JOSEPH McKEEN LEWIS (1885-87), A. B. (Yale College, 1883).
Died April 29, 1887.
- GONZALEZ LODGE (1888-89),† A. B. (Johns Hopkins University, 1883), Ph. D. (Johns Hop-
kins University, 1886),
Associate Professor in Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- ALBERT MORTON LYTHGOE (1892-93), A. B. (Harvard University, 1892),
Almy Street, Providence, R. I.
- CLARENCE LINTON MEADER (1892-93), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1891),
Instructor in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- FREDERIC ELDER METZGER (1891-92), A. B. (Pennsylvania College, 1888),
No. 119 North Potomac Street, Hagerstown, Md.
- WALTER MILLER (1885-86), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1884), A. M. (University of
Michigan), Ph. D.,
Professor in the Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, Cal.
- WILLIAM J. McMURTRY (1886-87), A. B. (Olivet College, 1881), A. M. (University of
Michigan, 1882),
Professor in Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.
- BARKER NEWHALL (1891-92), A. B. (Haverford College, 1887), A. M. (Haverford College,
1890), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1891),
Instructor in Greek, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
- MISS EMILY NORCROSS (1888-89), A. B. (Wellesley College, 1880), A. M. (Wellesley Col-
lege, 1884),
Assistant in Latin, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
- RICHARD NORTON (1892-), A. B. (Harvard University, 1892),
Athens.
- JAMES MORTON PATON (1892-93), A. B. (Harvard University, 1884),
Student in the University of Bonn.
- MISS ANNIE S. PECK (1885-86), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1878), A. M. (University of
Michigan, 1881),
No. 865 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
- JOHN PICKARD (1890-91), A. B. (Dartmouth College, 1883), A. M. (Dartmouth College, 1886),
Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1892),
Associate Professor in the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- Rev. DANIEL QUINN (1887-89), A. B. (Mt. St. Mary's College),
Professor in the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
- JOHN CAREW ROLFE (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1881), A. M. (Cornell Univer-
sity, 1884), Ph. D. (Cornell University, 1885),
Professor in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

- WILLIAM J. SEELYE (1886-87), A. B. (Amherst College, 1879), A. M. (Amherst College, 1882),
Professor in Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio.
- JOHN P. SHELLEY (1889-90), A. B. (Findlay University, 1889),
Professor in Grove College, Grove City, Pa.
- PAUL SHOREY (1882-83), A. B. (Harvard University, 1878) Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1884),
Professor in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- MISS EMILY E. SLATER (1888-89), A. B. (Wellesley College, 1888),
Professor in Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
- J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT (1882-83), Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1880),
Professor in Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
- FRANKLIN H. TAYLOR (1882-83), A. B. (Wesleyan University),
Instructor in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
- OLIVER JOS. THATCHER (1887-88), A. B. (Wilmington College, 1878), B. D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1885),
University Extension Assistant Professor of History in the University of Chicago.
- S. B. P. TROWBRIDGE (1886-88), A. B. (Trinity College, 1883), Ph. B. (Columbia College, 1886),
Architect, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
- HENRY STEPHENS WASHINGTON (1888-93),† A. B. (Yale College, 1886), A. M. (Yale University, 1888), Ph. D. (Leipzig, 1893),
San Vio 725, Venice, Italy.
- JAMES R. WHEELER (1882-83), A. B. (University of Vermont, 1880), Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1885),
Professor in the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
- ALEXANDER M. WILCOX (1883-84), A. B. (Yale College, 1877), Ph. D. (Yale College, 1880),
Professor in the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
- FRANK E. WOODRUFF (1882-83),† A. B. (University of Vermont, 1875), B. D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1881),
Professor in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
- THEODORE L. WRIGHT (1886-87), A. B. (Beloit College, 1880), A. M. (Harvard University, 1884),
Professor in Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.
- CLARENCE HOFFMAN YOUNG (1891-92), A. B. (Columbia College, 1888), A. M. (Columbia College, 1889), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1891),
Instructor in Greek, Columbia College, New York City.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

To the Council of the Archæological Institute of America : —

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit to you the Report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, from October 1, 1892, to December 1, 1893; and also the Reports of the Secretary of the School, Professor F. B. Tarbell; of the Professor of Art, Dr. Charles Waldstein; and of the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Professor James R. Wheeler, of the University of Vermont, for the year 1892-93.

During the year just past the following persons have been enrolled as regular members of the School : —

Miss Mary Hyde Buckingham, Harvard Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women (1890).

John Edward Dinsmore, A. B. Bowdoin College (1883).

Albert Morton Lythgoe, A. B. Harvard University (1892).

Clarence Linton Meader, A. B. University of Michigan (1891).

Richard Norton, A. B. Harvard University (1892).

James Morton Paton, A. B. Harvard University (1884).

In addition to the foregoing, four others have been closely identified with the School for periods of from seven weeks to three months, viz. :—

Professor W. E. Waters, Ph. D. (Yale, 1887), of the University of Cincinnati.

Professor Demarchus C. Brown, of Butler University, Indiana.

Mr. C. K. Stevenborg, A. B. University of Missouri.

Miss M. C. Welles, A. B. Smith College.

Professor Tarbell, in his Report as Secretary, names several others of our countrymen who profited by the exercises and library of the School. Among these were two former students of the School,—Professor Quinn, of the Catholic University of America, and Dr. N. E. Crosby, of the College of New Jersey.

As in the four preceding years, Dr. Henry S. Washington (A. B. Yale, 1886) returned to Greece in order to take part in the work of excavation, and Dr. Waldstein's Report expresses his high appreciation of the value of his services.

Professor Tarbell in going to Athens in the autumn of 1892, as the chief executive officer of the School, assumed duties which were familiar to him from his service as Annual Director during the year 1888–89. His administration in this last academic year has been careful and exact, and his assistance and guidance of the students able and learned, as before.

Dr. Waldstein returned to Greece early in March last. His energies this year as Professor of Art were

devoted chiefly to the direction of the important excavations at the Argive Heræum, of which he gives an account in his accompanying Report. The discoveries were more numerous and important than had been anticipated. In particular, the magnitude of the undertaking had been underestimated, and the excavations which remain for the third campaign at the Heræum are as full of promise as those of former years. Three of Dr. Waldstein's former helpers in this work — Dr. Henry S. Washington, Mr. Thomas A. Fox, and Mr. Richard Norton — are to assist him in its completion, in the spring of 1894.

Professor James R. Wheeler, of the University of Vermont, as was stated in the Eleventh Report of the School, kindly accepted his election as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for the year 1892-93, — when Professor White, who had been expected to fill the position, was unavoidably detained in this country, — and he sailed for Greece in November, 1892. He is the first of the former students of the School to return as one of its officers. His former life and studies in Greece gave him a distinct appreciation of the needs of the members of the School, as well as of the best manner of satisfying them.

The eleventh year of the School, 1892-93, is the first in which it has had the full equipment of its new constitution, — Secretary or Director, Professor of Art, and Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

The increase of forces strengthens the influence of the School, and enables it to render more efficient help and instruction to its students, without interfering with the freedom and individuality of the studies of each person.

Professor Richardson, the new Director of the School, and Professor White, of Harvard, the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for the year 1893-94, reached Athens just after October 1, 1893, in spite of detentions on account of illness and by quarantine.

Dr. Waldstein arrived at Athens in December, and at once entered upon his duties as Professor of Art, — both lecturing and also directing the students in the preparation for careful examination and study of the archæological objects found at the Argive Heræum. This precious material is carefully preserved in the Central Museum at Athens, and suitable rooms there have been assigned for this work of the School.

Eight students have been in residence in Athens during the autumn of 1893. Others interested in classical archæology are expected to reach Greece later in the academic year.

Bryn Mawr College has accepted an invitation to join in the support of the School.

The following scholars have been elected members of the Managing Committee: Professor Charles D. Adams of Dartmouth College, Professor Abraham L. Fuller of the Adelbert College of Western Reserve

University (on the removal of Professor Perrin to Yale), Professor Herbert Weir Smyth of Bryn Mawr College, and Professor J. R. Sitlington Sterrett of Amherst College.

Professor Francis Brown, who, although diligently occupied and highly distinguished in another department of study, has rendered efficient aid and counsel to the School, resigned his membership of the Committee, and his resignation was accepted with regret.

At the last November meeting of our Committee, Professor Merriam resigned his office as Chairman of the Committee on Publications, to which he was elected in November, 1887. Professor Perrin was elected to succeed him, and the Chairman of the Managing Committee was made a member of the same Committee. The Committee recognize and desire to record their appreciation of the laborious, perplexing, and important services which Professor Merriam has rendered in this capacity, and they regret his resignation.

Professor Perrin, as Chairman of the Committee on Publications, was authorized and requested to form a collection of lantern slides which can be used advantageously for illustrating lectures on the scenery of Greece, the topography and monuments of Athens and other important sites, Greek sculpture and architecture, and recent excavations. The Committee believe that such a collection, kept on deposit at some central place and lent for a nominal sum to those who

wish to create or maintain public interest in classical archæology, will be of great service both to the School and to the studies which it represents. The Committee hope also that many collections of slides already existing in various places may be made to supplement one another, and that some rare illustrations may be brought into wider usefulness. Such a general collection of lantern slides and negatives as is contemplated will render easier and more economical the formation or completion of a body of illustrative material in this department of study by institutions of learning, since these slides will be sold at a low price, (the duplication of slides being less expensive than the original manufacture,) and a selection can be made from a large variety. Professor Perrin desires the co-operation of all who have suitable slides or negatives which they will give or sell for this purpose, or which they will lend for the purpose of duplication; and he would be glad to receive suggestions as to means for making this collection most useful.

At the close of this Report is a list of plaster casts which have been made from objects found in the excavations of the School at Icaria and at the Argive Heræum, and which can be furnished by the Committee on application to Professor Merriam.

The Managing Committee at their last May meeting enjoyed the hospitalities of Vassar College, and on the evening of that day, May 26, by invitation attended the representation of Sophocles's *Antigone* in the origi-

nal, with Mendelssohn's music, given by the students of that College, — appreciating the vigor, the womanly tenderness, and the unflinching courage portrayed by the actors, and the learning, ingenuity, and care displayed in the whole performance. The presentation of the play according to the most recent views of the Athenian theatre in the fifth century before Christ was particularly interesting.

The grounds of the School at Athens have been greatly improved during the last two or three years, and arrangements are now making for the irrigation and cultivation of the ground which lies back of the School building.

Dr. Waldstein has been re-elected Professor of Art for the year 1894-95, and Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University has accepted the Committee's invitation to serve as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature during the same year.

I would call attention once more to the list of former students of the School prefixed to this Report, as an indication of the far-reaching and widening influence of the School. I mention with regret the death of one of the former members of the School, W. I. Hunt, Ph. D., who graduated at Yale College with high distinction in 1886, and after graduate study at Yale went to Greece in 1889 as incumbent of the Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship. Ill health compelled him to resign his tutorship at Yale in 1892. He was a man of high personal character, and of unusual promise as a scholar.

The Eleventh Financial Statement shows that the treasury of the School is in a sound condition. The income of the last year was larger than in any previous year. But the opportunities for using money wisely in connection with the School's work increase more rapidly than its income. Probably no other institution of the higher learning exerts so wide and strong an influence with such slender resources. The element of uncertainty which attaches to a part of the income deprives the Committee of the power to make some definite and desirable arrangements for the future. We trust that within a short time the Permanent Endowment Fund of the School may be secured in full.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR,
Chairman.

YALE UNIVERSITY, December 30, 1893.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens:—

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit the following report on the affairs of the American School at Athens for the year beginning October 1, 1892.

Six students have been regularly enrolled as members of the School, and have been present in Greece or in Greek lands during nearly the whole of the School year. Four others were closely identified with the work of the School for several weeks or months. Several others, who have made long stays in Athens, but whose work lay mainly apart from ours, have had the privileges of the Library, and have, most of them, attended some of our exercises, viz. Mr. S. J. Barrows, Editor of the "Christian Register," Mr. F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., Professor D. C. Quinn, Messrs. N. E. Crosby, G. B. Roddy, and S. L. Lasell. Two of these are former members of the School, — Professor Quinn having been here in 1887-89, and Mr. Crosby in 1886-87. Nor can I omit to mention the name of Mr. H. S. Washington, whose connection with the School began in 1888-89, and has been renewed in every succeeding year. He has returned once more,

to prosecute his geological studies and to assist in the work of excavation. The value of his services in the latter direction will best appear from the report of Dr. Waldstein. Finally, among the numerous American travellers who have visited the School, I take especial pleasure in naming Mr. Edward J. Lowell, who was the Treasurer of the Trustees of the School from its foundation until last autumn, and Mr. H. W. Kent, Curator of the Slater Museum at Norwich, Conn. To these gentlemen, and to many other passing visitors, I have endeavored to be of service.

In the first week of October I began two series of weekly exercises with the students. One series was epigraphical, and consisted partly of lectures, partly of discussions conducted chiefly in the presence of original inscriptions, out of doors or in the Museums. The main objects were, first, to secure as much acquaintance as the time allowed with the criteria for determining the date of an inscription; and, secondly, to illustrate the principal directions in which Greek inscriptions bear upon Greek art and political history. For the most part we were occupied with Attic documents, taking up specimens of every period, from the seventh century before Christ to the end of the fourth century after Christ. Afterwards we devoted several weeks to inscriptions in the local alphabets of the Cyclades, Corinth, Bœotia, and Laconia. This series of exercises came to an end on February 16.

The other course was archæological, in the narrower sense of that term. Two months were given to architecture, three weeks to the miscellaneous small objects of the Acropolis Museum, and the remainder of the available time—about four months—to sculpture. The exercises of this course were held almost exclusively out of doors or in the Museums. I lectured frequently, and Professor Wheeler did so several times. The students also participated actively, each one from time to time preparing, under my direction, a discussion of some general question or some individual object. This series of exercises came to an end on March 21.

I also organized several excursions, which were joined by some or all of the members of the School, viz. to Dionyso (Icaria), Phyle, Ægina, and Argolis (Mycenæ, Tiryns, Argos, and Epidaurus).

Furthermore our students have had, as in previous years, the inestimable privilege of attending the open-air lectures of Professor Dörpfeld on the topography and monuments of ancient Athens. Dr. Wolters also, the Second Secretary of the German Institute, and Mr. Gardner, the Director of the British School, had the kindness to invite our students to attend the exercises which they held in the Museums on early Greek sculpture. The opportunity of hearing two masterly discussions of the same period of art-history from somewhat different points of view, has been of great value.

The appropriation in May, 1892, of \$500 for the Library, made it possible to add considerably to our stock of books.

The most important books obtained by purchase this year are the following:—

Olympia : Baudenkmäler, Erste Hälfte.
 Collignon. Histoire de la Sculpture Grecque, I.
 Smith. Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. 3d ed.
 Reinach. Bibliothèque des Monuments Figurés. Vols. II. and III.
 Berlin, Königliche Museen. Beschreibung der antiken Sculpturen.
 Alterthümer von Pergamon : Bd. II., VIII.
 Koldewey. Die antiken Baureste der Insel Lesbos.
 Benndorf und Niemann. Das Heroon von Gjölbaschi-Trysa.
 Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum Græciæ Septentrionalis. Vol. I.
 Hamdy-Bey et Th. Reinach. La Nécropole de Sidon.
 Cavvadias. Les Fouilles d'Épidaure. Vol. I.

The Library has been enriched besides by numerous gifts, of which the following is a list:—

Lawton, W. C. Looking toward Salamis, and The Persians of Æschylus. From the Author.
 Δημίτσης, Μ. Γ. Περὶ τοῦ τάφου τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους. From the Author.
 Penrose, F. C. The Ancient Hecatompedon. “ “
 Maass, E. De Lenæo et Delphinio. “ “
 Goodwin, W. W. Greek Grammar (1892). “ “
 Milchhöfer, A. Demeinordnung des Kleisthenes. “ “
 Whitney, J. D. Climatic Changes, etc. “ “
 Catalogue of Greek Coins of the British Museum. Ionia. Alexandria.
 From the Trustees of the British Museum.
 Tuckerman, C. K. Greeks of To-day. From the Author.
 Papadimitracopoulos, T. Le Poète Aristophane, etc. From the Author.
 Lechevalier. Voyage de la Troade. Vols. I., II., III. From Mr. F. B. Sanborn.

- Doubdan. Voyage de la Terre Sainte. From Mr. F. B. Sanborn.
 Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Vol. III. From Prof. J. W. White.
- Wide, S. Lakonische Kulte. From the Author.
- Mauch. Architektonische Ordnungen, etc. From Mr. H. S. Washington.
- Wiener Vorlegeblätter 1888. From Mr. H. S. Washington.
- Philippson. Der Peloponnes. " " "
- Rodd. Customs and Lore of Modern Greece. From Mr. H. S. Washington.
- Ramsay. Historical Geography of Asia Minor. From Mr. H. S. Washington.
- Gardner. New Chapters in Greek History. From Mr. E. J. Lowell.
- Harrison and Verrall. Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens. From Mr. E. J. Lowell.
- Church. Story of the Persian War. From Mr. E. J. Lowell.
- Thucydides. Translated by Dale. " " "
- Collignon. Manual of Mythology (Eng. ed.). From Mr. E. J. Lowell.
- Murray. Handbook of Greek Archæology. From Mr. F. B. Tarbell.
- Ὁ ἐν Κωνσταντινουπόλει Ἑλληνικὸς Σύλλογος,
 Σύγγραμμα Περιοδικόν, 1885-1891. 3 vols. Donor unknown.
- Παράρτημα τοῦ ἰθ' τόμου. " "
- " " κ' " " "
- Ζωγραφεῖος Ἀγών, τόμος α'. " "

A review of the Library showed no cases of loss, beyond the few and comparatively unimportant ones recorded by my predecessors. The whole number of entries in the Accession Catalogue is now a little over 2,000. But as in some cases the single parts of serial publications, like Brunn's Denkmäler, have been entered separately, the actual number of volumes may be estimated at about 1,900. The cataloguing this year has been almost wholly in the hands of Mr. J. M.

Paton, who has executed the task with unusual accuracy and thoroughness.

In connection with the Library, it remains to acknowledge the receipt of the set of Dr. Young's Greek photographs purchased by you. All of these have been mounted on thin cardboard, with the proper titles attached. They are deposited in one of the drawers of the Library.

Several important improvements have been made during the year in and about the grounds of the School. It will be remembered that the land belonging to the British School and our own, and lying to the south of the two buildings, is not divided by any fence or wall. To the east and west of this plot are two gullies, which it was once the intention of the Greek government to convert into roadways. This intention has never been carried out. Accordingly, at the suggestion of Mr. Gardner, the Director of the British School, he and I obtained an interview with Mr. Tricoupis, the Prime Minister of Greece, in which the desirability to us of closing these passages was laid before him. Mr. Tricoupis at once recognized the reasonableness of our request, and promptly ordered the building of high stone walls across the top and bottom of each of the two gullies. As soon as this work was completed, Mr. Gardner and I had a stone wall, two and a half meters high, built across the entire south front of our grounds, in place of the low and open iron fence which existed there

before. Consequently, we are now entirely protected from intrusion and objectionable approach, — a very great gain. A wooden door, with spring lock, has been placed at the southeast corner of the British grounds, to allow direct communication with the Kephissia road. The expenses have been borne by the two Schools equally, and it is agreed, so far as Mr. Gardner and myself have any influence in the matter, that the door shall continue to be for our joint use, and shall be maintained at our common expense.

Furthermore, I caused suitable wrought-iron gates to be made for the principal entrance to our grounds, to replace the temporary wooden gates which I found here. The new gates were designed by Mr. E. Ziller. They are simple, but substantial and effective. Just inside the entrance I have had a large reservoir built for use in watering the garden. This was absolutely needed, if the garden was to be brought into a satisfactory condition. All the work done upon the house and grounds has been under the direction of Mr. E. Ziller, who has continued to act as supervising architect of the School.

In accordance with your vote of November 18, 1892, a list was drawn up of sculptures found at Dionysos (Icaria) and Stamata of which it was thought best to have moulds made and sent to New York. The list includes seventeen pieces. The necessary permissions having been obtained from Mr. Kabbadias, the Ephor General of Antiquities, and Mr. Heliopoulos,

the owner, the moulds were made in the month of March. Before shipping them to New York I had a cast taken of each of the eight pieces which I judged it desirable to have represented in the School. The two largest, viz. the grave-stele (Papers of the American School, Vol. V. Plate IX.) and the female torso (Papers, Vol. V. Plate XIII.), have been placed at the corners of the landing of the principal stairway. For the rest, as well as for some of the casts from the Argive Heræum, we have at present no very convenient place of exhibition.

In resigning, as I am now about to do, the charge of this School, I beg leave to express my deep appreciation of the great opportunities which I have here enjoyed. I trust that in the era soon to begin the School will continue to grow in stability and efficiency, and to react for good upon the colleges of America.

Respectfully,

FRANK BIGELOW TARBELL.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ART.

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens: —

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith give you a very brief account of the main features of our excavations at the Argive Heræum during the past spring. This account will necessarily have to be brief and imperfect, not only because I have no time at my disposal at the present moment to give you a fuller one, but especially because I intend to go to Greece in the month of December to elaborate the details of last year's work during my stay at Athens as Professor of the School. I must therefore remain content with giving you but a bare outline of the main results of this year's campaign.

Before all, I wish again to acknowledge the valuable help which in this year also members of the School have given to the work of excavation. Dr. H. S. Washington came from Germany for the express purpose of assisting me in the excavation. He acted as second in command, and, owing to the experience which for several years past he has acquired in such work, as well as to his enthusiasm and unselfish devotion, his services were such that I can hardly

realize how the undertaking could have been carried out as it has been done without his co-operation.

Messrs. Lythgoe, Meader, and Norton took part in the excavation from the beginning to the end, and had each charge of definite portions of the site as responsible overseers and directors of the workmen under their command. These gentlemen, with Dr. Washington, remained on the site, and continued the excavations for several days after I was forced to leave, and during these days some of the most interesting objects of sculpture were found. Mr. Paton also joined us for several days, and took charge of some trial excavations which were carried on near the village of Koutzopodi, not far from the site of the ancient Cēnoë. My colleagues, Professor Tarbell and Professor Wheeler, were not able to take active part in the excavations owing to other engagements; but they, as well as other friends of the School, visited the camp and inspected our work.

We pitched our camp on the rocky elevation above the older temple on March 30, the Greek government having kindly lent us three good tents from their army stores. The experiment of camping on the site itself has proved a great success, and one which it would be well to adopt in the future. We at once engaged workmen, and were enabled to start the next day with 112 men and 23 carts. On April 1 we had 130 men and 30 carts; on April 3, 200 men and 38 carts. Our force at last reached the number of 240

men. We began to excavate on the upper plateau, the site of the older temple. This upper plateau is marked on the map of last year's excavation, which accompanies this Report, by the letter A. We cleared off all the top soil down to the early substructure, about 45 meters in length by 35 meters in breadth. The burnt layer alluded to in my report of last year again appeared on various portions of this site, together with masses of poros stone, which had evidently been split into smaller pieces by the heat of a great conflagration. We were fortunate enough to find still standing on this terrace a portion of the early wall, about 14.30 meters in length by a little over a meter in width, which certainly must have belonged to this interesting structure, perhaps the earliest temple of Hellas. The presence of this piece of wall may prove of exceptional importance, inasmuch as its lower portion was evidently not visible at the time the temple was completed, and the objects found below this line would thus antedate the erection of the temple. Two other stones appear to be *in situ*. But it is impossible at this moment to hazard even a suggestion with regard to the construction of the early temple. At all events, we have cleared this important site, and it is now in a state to be carefully studied for the light it may throw upon the earliest history of civilization in Greece. The yield in objects of early ceramic art, some bronzes and peculiar rude engraved stones, was very rich, and of extreme importance and interest. I

have little doubt that these finds alone are of sufficient weight to justify the energy and money expended upon the undertaking, as they are sure to throw most valuable light on the history of the earliest art in Greece. We dug two broad trenches outside the cyclopean wall to the east and west of the plateau, in order to make sure whether there were any objects of interest which had fallen over the supporting walls.

When the work on the platform of the older temple was completed, we made the slope from the upper terrace down to the terrace of the second temple the centre of our exertions. It was exceedingly difficult to excavate on this site, because the existence of buildings at the immediate foot of the slope had already been proved by our discovery last year of the outer line of the stoa marked C on the map. We had therefore to work with great care from above, immediately below the cyclopean wall of the upper terrace, and had to construct a steep road leading from the point marked T to the top of the slope, dumping our earth either at the southeast dump or at the southwest dump. When we had dug several feet below the cyclopean wall, we at once came upon very rich layers of early pottery of all descriptions, and soon found various vestiges of buildings. These were erected on the height above the buildings corresponding to the north stoa, and immediately below the cyclopean wall. They consisted of portions of walls built of loose unhewn stones placed together without

mortar or clamps, and evidently formed the smaller, perhaps domestic, counterpart to the structures known as cyclopean walls. The objects found in some of these make it not improbable that they may have been the houses in which dwelt the priestesses or attendants of the earlier temple, though I should not venture upon any hypothesis at this moment with any claim to your serious consideration. There are also traces of a rough pavement sloping downwards from about the middle of the cyclopean wall (below it) to the west, and behind the back wall of the building which we call the North Stoa. This may have been an early road leading up to these dwellings. With due care to preserve the remains of these early buildings, we dug down to the native rock on this slope; and then came the task of clearing the whole series of buildings on a line with the stoa. The length of these structures is about 100 meters, with an average depth or width (including the back walls) of about 10 meters.

Of the North Stoa merely the outer stylobate had been discovered last year. Behind this the inner colonnade measures 8.65 meters, and is backed by a wall of over one meter in width, which is built against the slope. There were at least nineteen pillars running along the centre of this North Stoa. Some of the pillars were found *in situ*. There is also an interesting system of drains and waterworks attached to this building, with some curious structures within it, which, however, are probably of a later date. But

I do not think that this can be assumed of a curious structure toward the northeast corner of the east end of the stoa as excavated last year; it is a depressed flat cemented surface, 3.80 meters in length by 3 meters wide, reminding us of the Bath of Tiryns, and probably serving the same purpose. The North Stoa runs, from a few meters to the east of the east end discovered last year, for 55.52 meters to the west, ending about on a line with the east end of the second temple. A more intricate building was discovered to the east of the stoa, extending farther east than the eastern limit of the cyclopean wall of the upper terrace. The original structure, of which much is still standing, was evidently rebuilt at a later period; and the stone inscribed with ΔΙΦΟΝΒΕΙΟ (i. e. ΔιΦονβείου, containing, as you see, a digamma), was evidently immured at a later period. I have no doubt that this building, which consisted of several chambers, will become clearer to us when we have studied it carefully. The excavation itself was only completed at this point during the last days.

Besides a rich find in pottery, terracotta, bronzes, and smaller objects, (among which I must mention a later clay lamp containing the figure of the Polycleitan Doryphoros,) this building yielded a beautiful torso of a draped female figure, probably from the metopes of the temple, three fine marble heads, and many other fragments.

Together with this work at the northeast portion of

the second platform, extensive excavations were carried on at the southeast corner. The ground to the east and north of the house F was levelled; while to the outside of the wall X the trench was continued, and interesting walls or steps were laid bare as far as the dump. Both these points yielded a very rich harvest of ceramic and bronze works, engraved gems, and glass scarabs. I must also especially mention a number of terracotta tiles, or rather plaques, with painted decorative designs upon them. They are really *pinaces*, and as such the earliest specimens yet known.

South of the foundation walls of the second temple, the whole ground was cut away at the level of last year's deep cutting at the southwest angle of the temple. Below and slightly to the west of the house F a deep and wide trench was cut. In all these cases we came upon layers that antedated the construction of the second temple, as was shown by the archaic objects found.

I also tested the ground at the foot of the hill to the south and southwest of the steps I, and was pleased to find that we soon came upon native rock. It was thus possible to dig upwards from below and to avoid a distant transportation of the earth. We had merely to dig up the earth until we had reached virgin soil, and to shovel it back upon the lower rock-bed. In this manner we cleared the slope up to the steps I, which were found last year.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of this year's

work will prove to be the excavations at the southwest platform below the second temple. I began by cutting a trench at the southwest corner of the old retaining wall Y, running from west to east. I soon came upon a wall of beautiful Greek masonry, of which four courses of well cut blocks were still standing. We carried this trench on as far as the continuation of the retaining wall at the east of last year's deep cutting H. We then worked northwards up to H. Messrs. Washington and Norton continued the work after my departure, with the result that two sides (and the interior enclosed within them) of a very interesting building have been unearthed, with walls, and column-bases *in situ*, the whole presenting a very interesting ground-plan. This building we call the West Building. Below the south wall of this building we also excavated as far as the most western of the broad cuttings on the south slope below the temple marked N on last year's map. Immediately in front of this wall large portions of the entablature of a Doric building were found, upon which were distinct traces of color,—reds, blues, greens, etc. After my departure other polychrome pieces were found.

Besides interesting smaller objects from this site, a number of fragments of marble sculptures, evidently coming from the second temple and forming parts of the metopes, and I believe also of the pediments, were found. I must also add that among the heads

discovered, one head (probably from a metope) is in excellent preservation and very nearly equals in beauty the head of Hera found last year; while the torso of a draped female figure from the metopes forms a fitting counterpart to the torso of the nude warrior of last year's metope.

The inscriptions are now in the hands of Professor Wheeler, from whom you will no doubt hear.

We have again had a very successful year, with brilliant discoveries, and the promises for the immediate future are, if anything, more favorable. The excavation of the West Building must be completed; the portions to the east and southeast of the west retaining wall below the second temple are likely to prove the ground where temple sculptures were arrested in their fall; the other sites about the second temple must be cleared thoroughly. This work must not be delayed; and I shall use every effort to continue the work, which has been so successful for two campaigns, next spring.

The successful conclusion of the excavation of the circular building of Sparta will soon be known to you in the joint report of Mr. Meader and myself.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens :—

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit to you a brief report of my share in the work of the School during the past winter.

As you are aware, the request that I should go out to Greece did not reach me until the close of the summer vacation, and my engagements made it impossible for me to be in Athens at the beginning of the School year. I reached here on the 17th of December.

The work of the School had of course been organized by Professor Tarbell before I arrived, and I therefore made it my object to co-operate with him so far as I was able in carrying out the plans which he had already laid. With this end in view, I have from time to time taken part in the archæological exercises which have been held during the winter in the Museums. Beside this, it seemed to me desirable that something should be done to call the attention of our students to the long period in the history of the antiquities of Athens from the time at which the

special favor of the Roman emperors was withdrawn down to the visit of Stuart and Revett. I therefore gave a short course of lectures intended to cover this period, laying special emphasis upon such documents, books, and drawings as are of peculiar importance in the early history of Athenian archæology. These lectures were attended by a few others than the regular members of the School.

As the one among the officers of the School this year who has represented the co-operating Colleges, I should like to urge that there be some discussion among the committee with reference to securing for our students, before they come to Athens, more preliminary training in the direction of the work they are likely to do here. The School is, of course, constantly exerting a healthful influence upon collegiate instruction among us, but as yet there is no organized corresponding effort to direct the preliminary training of its students; in other words, we are not using the School sufficiently as the last stage in the instruction of those of our students of Greek who are to turn their studies in the direction of archæology and history. The great distance of Athens from us makes it unlikely that many will be able to spend two or three years in succession here, a thing which the foreign students frequently do,—indeed in the case of the French it is the regular practice,—and this fact makes it doubly important that our students before going to Greece should have laid a better defined

foundation for their work. Unquestionably courses of study which will lead to such preparation are making their appearance in the statements of instruction at several institutions; but it seems to me that the influence of the Committee more positively exercised might accomplish much. This lack of preparation for the year at Athens is a thing which I feel deserves the most serious consideration. As a student here in the first year of the School I suffered from it myself, and I am confident that we cannot make our work all it should be until the evil is corrected.

J. R. WHEELER,

*Professor of the Greek Language and Literature
for the year 1892-1893.*

ATHENS, April 26, 1893.

ELEVENTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1892-93.

EXPENSES.		RECEIPTS.	
For Salary of Director	\$2,500.00	Balance from Account X. (1891-92)	\$484.36
" Salary of Professor of Art	1,000.00	Subscriptions for 1892-93 : —	
" Printing, drawing, etc.	731.48	From Yale University	\$250.00
" Moulds and plaster casts	717.01	" Vassar College	250.00
" Bulletin III.	148.15	" Wellesley College	250.00
" Photographs	39.56	" Harvard University	250.00
" Library	493.21	" Columbia College	250.00
" Wall, gates, and reservoir	428.04	" Williams College	250.00
" House and garden	261.36	" Brown University	250.00
" Wages	115.00	" University of Pennsylvania	250.00
" Fuel, lights, water, etc.	78.14	" Mt. Holyoke College	250.00
" Expenses of Secretary and Treasurer	98.01	" College of New Jersey	250.00
		" Wesleyan University	250.00
		" Amherst College	250.00
		" Adelbert College of Western	
		Reserve University	250.00
		" University of Michigan	200.00
		" Johns Hopkins University	250.00
		" University of Vermont	200.00
		" Cornell University	250.00
		" Dartmouth College	250.00
		Interest from endowment fund	4,400.00
		From sale of publications	2,246.52
		" sale of casts	134.77
		" rent of furniture	240.25
		" Archaeological Institute, toward the ex-	43.13
		pense of printing the Eleventh Report	156.23
Balance of income over expenses, carried to			
account of 1893-94	\$6,611.96		\$7,705.26
	1,093.30		
	<u>\$7,705.26</u>		

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

OCTOBER, 1893.

THE American School of Classical Studies at Athens, founded by the Archæological Institute of America, and organized under the auspices of some of the leading American Colleges, was opened October 2, 1882. During the first five years of its existence it occupied a hired house on the 'Οδὸς Ἀμαλίας in Athens, near the ruins of the Olympieum. A large and convenient building was then erected for the School on a piece of land, granted by the generous liberality of the government of Greece, on the southeastern slope of Mount Lycabettus, adjoining the ground already occupied by the English School. This permanent home of the School, built by the subscriptions of its friends in the United States, was ready for occupation early in 1888.

The building contains the apartments occupied by the Director and his family, and a large room which is used as a library, and also as a general reading-room and place of meeting for the whole School. A few rooms in the house are intended for the use of students. These are assigned by the Director, under such regulations as he may establish, to as many members of the School as they will accommodate. Each student admitted to the privilege of a room in the house will be expected to undertake the performance of some service to the School, to be determined by the Director; such, for example, as keeping the accounts of the School, taking charge of the delivery of books from the Library and their return, and keeping up the catalogue of the Library. No charge is made to students for the use of the rooms themselves; but a small charge is made for the use of the furniture and linen of the chamber.

The Library now contains more than 1,700 volumes, exclusive of sets of periodicals. It includes a complete set of the Greek classics, and the most necessary books of reference for philological, archæological, and architectural study in Greece.

The advantages of the School are offered free of expense for tuition to graduates of the Colleges co-operating in its support, and to other

American students who are deemed by the Committee of sufficient promise to warrant the extension to them of the privilege of membership. It is hoped that the Archæological Institute may in time be supplied with the means of establishing scholarships which will aid some members in defraying their expenses at the School. In the mean time, students must rely upon their own resources, or upon scholarships which may be granted them by the Colleges to which they belong. The amount needed for the expenses of an eight months' residence in Athens differs little from that required in other European capitals, and depends chiefly on the economy of the individual.

A peculiar feature of the temporary organization of the School during its first six years, which distinguished it from the older German and French Schools at Athens, was the yearly change of Director. This arrangement, by which a new Director was sent out each year by one of the co-operating Colleges, was never looked upon as permanent. The School is now to be under the control of a permanent Director, who by continuous residence at Athens will accumulate that body of local and special knowledge without which the highest purpose of such a school cannot be fulfilled, while one or more Professors also will be sent out each year by the supporting Colleges to assist in the conduct of the School. (See Regulation V.) The School was able, even under its temporary organization, to meet a most pressing want, and to be of service to classical scholarship in America. It sought at first, and it must continue to seek for the present, rather to arouse a lively interest in classical art and archæology in American Colleges, than to accomplish distinguished achievements. The lack of this interest has heretofore been conspicuous; but without it the School at Athens, however well endowed, can never accomplish the best results. A decided improvement in this respect is already apparent; and it is beyond question that the presence in many American Colleges of Professors who have been resident a year or more at Athens under favorable circumstances, as Annual Directors or as students of the School, has done much, and will do still more, to stimulate intelligent interest in classical antiquity.

The address of the Chairman of the Managing Committee is THOMAS D. SEYMOUR, New Haven, Conn.; that of the Secretary, THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Yonkers, N. Y.

REGULATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

OCTOBER, 1893.

I. The object of the American School of Classical Studies is to furnish an opportunity to study Classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities in Athens, under suitable guidance, to graduates of American Colleges and to other qualified students; to prosecute and to aid original research in these subjects; and to co-operate with the Archæological Institute of America, so far as it may be able, in conducting the exploration and excavation of classic sites.

II. The School shall be in charge of a Managing Committee. This Committee, originally appointed by the Archæological Institute, shall disburse the annual income of the School, and shall have power to add to its membership and to make such regulations for the government of the School as it may deem proper. The President of the Archæological Institute and the Director and Professors of the School shall be *ex officio* members of the Committee.

III. The Managing Committee shall meet semiannually,—in New York on the third Friday in November, and in Boston on the third Friday in May. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman.

IV. The Chairman of the Committee shall be the official representative of the interests of the School in America. He shall present a Report annually to the Archæological Institute concerning the affairs of the School.

V. 1. The School shall be under the superintendence of a Director. The Director shall be chosen and his salary shall be fixed by the Managing Committee. The term for which he is chosen shall be five years. The Committee shall place him in charge of the School building at Athens.

2. Each year the Committee shall appoint from the instructors of the Colleges uniting in the support of the School one or more Professors, who shall reside in Athens during the ensuing year and co-operate in the conduct of the School. In case of the illness or absence of

the Director, the senior Professor shall act as Director for the time being.

VI. The Director shall superintend personally the work of each member of the School, advising him in what direction to turn his studies, and assisting him in their prosecution. With the assistance of the Professors, he shall conduct regular courses of instruction, and hold meetings of the members of the School at stated times for consultation and discussion. He shall make a full Report annually to the Managing Committee of the work accomplished by the School.

VII. The School year shall extend from the 1st of October to the 1st of June. Members shall prosecute their studies during the whole of this time in Greek lands, under the supervision of the Director. The studies of the remaining four months necessary to complete a full year (the shortest term for which a certificate is given) may be carried on in Greece or elsewhere, as the student prefers.

VIII. Bachelors of Arts of co-operating Colleges, and all Bachelors of Arts who have studied at one of these Colleges as candidates for a higher degree, shall be admitted to membership in the School on presenting to the Committee a certificate from the classical department of the College at which they have last studied, stating that they are competent to pursue an independent course of study at Athens under the advice of the Director. All other persons who desire to become members of the School must make application to the Committee. Members of the School are subject to no charge for tuition. The Committee reserves the right to modify the conditions of membership.

IX. Every member of the School must pursue some definite subject of study or research in Classical Literature, Art, or Antiquities, and must present a paper embodying the results of some important part of his year's work. These papers, if approved by the Director, shall be sent to the Publishing Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation XII. If approved by the Publishing Committee also, the paper shall be issued in the Papers of the School.

X. All work of excavation, of investigation, or of any other kind done by any student in connection with the School, shall be regarded as done for the School and by the School, and shall be under the supervision and control of the Director.

XI. No communications, even of an informal nature, shall be made by students of the School to the public press, which have not previously been submitted to the Director, and authorized by him.

XII.¹ 1. All manuscripts, drawings, or photographs intended for publication in the Papers of the School, after approval by the Director, shall be sent to the Chairman of the Publishing Committee, which shall be a standing sub-committee of two members of the Managing Committee.

2. Every article sent for publication must be written on comparatively light paper of uniform size, with a margin of at least two inches on the left of each page. The writing must be clear and distinct, particularly in the quotations and references. Especial care must be taken in writing Greek, that the printer may not confound similar letters, and the accents must be placed strictly above the proper vowels, as in printing. All quotations and references must be carefully verified *by the author*, after the article is completed, by comparison with the original sources.

3. At least two careful squeezes of every inscription discovered by the School shall be taken as soon as possible ; of these one shall be sent at once to the Chairman of the Committee on Publications, the other shall be deposited in the Library of the School.

XIII. When any member of the School has completed one or more full years of study, the results of which have been approved by the Director, he shall receive a certificate stating the work accomplished by him, signed by the Director of the School, the President of the Archæological Institute, and the Chairman and the Secretary of the Managing Committee.

XIV. American students resident or travelling in Greece who are not regular members of the School may, at the discretion of the Director, be enrolled as special students, and enjoy the privileges of the School.

¹ Failure to comply with the provisions of Regulation XII. will be sufficient ground for the rejection of any paper.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL
OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1882-1892.

The Annual Reports of the Committee may be had gratis on application to the Secretary of the Managing Committee. The other publications are for sale by Messrs. Damrell, Upham, & Co., 283 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

First, Second, and Third Annual Reports of the Managing Committee, 1881-84. pp. 30.

Fourth Annual Report of the Committee, 1884-85. pp. 30.

Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports of the Committee, 1885-87. pp. 56.

Seventh Annual Report of the Committee, 1887-88, with the Report of Professor D'Ooge (Director in 1886-87) and that of Professor Merriam (Director in 1887-88). pp. 115.

Eighth Annual Report of the Committee, 1888-89, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Tarbell. pp. 53.

Ninth Annual Report of the Committee, 1889-90, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Orris. pp. 49.

Tenth Annual Report of the Committee, 1890-91, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Richardson. pp. 47.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Committee, 1891-92, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Poland. pp. 70.

Bulletin I. Report of Professor William W. Goodwin, Director of the School in 1882-83. pp. 33. Price 25 cents.

Bulletin II. Memoir of Professor Lewis R. Packard, Director of the School in 1883-84, with Resolutions of the Committee and the Report for 1883-84. pp. 34. Price 25 cents.

Bulletin III. Excavations at the Heraion of Argos. By Dr. Waldstein. 4to. pp. 20. 8 plates. Price \$3.00.

Preliminary Report of an Archæological Journey made in Asia Minor during the Summer of 1884. By Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett. pp. 45. Price 25 cents.

PAPERS OF THE SCHOOL.

Volume I. 1882-83. Published in 1885. 8vo, pp. viii and 262. Illustrated. Price \$2.00.

CONTENTS:—

1. Inscriptions of Assos, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
2. Inscriptions of Tralleis, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
3. The Theatre of Dionysus, by James R. Wheeler.
4. The Olympieion at Athens, by Louis Bevier.
5. The Erechtheion at Athens, by Harold N. Fowler.
6. The Battle of Salamis, by William W. Goodwin.

Volume II., 1883-84, containing Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett's Report of his Journey in Asia Minor in 1884, with Inscriptions, and two new Maps by Professor H. Kiepert. Published in 1888. 8vo, pp. 344. Price \$2.25.

Volume III., 1884-85, containing Dr. Sterrett's Report of the Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor in 1885, with Inscriptions, mostly hitherto unpublished, and two new Maps by Professor Kiepert. Published in 1886. 8vo, pp. 448. Price \$2.50.

Volume IV. 1885-86. Published in 1888. 8vo, pp. 277. Illustrated. Price \$2.00.

CONTENTS:—

1. The Theatre of Thoricus, Preliminary Report, by Walter Miller.
2. The Theatre of Thoricus, Supplementary Report, by William L. Cushing.
3. On Greek Versification in Inscriptions, by Frederic D. Allen.
4. The Athenian Pnyx, by John M. Crow; with a Survey of the Pnyx and Notes, by Joseph Thacher Clarke.
5. Notes on Attic Vocalism, by J. McKeen Lewis.

Volume V. 1887-91. Published in 1892. 8vo, pp. 314. With 41 Cuts, 6 Plans and Maps, and 18 Plates. Price \$2.25.

CONTENTS:—

1. Excavations at the Theatre of Sikyon. By W. J. McMurtry and M. L. Earle.
2. Discoveries in the Attic Deme of Ikaria, 1888. By Carl D. Buck.

3. Greek Sculptured Crowns and Crown-Inscriptions. By George B. Hussey.
4. The newly discovered Head of Iris from the Frieze of the Parthenon. By Charles Waldstein.
5. The Decrees of the Demotionidai. By F. B. Tarbell.
6. Report on Excavations near Stamata in Attica. By Charles Waldstein and F. B. Tarbell.
7. Discoveries at Anthedon in 1889. By John C. Rolfe, C. D. Buck, and F. B. Tarbell.
8. Discoveries at Thisbe in 1889. By J. C. Rolfe and F. B. Tarbell.
9. Discoveries at Plataia in 1889. By Charles Waldstein, F. B. Tarbell, and J. C. Rolfe.
10. An Inscribed Tombstone from Boiotia. By J. C. Rolfe.
11. Discoveries at Plataia in 1890. By Charles Waldstein, Henry S. Washington, and W. I. Hunt.
12. The Mantineian Reliefs. By Charles Waldstein.
13. A Greek Fragment of the Edict of Diocletian, from Plataia. By Theodor Mommsen.
14. Appendix. By A. C. Merriam.

CASTS.

THE following plaster casts of objects found in the excavations of the School may be had on application to Professor A. C. Merriam, 640 Madison Avenue, New York City, at the affixed prices.

A. *From the Argive Heraeum.*

1. Hera Head, with pedestal	\$5.00
2. Warrior Head, with pedestal	4.00
3. Amazon (?) Head, with pedestal	4.00
4. Male Torso	5.00
5. Female Torso	4.00
6. Sima Ornament with Birds	4.00
7. Two Lion Heads	each 2.00

B. *From Sculptures of Icaria.*

1. Colossal Hand and Cantharus	\$2.50
Papers of American School at Athens, V. 114, Fig. 3; American Journal of Archaeology, V. 466, Fig. 45.	
2. Colossal Archaic Prosopon	3.00
Papers, V. 111, Fig. 1; A. J. A., V. 463, Fig. 43.	
3. Relief, Apollo and Lyre (three figures)	3.00
Papers, Plate VII. 1; A. J. A., V., Plate XI. 1.	
4. Relief, Apollo, Artemis, Adorant	1.50
Papers, V., Plate VII. 3; A. J. A., V., Plate XI. 3.	
5. Relief (four figures), Eschara	1.50
Papers, V. 116, Fig. 5; A. J. A., V. 468, Fig. 47.	
6. Relief, Ivy Wreath with Inscription	1.50
Papers, V. 105, No. 12; A. J. A., V. 316, No. 12.	
7. Relief, Ornament of Large Vase	1.25
Papers, V. 67, Fig. 10; A. J. A., V. 178, Fig. 30.	
8. Sepulchral Relief, Man with Staff	1.50
Papers, V., Plate VII. 2; A. J. A., V., Plate XI. 2.	
9. Relief, Seated Female	2.00
Papers, V., Plate VIII.; A. J. A., V., Plate XIII.	

10. Relief, Figure with Legs crossed	\$1.00
Papers, V. 121, Plate XIII.; A. J. A., V. 473, Plate XIII.	
11. Griffin Head	1.50
Papers, V. 124, Fig. 12; A. J. A., V. 476, Fig. 54.	
12. Breast of Silenus	1.25
Papers, V. 122, Fig. 8; A. J. A., V. 474, Fig. 50.	
13. Relief (Three Figures, one side only)	3.00
Papers, V. 117, Fig. 6 B; A. J. A., V. 469, Fig. 48 B.	
14. Companion to 13 (Three Figures)	5.00
Papers, V. 117, Fig. 6 A; A. J. A., V. 469, Fig. 48 A.	
15. Archaic Warrior Relief	10.00
Papers, V., Plate IX.; A. J. A., V., Plate I.	
16. Torso of Satyr	5.00
Papers, V. 122, Fig. 7; A. J. A., V. 474, Fig. 49.	
17. Archaic Female Torso (Stamata)	12.00
Papers, V., Plate XIII.; A. J. A., V., Plate XII.	

PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE Eleventh Report of the School contains a list of 274 photographs of Greek sites and antiquities taken by Dr. Clarence H. Young, a member of the School in 1891-92, copies of which can be obtained through Professor Merriam. Size A, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 20 cents; size B, 4×5 inches, 12 cents.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS WHO
PROPOSE TO JOIN THE SCHOOL.

OCTOBER, 1893.

ABILITY to read easily works in German and French is indispensable for the best success of the student's work in Greece. Ability to speak these languages, and understand them when spoken, is very desirable, — especially for the sake of profiting by the lectures before the French and German Schools, and of communicating with scholars of those nationalities.

Students are advised to go to Athens, if possible, by way of London, Paris, or Berlin, for the study of the Museums. Study for about six weeks in the Museums of Berlin, with the aid of Friedrichs-Wolters's Catalogue of Casts and Furtwängler's Catalogue of Vases, is earnestly recommended as a preparation for work at the School.

The ordinary route from Germany to Greece is by way of Trieste, whence a steamer of the Austrian Lloyd sails weekly for the Piræus.

The route from Berlin to Athens by way of Constantinople is interesting. The cost of a second-class passage (comfortable) is about forty dollars.

From Western Europe the quickest route is by steamer from Brindisi to Patras (a little more than twenty-four hours), and thence by rail to Athens (about eight hours). The routes through the Gulf of Corinth and around Peloponnesus are very attractive in good weather.

The best way to reach Greece, if it is desired to proceed direct from the United States, is by one of the two great German lines, which now despatch regular express steamers from New York to Genoa and Palermo. From Genoa a good weekly Italian steamer, and from Palermo a steamer of the Messageries line, sails direct to the Piræus.

At the large hotels in Athens, board and lodging can be obtained for \$14 per week; at small hotels and in private families, for \$5.50 per week, and upward. A limited number of students may have rooms, without board, in the School building. A *pension* which is well recom-

mended is now established near the School, which charges \$20-25 per month for dinner and supper.

The student should go well supplied with clothing and other necessities for his stay, as all such articles are expensive in Athens; and in providing these he must not count too much on a warm climate during the winter.

The School library, which now contains more than seventeen hundred volumes, provides all the books that are most essential for study in Greece, and the student in travelling should encumber himself with few books. He should take with him, however, a copy of each of the following: —

Pausanias. (The Teubner text is convenient.)

Murray's Handbook of Greek Archæology, or Collignon's Manual of Greek Archæology.

Harrison and Verrall's Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens.

Baedeker's Guide to Greece, or the Guides Joanne, Grèce, or both.

Vincent and Dickson's Handbook to Modern Greek.

LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

THE books in the following lists of which the titles are printed in the larger type are recommended to students as an introduction to the different branches of Greek Archæology. The more special works, whose titles are printed in smaller type, are recommended as books of reference, and for students whose department of special study is already determined.

GENERAL WORKS.

Pausanias : *Περὶ ἡρώων τῆς Ἑλλάδος.*

Collignon : Manual of Greek Archæology (translated by Wright).
1886. pp. 384.

Murray : Handbook of Greek Archæology. 1892. pp. 483.

Both the two foregoing are good general introductions to archæological study.

Guhl and Koner : Life of the Ancient Greeks and Romans.

A general treatise on antiquities. Popular rather than scientifically exact.

Baumeister : Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums. 3 quarto vols.

A cyclopædia of ancient art, architecture, mythology, and biography, as illustrated by extant monuments. It treats also of the topography of important cities, and, less fully, of general antiquities. Recent, complete, and trustworthy. With 2,400 illustrations, 7 maps, and 94 large plates. 1885-88. pp. 2224.

C. O. Müller : Ancient Art and its Remains. 1835 [1850]. pp. 637.

A comprehensive foundation for further study. Truly admirable in its time, but now almost sixty years old, and hence somewhat antiquated and inaccurate.

Taine : Philosophie de l'Art en Grèce. (Also translated.)

On Greek art as modified and explained by Greek life, thought, institutions, and surroundings.

Von Sybel : Weltgeschichte der Kunst. 1887. pp. 479.

A practical and useful work on classical art and architecture, well illustrated with 380 cuts.

Iwan Müller : Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft. 8 vols. 1885-.

A thesaurus of philological and archæological learning in systematic form, containing many important monographs. Not yet complete.

Hübner : Bibliographie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft. 1889. pp. 334.

S. Reinach : Manuel de Philologie classique. 2 vols. 1883. pp. 314, 414.

A most useful index to all branches of classical knowledge.

Stark : Systematik und Geschichte der Archäologie der Kunst. 1878-80. pp. 400.

A valuable manual of condensed information, especially in regard to the progress of archæological research in modern times.

C. T. Newton : Essays on Art and Archæology. 1880. pp. 472.

The basis and beginning of recent archæological study in England. The Essay on Greek Inscriptions should be read by every beginner in epigraphy.

Burnouf : Mémoires sur l'Antiquité. 1878. pp. 378.

Abounds in suggestions that may lead to profitable study.

Boeckh-Fränkel : Die Staatshaushaltung der Athener. 2 vols. 1886. pp. 1446.

Smith : Dictionary of Antiquities (Third Edition). 2 vols. 1890. pp. 2123.

K. F. Hermann : Lehrbuch der griechischen Antiquitäten. 4 vols.

Of various editions ; not all complete.

Daremberg et Saglio : Dictionnaire des Antiquités. A-C, pp. 1702. Folio.

The best of its class, but unfinished.

Rich : Dictionary of Antiquities. 1873.

A handy book.

Milchhöfer: *Anfänge der Kunst in Griechenland.* 1883. pp. 247.

Beulé: *L'Art grec avant Périclès.* 1869. pp. 498.

A good presentation of what was known of archaic art thirty years ago.

Diehl: *Excursions Archéologiques en Grèce.* 1890.

A popular account of some of the chief recent excavations. A translation by Miss Perkins is now published, with 9 plans and 41 illustrations.

Schuchhardt: *Schliemann's Excavations* (translated by Miss Sellars).

A convenient digest, as well as a scientific discussion, of Schliemann's discoveries. 1891. pp. 363.

Percy Gardner: *New Chapters in Greek History.* 1892. pp. 459.

Embodies in convenient and scholarly form some of the results of recent excavations in various parts of Greece, giving much information which elsewhere is found only scattered in periodicals, brochures, and expensive works. Its field corresponds in part with that of Diehl (above).

Perrot et Chipiez: *Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité.* 5 large vols. 1882-.

Interesting and valuable. It shows wide and intelligent study, and contains much information gained from recent sources; but it is too diffuse, it lacks due proportion, and is not exempt from questionable speculations and conclusions.

Woltmann and Woermann: *History of Painting.* Translated from the German. Edited by Sidney Colvin.

This work affords a comprehensive survey of the history of painting, and is useful as an introduction to the subject. Part I, by Karl Woermann (pp. 145), gives a generally trustworthy summary of what is known respecting the art as practised in Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Italy.

Lepsius: *Marmorstudien.*

A treatise on the chief marble quarries of Greece, and a scientific determination of the marbles employed in Greek statues.

ARCHITECTURE.

Durm: *Die Baukunst der Griechen* (Second Edition, 1892).

Complete, and generally accurate.

Von Reber: *History of Ancient Art* (translated by Clarke).

Much briefer than Durm, but good in its summary discussion of the origin and development of architectural styles, and as a comprehensive survey of the chief remains of ancient art. 1882. pp. 478.

Penrose: *Principles of Athenian Architecture* (Second Edition). 1888.

A minute, mathematical study of architectural technic and refinements, as exhibited in the Parthenon. In large folio. pp. 128. 48 plates, 34 cuts.

Michaelis: *Der Parthenon*. 1871.

Deals with the history, architecture, and especially the sculptural decorations of the Parthenon. A standard work. Folio. With 15 folio plates.

Bohn: *Die Propyläen der Akropolis zu Athen*. 1882.

Indispensable for exact study of this structure, though shown by recent investigations to be in part incorrect. Folio. pp. 40. With 21 plates.

Boutmy: *Philosophie de l'Architecture en Grèce*. 1870.

A suggestive attempt to explain the development of Greek architecture through considerations of the circumstances and intellectual qualities of the Greeks.

Papers of the Archæological Institute of America. Report on the Investigations at Assos.

Sets forth the routine and experiences of a successful campaign of excavation, with information upon early Doric architecture and provincial Greek art.

SCULPTURE.

Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell: *History of Ancient Sculpture*. 1883.

A voluminous work, presenting a great mass of knowledge with many of the recent theories. With Mrs. Mitchell's *Selections from Ancient Sculpture*. 1883. 20 folio plates.

Overbeck: *Geschichte der griechischen Plastik* (Fourth Edition, 2 vols., first part in 1892).

A standard work on Greek sculpture.

Overbeck: *Die antiken Schriftquellen zur Geschichte der bildenden Künste*.

An indispensable collection of references in classical literature to ancient artists and their works.

The three preceding are all valuable. Overbeck's work is more scientific and scholarly than Mrs. Mitchell's, but as an introduction may not be ranked above it.

Paris: *Ancient Sculpture* (translated by Miss Harrison). 1890.

A useful introduction to the subject.

Collignon: *Histoire de la Sculpture grecque*. pp. 569.

Only Volume I. has appeared (1892); this carries the subject as far as the early works of Phidias. It is excellent in statement and illustration, and includes many of the latest acquisitions in archaic art.

Brunn: *Geschichte der griechischen Künstler*. 2 vols. 1857, 1859. pp. 1605.

A monumental work, indispensable to the more advanced student of art, although it was published nearly forty years ago. (Reprinted in 1889.)

Friedrichs-Wolters : Gipsabgüsse antiker Bildwerke ; Bausteine zur Geschichte der griechisch-römischen Plastik. 1885. pp. 850.

A catalogue of casts in the Museum of Berlin. Practically, a complete and serviceable history of Greek sculpture.

Waldstein : Essays on the Art of Pheidias. 1885. pp. 431.

Popular and interesting studies. 17 plates, and cuts.

Petersen : Die Kunst des Pheidias. 1873. pp. 418.

Probably the best and most comprehensive scientific discussion of this subject.

Collignon : Phidias. 1886. pp. 384.

Succinct, clear, and well illustrated.

Heuzey : Catalogue des Terres Cuites du Louvre. 1882-.

The best single work on the technic, interpretation, and uses of Greek figurines in terra-cotta.

Pottier : Les Statuettes de Terre Cuite dans l'Antiquité. 1890.

An able sketch of the entire subject. The treatment is popular, yet scientific.

Ruskin : Aratra Pentelici.

Recommended for reading for the higher appreciation of criticism which it may promote, and for its suggestive presentation of some qualities of Greek art, especially in low relief and in coins.

VASES.

Rayet et Collignon : Histoire de la Céramique grecque. 1888.

A standard recent work on this subject. pp. 420. 16 plates, 145 cuts.

Dumont et Chaplain : Les Céramiques de la Grèce propre. 2 vols.

Volume I. History of Greek ceramic art down to the fifth century B. C., terminated at this point by Dumont's death. Volume II. Collected Essays ; more exhaustive for the period which it covers than the preceding volume. An expensive illustrated work. Quarto. 1881, 1890.

Von Rohden : Vasenkunde, in Baumeister's Denkmäler. pp. 1931-2011.

An excellent and trustworthy article ; sufficiently complete to serve as a preparation for study in museums.

Furtwängler und Loeschcke : Mykenische Vasen. 1887.

Treats ably a subject which has attracted increasing attention during recent years.

Birch : History of Ancient Pottery. 2 vols. 1873.

A popular general history. Not scientifically accurate, and named here chiefly because it is the only work on the subject in English.

Furtwängler: Vasensammlung im Antiquarium (Berlin). 2 vols. 1885.

This practically serves as a comprehensive history of ceramic art. pp. 1105.

Klein: Euphronios. 1886. pp. 323. 60 cuts.

Klein: Die griechischen Vasen mit Meistersignaturen. 1887. pp. 261.

The two last mentioned works will be required by somewhat advanced students.

COINS.

Percy Gardner: Types of Greek Coins.

This treats of the science of numismatics only in its bearing upon art and archæology.

Head: Historia Numorum. 1887.

A numismatic history of the ancient Greek world. "The most comprehensive work on numismatics since Eckhel."

Catalogues of Coins of the British Museum. 1873-.

The best extensive series of illustrations of coins by accurate reproductions. More than a dozen volumes have appeared.

F. Lenormant: Monnaies et Médailles. 1883. pp. 328.

A good popular introduction, not stopping with antiquity.

EPIGRAPHY.

Roberts: Introduction to Greek Epigraphy. 1887. pp. 419.

History of the development of the Greek alphabet down to 400 B. C., illustrated by inscriptions, many in facsimile, from all parts of the Greek world. Only Vol. I. has yet (1892) appeared.

Dittenberger: Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum. 1883.

"Inscriptiones Graecae ad res gestas et instituta Graecorum cognoscenda praecipue utiles." An excellent collection, with admirable commentaries. pp. 804.

Kirchhoff: Studien zur Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets (Fourth Edition). 1887: pp. 180.

Entirely supersedes previous works on this subject.

Hicks: Greek Historical Inscriptions. 1882.

As its name implies, this treats inscriptions from the historical, not the epigraphical, point of view. pp. 372.

Larfeld: Griechische Epigraphik, in Müller's Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft, Vol. II. (Second Edition, 1892), pp. 357-624.

An excellent treatise, presenting in concise and scientific form a mass of important facts and principles, with references to the most important works on the subject.

Hinrichs: Griechische Epigraphik, in Müller's Handbuch, Vol. II. (First Edition, 1886), pp. 329-474.

Good, but not so complete as the treatise by Larfeld.

S. Reinach: *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque*. 1885.

A manual of information and suggestion. pp. 560.

Collitz: *Sammlung der griechischen Dialektinschriften*. 1884-.

Not yet complete, but already contains most of the inscriptions which are important for the illustration or study of the dialects of Greece.

Cauer: *Delectus Inscriptionum Graecarum* (Second Edition). 1883. pp. 363.

A selection of inscriptions for the illustration of Greek dialects.

Meisterhans: *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften* (Second Edition). 1888.

This work gives important statistics with regard to the use of forms and syntactical constructions in Attic inscriptions, and is indispensable in work on such inscriptions. pp. 237.

G. Meyer: *Griechische Grammatik* (Second Edition). 1886. pp. 552.

A scientific grammar, with constant reference to forms found in inscriptions.

Kühner-Blass: *Grammatik der griechischen Sprache*. Vol. I. in two parts. 1890, 1892. pp. 1297.

Fairly exhaustive for inscriptional as well as literary forms.

Roehl: *Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae*. Folio. 1883. pp. 193.

Indispensable for the study of the Epichoric alphabets of Greece.

Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. 4 vols., folio. 1877-92

Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum. 1825-92.

Seven volumes, folio, including the recently published volumes of inscriptions from Sicily and Northern Greece.

Loewy: *Inschriften griechischer Bildhauer*. Quarto. 1885. pp. 410.

S. Reinach: *Conseils aux Voyageurs archéologues en Grèce*. 1886. 12mo. pp. 116.

A little book with excellent directions for making "squeezes," and other practical hints.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Baedeker: *Greece*. 1889. pp. 374.

In the main, the work of Dr. Lolling. Scientific, convenient, and trustworthy. The English translation is at present to be preferred to the German original, being more recent.

Guides Joanne: Vol. I. *Athènes et ses Environs*. 1890. pp. 216.

Vol. II. *Grèce et les Iles*. 1891. pp. 509.

This covers more ground than Baedeker, and is fuller. In the main, the work of M. Haussoullier and other members of the French School at Athens. These German and French guides are both excellent, and one supplements the other.

Curtius und Kaupert : Atlas von Athen. 1878. 12 large folio plates.

With full explanatory text. A standard work, though antiquated in parts.

Curtius und Kaupert : Karten von Attika (mit erläuterndem Text).

Large and minutely exact maps, executed "auf Veranlassung des Instituts" by officers of the Prussian government. The text, by E. Curtius and Milchhöfer, is particularly important for questions concerning the topography of the Athenian ports.

Milchhöfer : Untersuchungen über die Demeordnung des Kleisthenes. 1892.

This contains the latest information about the position of the Attic demes. With a map.

Harrison and Verrall : Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens. 1890. pp. 736.

Especially valuable as containing many of the results of Dr. Dörpfeld's recent investigations. With many illustrations.

Bursian : Geographie von Griechenland. 2 vols. 1862-68. pp. 1002.

Old, but still indispensable as a book of reference.

Tozer : Geography of Greece. 1873. pp. 405.

Lolling : Topographie von Griechenland, in Müller's Handbuch, Vol. III. pp. 99-352. 1889.

Much briefer than Bursian's work, but recent, and covering the entire Greek world. Especially good for Athens.

Leake : Travels in Northern Greece. 4 vols. 1835.

Leake : Topography of Athens and the Demi of Attica. 2 vols. 1841. pp. 943.

Leake : Travels in the Morea. 3 vols. 1830.

These three works by Colonel Leake form a monumental series. Written before 1840, they have been the basis of all topographical study in Greece since that time.

E. Curtius : Peloponnesos. 2 vols. 1851-52. pp. 1134.

Published forty years ago, but not yet superseded. Fuller than Bursian's work.

Jahn-Michaelis : Pausaniae Descriptio Arcis Athenarum (1880). pp. 70.

The text of Pausanias's *Periegesis* of the Acropolis, with much ancient illustrative matter, both literary and epigraphic, added in the form of notes.

E. Curtius : Stadtgeschichte von Athen. 1891. pp. 339. With plans.

The most recent contribution to the topography of Athens. Historical in its arrangement, presenting results rather than arguments, in interesting style. An introduction contains a collection by Milchhöfer of the passages in the works of ancient authors which illustrate the topography and monuments of the city. Stimulating, though some of its theories are antiquated.

Wachsmuth: *Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum*. 1874-1890.

The best work on Athens, if but one is chosen. It discusses not only topography, but also political, social, and religious institutions. As yet only the first volume and the first half of the second have appeared. pp. 768.

Burnouf: *La Ville et l'Acropole d'Athènes*. 1877. pp. 220.

A series of suggestive essays on the historical development of Athens. One of the earliest destructive onslaughts on Beulé's theories as to the entrance to the Acropolis.

A. Bötticher: *Die Akropolis von Athen*. 1888. pp. 295. 36 plates, 132 cuts.

Deals with the remains on the Acropolis and its slopes.

A. Bötticher: *Olympia*. 1886. pp. 420. 21 plates, 95 cuts.

A convenient digest of the cumbrous official reports.

Milchhöfer: *Athen*, in *Baumeister's Denkmäler*. pp. 144-209.

Flasch: *Olympia*, in *Baumeister's Denkmäler*. pp. 1053-1104 (= 90 pp.).

Flasch: *Pergamon*, in *Baumeister's Denkmäler*. pp. 1206-1237.

The three preceding are all excellent and comprehensive essays. That on Pergamon is necessarily incomplete, since full publication of the work there has not yet been made. The illustrations and maps are good.

Steffen: *Karten von Mykenae*. 1884. Folio. pp. 48.

Neumann und Partsch: *Physikalische Geographie von Griechenland*. 1885. pp. 475.

MYTHOLOGY.

Preller: *Griechische Mythologie*. 2 vols. 1875-1887.

The best work on the origin and development of Greek myths.

Roscher: *Lexikon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie*.

Minute and exhaustive. In process of publication; not quite half complete (2024 pp.). Especially valuable for its historical treatment of mythology in art.

Seemann: *Mythologie der Griechen und Römer*. 1886. pp. 280.

Collignon: *Mythologie figurée de la Grèce*.

Brief, but good; including only so much of mythological legend as suffices to explain certain usual types in art.

Decharme: *Mythologie de la Grèce antique*. 1886. pp. 697.

Resembles Preller's work in plan and scope. A standard work in French.

Overbeck: *Griechische Kunstmythologie*.

Treats of mythology as illustrated by extant monuments of art. A comprehensive and elaborate work in several volumes, — text and folio atlas. Not yet complete.

Welcker: Griechische Götterlehre. 3 vols. 1857-63. pp. 1973.

Dyer: The Gods in Greece. 1891. pp. 457.

Presents some of the results of recent excavations, especially at Eleusis and Delos, with a study of the mythological questions suggested by them.

Ruskin: Queen of the Air.

Without scientific value, but rich in poetic suggestions.

PERIODICALS.

Bulletin de Correspondance hellénique. Founded 1877.

The official organ of the French School at Athens.

Mitteilungen des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts (Athenische Abteilung).
Founded 1876.

The organ of the German Institute at Athens. The later volumes contain the results of important architectural studies by Dr. Dörpfeld.

Jahrbuch des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Founded 1886.

More general in its contents than the preceding, numbering among its contributors the most prominent archæologists of Germany.

American Journal of Archæology. Founded 1885.

This publishes much of the work of the American School at Athens.

Journal of Hellenic Studies. Founded 1880.

Published by the Society for the promotion of Hellenic Studies (England), and containing the chief fruits of the work of the British School at Athens.

Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική. Quarto. Third Series founded 1883.

Πρακτικὰ τῆς ἐν Ἀθῆναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρίας.

These works are both published by the Archæological Society of Athens. The *Πρακτικὰ* is a yearly report, with summary accounts of the excavations undertaken by the Society. The *Ἐφημερίς* is an illustrated journal of archæology and epigraphy.

Δελτίον Ἀρχαιολογικόν. Founded 1888.

Edited by Mr. Kabbadias, Ephor General of Antiquities of Greece. A monthly bulletin of recent discoveries.

Archæologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Oesterreich-Ungarn.

Revue Archéologique. Founded 1844.

Archäologische Zeitung. 43 vols. 1843-86.

Gazette Archéologique. Founded 1875.

The two immediately preceding have now ceased to appear. The old volumes (particularly of the *Archäologische Zeitung*) contain many valuable articles. The volumes of the *Gazette Archéologique* abound in excellent illustrations of a great variety of works of art.

MODERN GREEK.

Vincent and Dickson : Handbook to Modern Greek. 1881.

The best text-book on the subject in English. It deals rather with the literary language than with that spoken by the people, and hence cannot be a complete conversational guide, especially in the rural districts. pp. 341.

Jannaris : Wie spricht man in Athen.

Deals with the spoken rather than with the literary language, giving a number of Greek dialogues and a Greek-German vocabulary.

Hatzidakis : Einleitung in die neugriechische Sprache. 1891. pp. 178.

Scientific philological discussions (not quite a systematic grammar) in the same series as Whitney's Sanskrit Grammar and Meyer's Griechische Grammatik. 1892. pp. 464.

Mitsotakis : Praktische Grammatik der neugriechischen Sprache.

Serviceable in the study of the spoken language.

Mrs. Gardner : A Grammar of Modern Greek. 1892.

Best for the ordinary language of the people.

Contopoulos : Modern Greek and English Lexicon.

Jannarakis : Neugriechisch-deutsches Wörterbuch.

The latter is rather the better of the dictionaries. Neither does justice to the speech of common life.

Archæological Institute of America.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGING COMMITTEE
OF THE
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1893-94.

With the Reports of

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, PH. D., *Director*,

AND

CHARLES WALDSTEIN, PH. D., LITT. D., L.H.D., *Professor of Art*.



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1895.

Archæological Institute of America.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGING COMMITTEE
OF THE
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1893-94.

With the Reports of

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, PH.D., *Director,*

AND

CHARLES WALDSTEIN, PH.D., LITT.D., L.H.D., *Professor of Art.*



CAMBRIDGE:
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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

Managing Committee.

1893-94.

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†AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, Columbia College, New York City.

* Died April 17, 1894.

† Died January 19, 1895.

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 THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR.
 WILLIAM M. SLOANE.
 JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE.

* Died, 1894.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS.

1893-94.

Faculty.

RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, PH. D.,
Director of the School.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN, PH. D., LITT. D., L. H. D.,
Professor of the History of Art.

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, PH. D.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Students.

JOHN ALDEN, A. B., Harvard University, 1893, Portland, Maine.

EDWARD CAPPS, A. B., Illinois College, 1887 ; Ph. D., Yale University,
1891 ; Associate Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago.

MRS. ADELE F. DARE, A. B., Christian University of Missouri, 1875,
Telluride, San Miguel Co., Colo.

OSCAR BENNETT FALLIS, A. B., University of Kentucky, 1891, Stu-
dent at the University of Munich.

OTIS SHEPARD HILL, A. B., Harvard University, 1893, Lancaster,
Kentucky.

JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN, A. B., Harvard University, 1893, Student at
the University of Munich.

RICHARD NORTON, A. B., Harvard University, 1892, Student at the
University of Munich.

RICHARD PARSONS, A. B., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1868 ; A. M.,
Ohio Wesleyan University, 1871 ; Professor of Greek in the Ohio
Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

CHARLES PEABODY, A. B., University of Pennsylvania, 1889 ; Ph. D.,
Harvard University, 1893 ; Philadelphia, Pa.

EDWARD E. PHILLIPS, A. B., Harvard University, 1878 ; Ph. D., Har-
vard University, 1880 ; Professor of Greek in Marietta College,
Marietta, Ohio.

MISS KATE L. STRONG, A. B., Vassar College, 1892, Rochester,
N. Y.

MISS FLORENCE S. TUCKERMAN, A. B., Smith College, 1884, New
South Lyme, Ohio.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE
OF THE
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America : —

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit to you the Report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, from December 1, 1893, to December 1, 1894; and also the Reports of the Director of the School, Dr. R. B. Richardson, and of the Professor of Art, Dr. Charles Waldstein.

The list, on the opposite page, of the Faculty and students of the School for the academic year 1893-94 in itself calls attention to and declares the School's marked growth. Never before have so many and so mature American students gathered in Athens, and never have their opportunities for study and research been so ample; never have they received so much direct and systematic instruction; never have the excavations under the care of the School been so extensive; never have so many colleges contributed to the

support of the School; never has its income been so large. This is indeed an auspicious opening for the new administration of the School at Athens, under Professor Richardson.

The year covered by this Report is the sixth of Dr. Waldstein's connection with the School. His influence at Athens has ever been a source of strength to the School, while his labors in the direction of the excavations have been exceedingly fruitful, as can best be learned from his Report.

All American scholars must be gratified by the honors paid to Professor Richardson and Professor White in their election to membership in the Imperial German Institute of Archæology, and in the Greek Archæological Society.

The anticipations cherished with regard to Professor White's stimulating and guiding influence on the students of the School, and of the value of his instructions, were not excessive. No one could have been more useful than he in aiding in the establishment of the new administration, particularly since serious illness in the Director's family, both on the voyage to Greece and during a considerable part of the year, threw a heavy burden of private care and anxiety on Professor Richardson.

Professor White, who has studied with special care the condition of classical and archæological study in Greece, has presented to the Managing Committee an elaborate Report, with important criticisms and sugges-

tions for the modification of the work and life of the School, looking to more definite and more scholarly results under the wider development of the School's activities. More can be undertaken wisely now than was possible when the Director, without the support of colleagues, was in charge of the School but for a single year; and more can be required of the students since a better preliminary training can be secured without difficulty in this country. Professor White's Report will be published in the spring of 1895, as the Fourth Bulletin of the School.

Already, under the influence of Professor White's recommendations, the Executive Committee have voted to recommend to the Managing Committee the establishment of a Fellowship, with a yearly income of six hundred dollars, for students of archæology; while a large and representative gathering of archæologists in Philadelphia, on December 28, 1894, voted heartily to request the Council of the Archæological Institute to establish a similar scholarship. If this recommendation is approved, and the request granted, as I believe they will be without hesitation, one or both of these scholarships may be open to suitable candidates for the coming year, 1895-96. Of course, the School will control the course of study of the holders of these fellowships, and determine the length of time each shall remain in Greek lands. The number of classical archæologists in our country is already far greater than in 1881, when the first steps were taken for the

foundation of this School, but the standard of attainment still needs to be raised, and encouragement to be offered to scientific achievement in this department.

During the past year the School has met with a serious loss in the death, on April 16, 1894, of Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow, who had been the Secretary of the Managing Committee since their organization in April, 1882. At their May meeting in Cambridge, the Committee, on motion of Professor Norton, adopted the following resolution:—

“Resolved, — That the Managing Committee of the School at Athens experience the deepest regret in the loss of their late Secretary, Mr. T. W. Ludlow, and desire to place upon their records their recognition of the great worth of his services to the School from its foundation to the present year. They desire also to give expression to their sense of personal loss in the death of one whose modest, simple, and sweet nature, strong character, and large intelligence, won alike their warm affection and respect, while his devotion to good learning and his thorough scholarly attainments made him one of their most valued associates.”

Professor James R. Wheeler, of the University of Vermont, who was a member of the School during its first year, 1882–83, and its Professor of the Greek Language and Literature just ten years later, was elected to succeed Mr. Ludlow as Secretary of the Committee and a member of the Committee on Publications.

The University of California has returned to the support of the School, from which it withdrew in 1885,

after contributing to it for two years, and Professor Edward B. Clapp of that University has been elected a member of the Managing Committee.

Professor F. B. Tarbell, of the University of Chicago, who has rendered distinguished services to the School, as Annual Director during the School year 1888-89, and as Secretary during 1892-93, has been elected a member of the Managing Committee.

Dr. Waldstein has been re-elected Professor of the History of Art for the year 1895-96.

Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of Cornell University, who had accepted the Committee's invitation to serve as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for the year 1894-95, was prevented by family circumstances from carrying out his plan, and his term of service as Professor of the School is postponed until 1895-96.

Professor Thomas Dwight Goodell, of Yale University, accepted an election to act as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for the academic year 1894-95, and he is now in Athens.

Mr. Edward L. Tilton, of the firm of Boring and Tilton, architects, of New York City, was chosen by the Committee as architect, with special reference to the study of the remains of the Argive Heræum and of the neighboring buildings. The Committee consider themselves fortunate in securing an architect so well fitted for this work by his experience and by his previous studies and travels.

The Committee elected Mr. Richard Norton — who had been a student of the School for two years, and to the value of whose services in the conduct of excavations Dr. Waldstein has borne ample witness — Instructor of the School, with the hope that he would return to Athens and take charge of the department of Greek Vases, to which he had devoted special attention. But other engagements prevented him from accepting the Committee's invitation.

The first two campaigns of excavation on the site of the Argive Heræum were sustained by generous appropriations of \$2,500 each year by the Archæological Institute. In May, 1893, however, perhaps under a misapprehension of the extent and importance of the work remaining to be done at the Heræum, the Council appropriated but \$500 to the excavations under the care of the School, and turned their attention chiefly to the exploration of Crete. This appropriation of the Institute was employed in the spring of 1894, by Professor Richardson, to continue the excavations at Eretria, in which he himself had borne a part with Dr. Waldstein in the spring of 1891. Of this work the Director's Report furnishes a detailed account.

The Report of the Professor of Art presents an interesting statement of the progress of the excavations at the Argive Heræum. The money for this work was supplied by an appropriation of \$1,400 from the funds of the School, \$1,950 from friends of the School in New York City, £100 from the Boston Society

of the Institute of Archæology, and \$100 from Mr. Thayer, of Boston. Circumstances led Dr. Waldstein to close the excavations for the year before these funds were completely exhausted. The remainder of these sums, with \$500 appropriated by the Council of the Institute in May, 1894, and generous gifts by a member of the School and others of his family, are to be used in the spring of 1895 for the completion of the work at the Heræum; or, if the excavations cannot be called absolutely final, they are to be left in such a condition that any work in future may be taken up at a satisfactory point.

In accordance with the plan announced in the Twelfth Report of the School, Professor Perrin, as Chairman of the Committee on Publications, has made a collection of lantern slides for the illustration of Greek topography, architecture, art, and classical antiquities, for the purpose of lending or duplicating. The collection already numbers about three hundred slides, of which many are not to be obtained elsewhere. Professor Perrin's intention is to receive into the collection only those slides which are technically excellent, and important for what they represent. Already applications have been made from many quarters for these slides, and the Committee believe that not only will the convenience of classical instructors be subserved by this collection, but the interest of the general cultured public will be awakened in classical studies.

Several interesting and important tracts have been published during the year 1893-94, among the Papers of the School, in the *American Journal of Archæology*.

During the academic year 1895-96, the Director of the School purposes to give a course of weekly lectures, through the year, on objects in the Museums, — sculptures, vases, and bronzes, — with assigned reading on the subjects of the lectures. From time to time the students themselves will be called to lead the discussions in presence of the objects. A second course of lectures will be on Attic topography.

Dr. Waldstein proposes to give lectures in the Museums supplementary to those given during the winter by the Director. He will assign to different students monuments in the Museums on which one shall give a discourse, — the others to join in the discussion, which Dr. Waldstein will sum up. As he intends during the coming spring to bring the work of excavation at the Argive Heræum to a suitable conclusion, and will then devote himself to the elaboration of the archæological material secured, he hopes to make some portion of this material the means of instruction, and to draw some of the more advanced students into co-operation in this task ; but the degree and manner in which this can be done depend upon the proficiency of the students in question, as well as upon the nature of the work.

Professor B. I. Wheeler expects to offer two courses, — one on Greek Epigraphy, from the point of view

of the history of writing, and another on Selected Chapters from Greek private Antiquities. In both courses he will make use of the materials afforded by the Museums.

After this Report had gone to the printer, the news was received of the death of Professor Augustus Chapman Merriam at Athens, on Saturday, January 19, 1895. He was enjoying the rest from College duties afforded by the "sabbatical year," and planned to pass several months in Greece. After a sojourn in Rome, he reached Athens on Christmas day. In spite of a cold, he took part in the first "open meeting" of the School for the year, on Friday, January 11, reading a paper on Dr. Halbherr's explorations in Crete in 1894, and his illness was not considered dangerous until the night before his death. His remains were buried by the side of those of Lolling, the epigraphist. Professor Merriam had been a member of the Managing Committee since 1885. He was the Annual Director of the School in 1887-88. He was Chairman of the Committee on Publication for five years, from 1888 to 1893, giving much time and careful study to the work. He was born in 1843. Graduated at Columbia College with the highest honors, in 1866, appointed Tutor by the same College in 1868, Adjunct Professor in 1880, and Professor of Greek Archæology and Epigraphy in 1889, he was connected with that institution as teacher for nearly twenty-seven years. The honorary degree of Ph. D. was conferred

upon him by Hamilton College in 1879. He was the first scholar in this country to devote himself mainly to classical archæology, and his attainments and scientific judgment were respected both at home and abroad. His death is a serious loss to classical studies. His services to the School will ever be remembered by its friends.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR,

Chairman.

YALE UNIVERSITY, January 31, 1895.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

To the Managing Committee of

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens :—

GENTLEMEN,— I have the honor to submit the following report on the affairs of the American School at Athens for the year beginning October 1, 1893.

It may be taken as a sign of the increasing attractiveness of the School, and as a promise of its increasing efficiency, that twelve students, the largest number in any one year, have been enrolled as regular members. Some were a little late in arriving, and some will leave before the end of the year. The three women left early: Miss Strong about the first of March, Miss Tuckerman about the first of April, and Mrs. Dare about three weeks later.

As women cannot well travel in the interior of Greece, nor share in the active work of excavation, Greece begins to lose its attractiveness to them when the season for travel and excavations comes on.

In addition to the regular members, several other persons have attended the meetings and lectures of the School with considerable regularity. Special mention should here be made of Mr. H. S. Washing-

ton, who has returned to Athens for the sixth consecutive year, to pursue his geological studies, and to assist in the work of excavations. Dr. Waldstein will best speak of his services in this connection.

Owing to illness in my family on the journey to Greece, and to the delays of quarantine, I was a few days late in reaching Athens, arriving with my colleague, Professor White, on October 9. The quarantine was the cause of delay also in the assembling of the students. On October 16, we organized the School with five members present. On October 24, I began a series of weekly lectures on Sculpture in the museums of Athens, which I kept up until the first visit of Dr. Waldstein, who arrived December 19. I then left this work to him. On December 8, I began another series of weekly exercises in Epigraphy, consisting of three introductory lectures followed by practical exercises in reading Attic inscriptions in the museum, closing at the end of February. Professor White's weekly exercises in Topography, running parallel with mine, gave the students two exercises a week through the winter.

On November 11, I took the members of the School to Eleusis, explaining the remains of ancient buildings there. I have also taken two journeys of some duration, one with Mr. Capps in Eubœa and Thessaly, and one with Mr. Alden in Ætolia, Acarnania, Phocis, and Bœotia.

During the year, we have held three open meetings

to which the Athenian archæological public was invited. Our first meeting was on January 5th, when Dr. Waldstein spoke of *Sculptures from the Heræum*. Professor White discussed the question, *Was the Acropolis of Athens a Fortress in the Fifth Century B. C.?* and I spoke of *A Torso from Daphne*.

Our next meeting was on February 1, when Professor White spoke on *The Pelargikon*, Mr. Norton on *An Inlaid Mirror*, and I on *The Theatre at Eretria*.

The last public meeting was on March 15, when Mr. Norton spoke on *A Head of Athene*, Mr. Peabody on *Some Inscriptions from the Heræum and from Athens*, Mr. Washington on *The Volcano of Santorini*, and I on *Stamped Tiles from the Heræum*.

In addition to our own exercises the students have enjoyed, as usual, the great privilege of attending Dr. Dörpfeld's open air lectures on the topography and monuments of Athens. A larger number than usual have also availed themselves of the kindness of Dr. Wolters, and attended his lectures on art in the museums. Several members of the school also accompanied Dr. Dörpfeld on his Peloponnesian tour, and on his tour through the Islands. Thus our work has been materially supplemented.

The relations between our own School and the other archæological Schools have been as cordial and intimate as ever. Our near neighbor, the British School, and its Director, Dr. Gardner, have been real

neighbors and real friends. We have also enjoyed the hospitality of the French School at its open meetings, in social entertainment, and in the use of its library. No one could be more cordial than Mr. Homolle has been.

The American Minister, Mr. Alexander, has shown a warm interest in our welfare, helping us in practical matters, and appearing at our open meetings and at some of our lectures. The United States Consul also, Mr. Horton, has frequently been with us, and has used our library.

The appropriation of \$500 for the library has made it possible to purchase many books, besides keeping up the additional instalments of works to which the School is already a subscriber. Among such additions special mention may be made of Lenormant and De Witte, *Élite des Monuments Céramographiques*.

The following is a list of books presented to the library during the year : —

A. R. Rhangabé's Philological Works and Translations, 29 vols. : Petroff's *Ἀτλας τῆς Κρήτης* and *Ἀτλας τοῦ ὑπὲρ Ἀνεξαρτησίας ἱεροῦ τῶν Ἑλλήνων Ἀγῶνος*, by Hon. E. Alexander.

A. Furtwaengler's *Meisterwerke der griechischen Plastik*, Bædeker's *Griechenland*, and other books still to be selected to the value of \$50, by Mr. J. C. Hoppin.

Overbeck's *Geschichte der griechischen Plastik*, 4th Edition, by Mr. O. B. Fallis.

Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική, 1852-1860 (completing our set), by Mr. Charles Peabody.

- Dyer's *Gods in Greece*, by Miss Kate L. Strong.
- Schuchhardt's *Schliemann's Excavations*, Translated by Miss Sellars, by Mr. Percy L. Atherton.
- Bent's *Cyclades*, by Mr. H. S. Washington.
- Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, Vol. IV., by Professor J. W. White.
- Musée Impérial Ottoman : *Catalogue des Monnaies Turcomanes*, *Catalogue des Sculptures*, and *Catalogue des Monuments Funéraires*, by Hamdy Bey.
- Picturesque Chicago*, by Mr. D. S. Moseley.
- Waldstein's *The Work of John Ruskin*, by the author.
- Conze's *Ueber eine Athenestatue aus Pergamon*, by the author.
- Robinson's *Catalogue of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan Vases in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.*, by the author.
- Capps's *Vitruvius and the Greek Stage*, by the author.
- Munter's *Das Grab des Sophokles*, by the author.
- Svoronos's *Britomartis, la soi-disant Europe sur le Plateau de Gortyna*, by the author.
- Castriotis's *Oi Δελφοί*, by the author.
- Penrose's *Orientation of Greek Temples*, by the author.
- Ricci's *Miscellanea Epigrafica, Il Pretorio di Gortyna*, and *Il Testamento d'Epikteto*, by the author.
- Taramelli's *Incinerarii Antichissimi in Forma di Capanna*, by the author.
- Pottier, *Les Statuettes de Terre Cuite dans l'Antiquité*, by Mr. Capps.
- Kalopothakes, *De Thracia provincia Romana*, and 'Ο χωρισμός τῆς στρατιωτικῆς καὶ πολιτικῆς ἐξουσίας κτλ., by the author.

Messrs. Ginn and Company, of Boston, have kindly presented the School with a set of their College Series of Greek Authors.

Dr. Charles Peabody, a member of the School, left

the sum of 361 drachmas for the purchase of books for the library.

Here may be mentioned the gifts of an enlarged photograph of the Parthenon, from Mr. Thomas A. Fox, and a similar photograph of the Byzantine church in Merbaka in the Argolid, from Mr. H. S. Washington.

The principal improvement inside the house, besides the necessary repair of the kitchen chimney, has been the addition of a bath-room, for which the little room next to the pantry was utilized. The only improvement made in the grounds has been the planting of over fifty pine trees, in conjunction with the British School, in the grounds to the rear of the two Schools. Somewhat more than half of these have survived the exceedingly dry season which followed their planting. During the winter, the city has laid out an excellent street running up from Kephissia Street, past the east of our School grounds. This will now be the usual avenue of approach.

I would express here my obligations to my colleagues, Dr. Waldstein and Professor White, for their cordial co-operation and for many kindnesses. The excavations of Dr. Waldstein at the Heræum have been the conspicuous event of the year. I enjoyed the privilege of spending ten days at the excavations as a guest. During protracted illness in my family, which to some extent impaired the quality of my work with the School, I was obliged to let the bur-

den rest heavily on Professor White, who bore it cheerfully.

As our house was practically closed to visitors for nearly two months, on account of diphtheria, we have not been able to make the School so much a place of hospitality as we desired; but with the approach of spring we have gladly welcomed many Americans whose interest in the School prompted them to call on us.

On Thursday, May 3, I arrived in Eretria with Messrs. Capps, Hill, Peabody, and Phillips, to continue excavations in and about the theatre there. The next two days were Greek holidays; harvest-time was near, and few workmen could be secured from Eretria. But by sending to Chalcis for help we were able to begin work on the following Monday morning with a force of sixty-six men. With about this number of men, and a few carts, we continued our work for fourteen days and a half, without the loss of an hour from bad weather or a holiday.

We began by digging a series of trenches in the rear of the theatre, that is, of the stage building, in the hope of finding either a temple or a stoa in close connection with the theatre. Meanwhile Professor Phillips, in directing some workmen to clear away the earth around some blocks of stone which protruded from the earth in a clump of bushes a little further to the west, found a platform of well laid stone. As this

lay less than a meter below the surface, we had it all laid bare on the evening of our second day's work. Subsequently, we dug a trench one meter wide all around the platform, down to the bottom of the three layers of stone of which it was composed.

The platform seemed to be the stereobate of a temple. It is 12.40×23.10 meters, affording room for a temple not much smaller than the Theseum or the temple of Aegina. It has a massive character, forming an almost continuous platform, although it is interrupted under a part at least of what may have been the cella, where no bearing function was required of it.

The three courses of poros stone are of approximately equal thickness, and make altogether a depth of 1.35 meters. They are preserved without the loss of a single stone, while above the stereobate nothing is preserved except a somewhat broken layer over one of its open spaces, — the stones, in fact, which drew our attention in this direction.

Over the larger opening, apparently under the cella, was a layer of disintegrated poros stone (quite hard, but not composed of separate blocks) about a foot thick. As we removed this and cleared out the earth from the whole opening, we found traces of fire in whole handfuls of charcoal and some bits of melted iron. All around the building also we had to cut down through a similar layer of disintegrated poros stone, which was thickest on the north side where it

was 0.30 meter thick, and extended back about five meters from the building. It is not unlikely that the latter was destroyed by a conflagration in which its architectural members and most of its stylobate crumbled to pieces.

The proximity of the building to the theatre — the distance being only 19 meters from its northeast corner to the southwest corner of the stage building — makes it a reasonable supposition that we have here the remains of a temple of Dionysus, but the lack of any inscription or ancient description leaves this, of course, only a supposition.

At the west end, and about 0.50 meter below the top of the platform, — almost touching it at the northwest corner, but diverging from it as it proceeded southward, — we found a water conduit of cylindrical tiles, 0.15 meter in diameter. This we traced to a distance of 15 meters. It apparently brought water down from the valley to the west of the acropolis. We found another branch of the same conduit, somewhat broken, on the north side of the temple.

On the south side of the temple, near its eastern end, was discovered what excited among workmen and visitors the greatest interest, namely, a square, well-walled pit, one corner touching the temple, but the adjacent side diverging from the south side of the temple at an angle of about 30° . As we slowly cleared out this pit, only one man at a time being able to work in it, while another drew up the earth in a basket, the workmen

called it at first a grave. When we got down past six courses of stone, in which were carefully cut foot-holes, to a depth of 3 meters, we came to a lateral passage which leads away from the temple, about a meter high, not vaulted with stone but cut out of very hard earth. Now the talk was of a treasure-house. After clearing this to a distance of 16 meters, breaking a shaft down from the surface for ventilation, we came to the point where we had to stop work for the season for lack of funds, having found nothing in the passage except uninteresting fragments of pottery, and a cow's horn and jaw-bone at the bottom of the pit. The latter objects suggested the idea of a sacrificial pit; but the long passage looks more like a watercourse which was very probably supplied by the before mentioned conduit at the west end of the temple. A supply of water at the steps of the temple would have been a great convenience.

At the east end of the temple, and adjacent to it, are two blocks of poros, which probably served as foundations of bases of statues.

At a distance of 13.65 meters from the east front of the temple, and directly in the rear of the western part of the stage building, is a large foundation of three courses, somewhat over 4 meters square, broken away in the middle by the excavations of our School in 1891, in the attempt to ascertain its character. We cleared the ground around this and between it and the temple. From the close connection between the

two, this might with some safety be called an altar. From this latter to the vaulted passage through the stage building into the orchestra, the distance is so short as to make that passage seem the natural way from the sacred precinct into the theatre.

After uncovering the temple we dug a broad trench back toward the west parodos of the theatre, and before we were compelled to stop had nearly cleared this parodos. Adjacent to this on a level with the ground outside, but so high above the level of the orchestra that the parodos can have led up to it only by a flight of steps, some traces of which we found, was a long stylobate parallel to the north side of the temple. We thought at first that we had found a stoa, another object of our search; but we soon observed that the column bases, though *in situ*, were neither arranged at regular intervals nor squared with one another. Several drums of columns found near by were also of very various character. Inscriptions, one of which contained ἀνέθηκεν and another ηὔχεται, seemed to show that we had here a stylobate on which were set up memorials of victories in theatrical contests.

Contemporaneously with this work near the theatre, over which Professors Phillips and Capps exercised especial supervision, several other excavations were carried on. Between the theatre and the Naval School of King Otho, and quite near the latter, there appeared on the surface lines of walls which at first

sight looked like foundations of a stoa. In excavating these we found that they were the continuous walls of houses on either side of a street. We cleared several of these houses, finding in one case a floor of cement and pebbles about a meter below the surface. Some walls, perhaps older than the rest, ran regardless of these house walls, and might with some diffidence be taken as an indication of an older, pre-Persian Eretria on the same spot as the later city.

At the foot of the acropolis, about 175 meters to the east of the theatre, I noticed the corner of a large stone block protruding from the ground. On digging about it, I found it hollowed out on the top so as to make a large tank. As it was marked on the side with a Δ , it appeared to belong to a series of four. By digging back in the direction of the acropolis, I found the other three. Back of the tanks came two stone blocks 0.72 meter long, with channels cut in the middle of each, and then a tile conduit delivering water into the system from the west side. Owing to the depth of earth, here about six feet, I did not trace the conduit, which probably brought the water along the foot of the acropolis from the same valley which supplied the temple.

The dimensions of the tanks are as follows:—

Length, 1.36; breadth, 0.78; height, 0.95.

The dimensions of the hollow are:—

Length, 1.16; breadth in the middle, 0.65; depth in the middle, 0.35.

Each tank had a hole in the bottom, and was covered on the inside with two thick coatings of stucco. They were carefully joined together, and a channel was cut to let the water flow from one to the other. To make their joints more secure, a transverse block was put under each joint. The whole series was backed up against a wall, about twenty feet of which I uncovered. Whether it belonged to a building, is not certain. An interval of about a hands-breadth was left between the tanks and this wall, and on this side the tanks were cut with a straight perpendicular face, whereas on the other side there was considerable molding and cutting away of the block.

The whole series looks like a lot of wash-tubs.

An important result of this discovery is the assurance that considerable earth has accumulated at the foot of the south slope of the acropolis. Not far from the tanks was found, in 1885, a well preserved male statue, a little over life-size, now in the central museum at Athens (Kabbadias's Catalogue, No. 244). A little to the south of the tanks, a sudden falling off of the ground betrays a terrace wall a good deal broken, but preserved in places, and having considerable extent. Here one might hope to find an important building, perhaps a stoa, stretching off toward the theatre. The agora also, one might hope to find. The supply of water certainly indicates some sort of centre of life.

The water supply of Eretria was in ancient times more abundant than now. Farther to the east, and a little higher up the acropolis slope, is an ancient well, now absolutely dry. A year or two ago a large reservoir was uncovered in the modern village, with dimensions of about 6 m. \times 1.50 m. \times 1.50 m., and lined with fine stucco. I mention this because it has probably never been reported in any archæological paper, and it is now rapidly filling with earth.

On the principal plateau of the acropolis, which slopes gently from the summit to the south, we dug a trench about fifty feet long, to a depth of from two to five feet, with a few cross-trenches, touching the bed-rock in various places, making sure that this was not the site of a large building. Some possibilities of smaller buildings still remain on the east slope, where a small fragment of a drum of a Doric column was found in some superficial cutting which we made there.

At the foot of the rocky hill called Kotroni, a little over a mile to the east of Eretria, excavations were undertaken with the hope of finding the foundation of the temple of Artemis Amarysia, stated by Strabo (X. 10, p. 448) to lie seven stadia outside the city wall. Since an old church stood there until replaced in recent times by a new one a few rods away, and since marble slabs with inscriptions had been found here by the owner of the property, Mr. Stammatis, I had conceived the desire, in 1891, to make here the first seri-

ous trial excavation ever made with this end in view. But work for two days with about half our force showed that the bed-rock lay very near the surface, and that here are no Hellenic walls. The temple of Artemis may yet be found not far away, by some lucky chance; but no one need dig for it in the tempting terrace immediately at the foot of Kotroni. Two new grave-inscriptions were the only positive result of our work here.

Somewhat farther east, and about a half a mile from the sea, stands a conspicuous tumulus, similar to the famous one at Marathon. After considerable negotiation with the owner of the ground on which it stands, Mr. Billalis, by the kind intervention of the Demarch of Eretria, Mr. Zacharias, I secured permission to open the mound, paying one hundred drachmas for the grain that stood in our way. When the grain was reaped, a slight depression, which I had not noticed before, appeared at the top of the mound. This was a discouraging suggestion that it might have been already opened. But as no one of the oldest inhabitants knew of any such opening, in the hope that the depression might have been caused by plowing, we proceeded to cut three trenches, about two meters wide, from the periphery to the centre of the mound, and to sink a shaft, about four meters square, in the middle. We soon found that the core of the mound was a tower 3.95 meters square, of squared blocks of poros, the southern half of which had been broken

away. As we proceeded downward we had to remove block after block which had already been dislodged from its place, and lay in our way. It became certain that somebody had preceded us, but, in the hope that they had stopped short of the bottom, we continued down past thirteen courses of stone. The bottom layer was not broken away in the whole southern half, but had an opening on that side 1.90 meters by 1.30 meters. This seems not to have been original, but caused by the removal of some of the blocks by the previous excavators, who expected to find a tomb. Probably they found nothing. The north side of the tower is here so solid that the tomb, if any existed, must have lain almost entirely in the southern half, which is unlikely. In order to be sure that no tomb lay *under* the tower, we went on nearly 2 meters more, part of the way through a sleazy rock, which was evidently an undisturbed natural formation. At a depth of 8 meters from the top of the mound we stopped.

It now appears probable that a pile of earth and cobble stones about twice as far from the sea as this tumulus, and somewhat nearer to Eretria, was a similar structure. At one point where a hole has been dug into the heap laterally, two well preserved courses of hewn stone appear. Another mound which lies immediately on the shore, at approximately the point of the shore nearest to our own tumulus, still remains to be investigated. But it is so flat, and so much extended on the side lying toward the sea, as to sug-

gest previous opening. The work at the tumulus, as well as at the street above mentioned, was under the especial supervision of Dr. Peabody.

The excavations in general yielded no pottery of importance, but a good many fragments. Of small objects, the only thing calling for special mention is a pretty Aphrodite head belonging to a marble statuette, and found at the large opening in the temple stereobate. Were it large enough, it would make a striking and important representation of the goddess.

We are under obligations to the Greek government for allowing us the use of five tents, in which we were comfortably lodged, and in which we were able to receive several visitors, among whom were the American Consul at Athens, Mr. Horton, with Mrs. Horton. Some of our workmen also who came from a distance could not well have been provided for but for this supply of tents.

In spite of the long days of work, from sunrise to sunset, which made a real demand on the endurance of those who supervised the work, as well as on that of the Greek laborers, the three weeks in Eretria afforded us real and constant enjoyment. When more careful treatment of a few points of our work shall appear in the Papers of the School, we hope that these weeks will appear to have contributed something also to archæological knowledge.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ART.

To the Managing Committee of

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens:—

GENTLEMEN,— I have the honor to present to you the following report of my work at the School as Professor of Art during my stay there in December and January, as well as of the excavations at the Argive Heræum which have just terminated for this year.

In submitting to you this necessarily brief account of our excavations, I believe we may congratulate ourselves on our good fortune in having secured results of magnitude and importance for the advancement of the science which it is the aim of this School to further. The opinions of the authorities who have visited the excavations and examined our finds, among whom were the most prominent representatives of classical study,— Greek, German, French, American, and English,—encourage me to impress upon you the quite exceptional importance of the ancient site we are disclosing, and the materials which our discoveries are furnishing. We may even now confidently place these excavations by the side of those

at Olympia, at Epidaurus, and on the Athenian Acropolis, and prospectively also those at Delphi. It is also due to my staff, if not to myself, to inform you of the high commendation which these authorities have bestowed upon the actual work of excavation as carried on by us, and also upon the system we have adopted for the discovery and preservation of the huge mass of important material which has been unearthed.

While on the one hand there is this cause for unqualified congratulation, I must, on the other hand, express my regret that I have not been able to bring these excavations to a close during this season, as I had so strongly hoped to do. The cause of this failure is twofold. In the first place, it is owing to the fact (which can hardly be a source of regret to sincere excavators and scholars), that we are constantly coming upon new and important ancient buildings on this site, together with exceptionally rich finds of ancient objects; and, in the second place, to the fact that at most points there is so great an accumulation of covering soil. Instead of finding two important temples, to which we had at first limited our hope, or the two temples with stoa and chambers between them, and one interesting building at the west of the second temple, as we ventured to hope at the close of last season, the new building to the east of the upper stoa became more interesting and complicated, the west building has assumed larger proportions, and important new structures have appeared at the north-

west end by the side of the dump S. On the south slope, we are coming upon extensive and beautiful masonry which promises to make this one of the most imposing features of the whole excavation. And where, for instance, at the long south slope below the second temple, we might have expected to find an accumulation of from three to four feet of soil below the level we had already cut, we find these interesting buildings and objects of art and handicraft more than fifteen feet below last year's level, forcing us to remove all this accumulated earth, of which we have already cleared a space more than ninety feet in length.

We could not expect, then, even with unlimited means, to bring the excavation to a close this season. Moreover, the discovery of what we call the northwest building discloses not only important works of architectural art and antiquity, but also points to an immediate relation between this structure and the traces of remains in the field below this building to the west, which again may be related to the structures of the lower stoa (CC), the lines of which we discovered in our tentative excavation in the first year. As at this point the site is definitely limited by the river-bed of the Eleutherion, we feel with confidence that we here have a definite limit to the extent of the ancient site which we are called to excavate. On the other hand, the importance of all these remains, the impression of which has grown upon us with every new discovery,

makes us keenly alive, not so much to the privilege, as to the responsibility and duty of worthily concluding the important piece of work which is intrusted to our energies. I have always identified this work, not only with the School and Institute, but with the whole of American scholarship; and in this spirit, and with this responsibility present to my mind, I have endeavored to make the excavation so far a worthy monument to these institutions and to this vocation. To have stopped, or even to have postponed, the completion of this work where we left it last year, would have been wantonly destructive of this high purpose. With what this year's work has yielded, it would be equally unfortunate to relinquish our efforts in bringing to light in an adequate manner the whole of this sacred precinct so prominent in its central importance to the life of ancient Hellas.

In order to continue the work this year, it has required enthusiastic and unselfish exertion on the part of some of my colleagues on the staff, especially Dr. H. S. Washington and Mr. Richard Norton. I fear I should transgress the limits of good taste if I endeavored to give adequate expression to my sense of obligation to these gentlemen for the help they have given in every stage and in every province of the work. You yourselves know best the sacrifice which the School has made in contributing to the excavation fund out of its own resources. Professor Goodwin and Mr. Lane were successful in their

endeavors among the members of the Boston Society of the American Institute to secure the contribution of £100 to the fund. But our greatest thanks are due to Messrs. Ware, Loeb, and Seligman for their successful endeavors to raise so large a sum in New York. Without their timely intervention the work could not have been carried on by the School. You must allow me to add here the expression of my own thanks to these gentlemen.

I must now give you a summary of the matter I have to report.

As regards my work as Professor of the School, I beg to state that I arrived in Greece on December 18, leaving on January 17. One of the main tasks I had set myself was to supervise the arrangement and elaboration of the material from the excavation at the Heræum which had been deposited in the National Museum of Athens, as well as to make this material accessible for study to the students of the School. All the members of the School were invited to take part in this work, and the morning hours of the day were set apart for this purpose. But from the nature of the material furnished by such excavations it would have been impossible for me to do much in directing the work and instructing those who had never taken part in this or any other excavation, and who were not conversant with the elementary types exhibited in the Athenian Museums, had it not been for the help of Mr. Richard Norton. At the conclu-

sion of our excavations last season Mr. Norton devoted himself to further study of ancient remains bearing upon our discoveries. He was thus enabled, not only to assist me in beginning the arduous task of sorting and arranging the numerous baskets (over 80) containing the objects of our previous finds (generally in a fractured and scattered condition), and in directing the work of the students, but he was able to take my place in continuing this work after I left Athens. I desire to say that both with regard to the arrangement of objects, and the instruction of the students in the domains to which they belong, his help has been invaluable.

During my winter stay in Athens, I also gave seven peripatetic lectures on Greek Sculpture in the Museum, supplementary to the course of the Director, Professor Richardson. At our opening meeting, I read a paper on a newly discovered Torso from the Metopes of the Parthenon, and on some interesting monuments from the Heræum at Argos. At the German Archæological Institute I read a paper in refutation of Professor Furtwaengler's view that the marble head discovered in our first year's excavation was not that of Hera, and that neither this head nor any of the other sculptures had anything to do with the Polycletan School. I venture to add that my refutation has been materially strengthened by the discoveries of this year.

As regards the work of excavation. The regular

staff consisted, besides myself, of Dr. Washington and Mr. Norton, and of Messrs. Hoppin and Alden, students of the School. All the members and students of the School were invited to stay for a few days in the camp in order to study and gain experience in excavations as such. Of this invitation, Messrs. Parsons, Fallis, and Hill availed themselves; while the other students, though they were prevented from staying with us owing to their travels with Dr. Dörpfeld, saw the excavations on the occasion of the visit which Dr. Dörpfeld and his party paid us. My colleague, Professor Richardson, paid us two visits, during one of which he remained with us over a week. Professor White was also our guest, though I am afraid he will not consider it an hospitable camp in which we allowed the storm to carry away his tent in the middle of the night. We had many other visitors of all nationalities. Among our American visitors, ladies and gentlemen, I must single out Mr. E. S. Robinson, of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; and Mr. Thayer, of Boston, who, on the spot, contributed one hundred dollars to the fund of excavation. Dr. Dörpfeld made the Heræum a point for one of his instructive lectures during his Peloponnesian tour. With him were a number of distinguished scholars, among them Professors Lœschcke, Wecklein, and Fränkel. Dr. Dörpfeld and Professor Lœschcke joined Professor White in staying in our camp the night of their visit. We also had a visit from Mr. Kabbadias,

the Ephor General of Antiquities. He was our guest for a day and night. The British Minister, Mr. Egerton, also paid us a visit. The School must also feel honored by a second instance of the interest which the Royal Family of Greece has shown in our work. The King and Queen, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and Princess Mary, with their suite, made our excavations the object of a special journey. It was the first time they had visited an excavation away from Athens. They remained with us over five hours, and manifested the keenest interest in the progress of the work.

Our camp was pitched on the same site as last year, the government providing us with five tents, while I had ordered a sixth from England, provided with a double fly, which experience had shown me was absolutely necessary as a refuge against the sun in the heat of the day. This tent, together with the tools and instruments we have accumulated, will form a useful addition to the School's apparatus for exploration and excavation in future years.

Our party arrived at Argos on March 21, and we were able to begin work with one hundred and eighty-five men and twenty-six carts, on March 22. The following day we worked with two hundred and fifty men and thirty carts, below which number we did not fall, increasing our corps to two hundred and seventy men.

The first task we had set ourselves was to com-

plete the clearing of the whole east side of the second platform. We thus had to cut away the hillside to the east of the buildings we had found last year, which are now called the East Chambers, in which was the inscription ΔΙΦΟΝΥΣΙΟ. We carried this cutting about 20 feet in depth to a length of 90 feet, to the old wall marked T in the map. This was very difficult digging, inasmuch as there were huge blocks, imbedded at every stage, which had fallen from above, while below we came upon complicated early walls of different periods which had to be spared and carefully cleared. The nature and purpose of these will require careful study. Backing the slope, and acting as a supporting wall to the upper terrace, below and to the east of the great cyclopean wall of the upper terrace, another cyclopean wall runs for about eight feet, when it ends abruptly, lines of sloping rubbish clearly showing in the cutting how the earth had drifted over this end for ages.

Below and partly underneath this cyclopean wall, there were large masses of pottery, iron, bronze, and smaller objects, the majority belonging to the "Dipylon" and Mycenæan periods. Further to the south there were deposits of rubbish which evidently dated from a period of destruction in later years, as we here also found a marble head of the Roman period. Here it was that we found also, in beautiful preservation, an interesting specimen of Greek sculpture, a head of an ephebus from the metopes of the second temple.

The head is in excellent preservation, even the tip of the nose being intact. This head bears beyond a doubt, in my mind, the characteristics of Polycletan art, as hitherto known to us. There is the same square and massive proportion of the head as a whole, the heavy treatment of the jaws and chin that we find in the head of the Naples Doryphorus, — in fact, it seems to me to be a reproduction of the type of the Doryphorus in the style of these metopes. Moreover it will interest you to hear that, in spite of some mutual divergences, this head has in common with all the others which we have found on this site some peculiarities of treatment, such as the slightly opened mouth and peculiar protrusion and curving of the under lip. I do not wish to convey the idea that I claim this or any of the other heads as work by the hand of Polycletus, but I maintain that they bear out in their general character and in details of work the natural expectation, that the sculptures which decorated the second Heræum of Argos would be related to the art of the sculptor Polycletus, who created the temple statue of Hera in this sanctuary, as Phidias created the Athena in the Parthenon, and who, like the great Attic sculptor, was the inspiring head of a thriving school of sculpture in his own locality.

Among the many objects found here, I must mention the large number of objects in iron. In fact, throughout our excavations we have often found iron

together with bronze and even stone implements. A strange object was a large mass of iron about five feet long and a foot in diameter, which proved to be a mass of iron spears bound together with bands of iron at both ends. Found at the same place, another large solid rectangular bar of iron, flattened out about a foot from one end, is quite inexplicable.

At the easternmost angle of the terrace of the second temple, above the retaining wall W, to the north of the dump S, another building was discovered, which we have named the East Building (to distinguish it from the East Chambers). This building, supported by strong walls on south and east, built against the hill slope, has on the north side a wall of poros strengthened by a limestone wall. The bases of three rows of five columns are extant in the interior, while at the west front (facing the temple) it had a portico. In this building numerous objects in gold, silver, bronze, and terra-cotta were found, as well as a scarab with a cartouche, probably of Thothmes III.

We also cleared away all the earth remaining to the east of the temple, and to the west of the dump S, without finding much there.

We then turned to the west and south slopes of the terrace, — the main points of this year's excavations.

The larger portion of the west building, which lies below the west end of the second temple, about twenty-five to thirty feet below the top of the foundation walls of the temple, was excavated last year. We

now cleared the north end, where the space for the building has been cut out of the rock which rises at the north end. We here found three chambers which communicate with the colonnade and central court. The whole is a very interesting building, the purpose of which (whether gymnasium, treasury, or combination of buildings) I do not venture to decide at present. It is a building about one hundred feet (33 meters) by ninety-three (30 meters), consisting of a colonnade surrounding an open court in the centre, while to the north it is flanked by the three chambers running from east to west. It appears to be older than the second temple, not later than the first half of the fifth century before Christ. Here, as in the upper stoa, there are drums of columns *in situ*, besides the pillar bases, and in some places several layers of the stone walls. In this building there were numerous fragments of the architectural decorations, as well as fragments of sculpture and smaller objects.

We also cleared the ground to the north of this building to the bed-rock, and at the western point, to the south of the dump S, we again came upon ruins of interesting buildings. Above the old supporting walls is the building which we call the Northwest Building. It was difficult digging, since here too we found intricate walls, and it required Mr. Hoppin's best attention to carry on the work which was placed in his charge. However the plan was finally worked out with clearness, and shows a long building (31 meters long

by 11.40 wide) of early structure. In digging here we turned up some fragments which had fallen down from the second temple : the face of a colossal female head, bronze and terra-cotta cow's heads, objects in gold and silver (among them, a silver ring studded with gold and inscribed), etc. This building may be connected with the traces of the building in the field below, which in the first year we thought might be Roman.

On the south slope below the second temple we began on the same system we had previously adopted, working at the bottom of the hill below, and to the east and west of the steps, I. Finding bed-rock, we had merely to turn over the earth as we advanced upwards, and ultimately we were enabled to turn the whole of the part to the south of the steps I into a large dump for all the mass of earth we had to cut away between the second temple and these steps. We found a thick wall running from east to west at a depth of over fifteen feet below last year's surface on the south of the second plateau, and upon this abutted the beautiful limestone wall which we found projecting southward last year from the southeast corner of the west building. This limestone wall must have formed part of the west front of the great building which we are now excavating on the south slope. About ninety feet of this building, with pillar-bases, upon some of which drums are *in situ*, have already been laid bare ; and we shall have to continue

to carry away the great mass of earth which covers this building along the whole south slope. I have no doubt that it will prove to have been a very important and imposing structure. In the mass of earth which covers it, we have found fragments of masonry from the second temple: large drums from the columns, as well as complete Doric capitals, also two torsos of sculpture, and many fragments belonging to the metopes of the second temple. At the same time, another large gang of workmen was engaged in cutting away the south slope towards the east, in the region below the house F, and we are thus working from both sides to clear away the accumulated earth, while we are making a continuous terrace of the dump below the stairs, I. When the excavations are completed, there will thus be a continuous series of interesting buildings running from the foot of the hill upwards, tier upon tier, to the terrace of the first temple on the summit. With the completion of this part of our work, as well as with the thorough investigation of the regions about the lower stoa, CC, J, K, and L, which are bounded by the river, the whole site will have been thoroughly investigated. I must also remark that behind the poros supporting wall, running from north to south at the east of the west building, we have found rich layers of early antiquities corresponding to the "black layer" we found in the first year. In fact, it appears to me that this layer is continuous with the one found in the first year, the

objects being arrested by the retaining wall. Considering the variety and number of objects found here, it would be impossible for me to give any adequate idea of the richness of our find. They comprise every material, from a beautiful large solid gold pin to objects in lead, iron, bone, ivory, and clay, and touch upon every field, — epigraphy as well as art, mythology, and antiquities. We have brought to Athens over eighty baskets full of objects of this kind, together with larger fragments of marble sculpture, cornices in stone and terra-cotta. A curious and interesting discovery was made to the north of the back wall of the building on the south slope, at some depth below what was the original ancient surface. There were found some early graves of the Mycenæan period, such as have been recently found at Salamis. One of these was well preserved, — a small shaft-tomb containing the bones of the deceased, and several vases in perfect preservation, of the earliest Mycenæan type. They evidently belong to a period when the *temenos* of the early temple of Hera was limited by the upper terrace, and the region of these graves must have been quite outside the *peribolos* wall.

The climax of our good fortune was reached, when, a few days before the close of this campaign, we found, what for several years we had been seeking in vain; namely, the bee-hive tombs of the Mycenæan period. The first is about three hundred yards to the northwest of the temple, beyond the Eleutherion; the

second, only about sixty yards to the northwest of the Eleutherion. They are both of the bee-hive shape, cut into the rock, without interior masonry,—the approach being by the narrow *dromos* which leads into the underground door, which after the burial was blocked by means of large stones. The interior is circular, the diameter being about 2.46 meters, the height being 3.38 meters. The first of these tombs, discovered on April 20, was the repository for at least three corpses, and may have contained more. The dead were certainly not laid out in the tomb, as the bones were found massed together without any anatomical relation to one another. The finds in the first tomb were exceedingly rich. It contained forty-nine vases, nearly all in perfect preservation, three terra-cotta figurines of the earliest type, one chair with interesting Mycenæan ornaments, one engraved stone of the "Island" type, four steatite whorls, one ivory needle, and a number of beads. The second tomb contained a large number of beads and whorls, but only one complete vase and a number of fragments. These finds appear to me of exceeding interest and importance with regard to early Mycenæan pottery; and the interest of the discovery may be increased by the fact that the sun shone into the opening which had been broken into the top of the rock, so that we were able to take photographs of the vases and bones *in situ*.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN.

TWELFTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1893-94.

EXPENSES.		RECEIPTS.	
For Salary of Director	\$2,500.00	Balance from Account XI. (1892-93)	\$1,093.30
" Expenses of Director	500.00	Subscriptions for 1893-94 : —	
" Salary of Professor of Art	1,000.00	From Adelbert College of Western	
" Excavations at the Heræum	1,400.00	Reserve University	\$250.00
" " Eretria	500.00	" Amherst College	250.00
" Books and binding	500.00	" Brown University	250.00
" Building and grounds	777.75	" Bryn Mawr College	250.00
" Service	179.88	" College of New Jersey	250.00
" Fuel, lights, water, etc.	131.39	" Columbia College	250.00
" Architect	117.70	" Cornell University	250.00
" Plaster casts	118.70	" Dartmouth College	250.00
" Photographs and drawings	35.68	" Harvard University	250.00
" Stereoscopic slides	113.65	" Johns Hopkins University	250.00
" Printing	201.22	" Mt. Holyoke College	250.00
" Expenses of Committee, Secretary, and		" University of Chicago	250.00
Treasurer	81.25	" University of Michigan	200.00
		" University of Pennsylvania	250.00
		" University of Vermont	200.00
		" Vassar College	250.00
		" Wellesley College	250.00
		" Wesleyan University	250.00
		" Williams College	250.00
		" Yale University	250.00
Balance of income over expenses, carried to	\$8,157.28	Interest from endowment fund	4,900.00
account of 1894-95	871.76	From sale of casts	2,221.86
	\$9,029.04	" rent of furniture	130.20
		" Archaeological Institute, toward the ex-	61.00
		pense of printing the Twelfth Report	122.68
		" Archaeological Institute, for excavations	500.00
			<u>\$9,029.04</u>

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

For Adelbert College of Western Reserve University.

Messrs. Charles W. Bingham, Samuel Mather, E. P. Williams,
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College of New Jersey.

For Columbia College.

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Drisler, Elbridge T. Gerry, Robert Goelet, J. Hooker Hamersley,
Joseph W. Harper, William Jay, John Mason Knox, Seth Low, Wil-
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Smith, Rutherford Stuyvesant.

Cornell University.

For Dartmouth College.

Messrs. C. D. Adams, B. F. Ayer, J. W. Barstow, Perkins Bass,
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King, D. G. Rollins, Justin H. Smith, C. W. Spalding, Edward Spal-
ding, S. H. Steele, W. C. Strong, F. H. Stuart, H. N. Twombly, C. B.
Webster, Leonard Wilcox.

For Harvard University.

Mrs. J. B. Ames, Messrs. Louis Cabot, W. W. Goodwin, E. W. Hooper, J. C. Hoppin, Miss Horsford, Messrs. James Loeb, C. E. Norton, Denman Ross, J. H. Wright.

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Twenty local associations of Alumnæ.

*University of Chicago.**For the University of Michigan.*

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Messrs. C. C. Harrison, William Pepper, Horace Jayne, John Ashhurst, Jr., H. Galbraith Ward, Clarence Clark, J. J. Rosengarten, Charles H. Hutchinson, Eckby B. Coxe, John Cadwalader.

For the University of Vermont.

Messrs. John J. Allen, '62, G. G. Benedict, '47, R. D. Benedict, '48, M. H. Buckham, '51, John H. Converse, '61, E. N. Foss, Lewis Francis, '56, H. N. Hibbard, '50, Horatio Hickok, H. O. Houghton, '46, D. P. Kingsley, '81, Lawrence Myers, '53, J. E. Riley, '78, J. R. Wheeler, '80, Mrs. Mary C. Wheeler, Mr. Norman Williams, '55.

For Vassar College.

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Professor E. N. Horsford.

*Williams College.**For Yale University.*

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Chairmen of the Managing Committee.

Elected.

Resigned.

1881. JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, of Harvard University, 1887.
 1887. THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, of Yale University.

Managing Committee.

1881. JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, of Harvard University
 (*Chairman*).
 CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, of Harvard University
 (*ex officio*, as President of the Archæological In-
 stitute, until 1890, and then by election).
 E. W. GURNEY, of Harvard University. 1883.
 ALBERT HARKNESS, of Brown University.
 *THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Yonkers, N. Y., *1894.
 *FRANCIS W. PALFREY, Boston, Mass., *1889.
 FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, New York City.
 1882. HENRY DRISLER, of Columbia College.
 BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE, of Johns Hopkins University.
 *LEWIS R. PACKARD, of Yale College, *1884.
 WILLIAM M. SLOANE, of the College of New Jersey.
 WILLIAM S. TYLER, of Amherst College, 1888.
 JAMES C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, of Wesleyan University.
 1883. MARTIN L. D'OOGHE, of Michigan University.
 WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, of Harvard University.
 1884. THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, of Yale University.
 *JOHN H. WHEELER, of the University of Virginia, 1885.
 1885. FRANCIS BROWN, of Union Theological Seminary, 1893.
 WILLIAM GARDNER HALE, of Cornell University
 (since 1892, of the University of Chicago).
 WILLIAM R. WARE, of Columbia College.
 AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, of Columbia College.
 1886. O. M. FERNALD, of Williams College.
 I. T. BECKWITH, of Trinity College.

Elected.		Resigned.
1886.	FITZGERALD TISDALL, of the College of the City of New York.	
	MISS ALICE E. FREEMAN, of Wellesley College,	1887.
	H. M. BAIRD, of the University of the City of New York.	
1887.	A. F. FLEET, of the University of Missouri,	1890.
	WILLIAM PEPPER, of the University of Pennsylvania,	1889.
	MISS A. C. CHAPIN, of Wellesley College.	
1888.	*RICHARD H. MATHER, of Amherst College,	*1890.
	MISS ABBY LEACH, of Vassar College.	
	CHARLES WALDSTEIN, of Cambridge University (<i>ex officio</i> : Director of the School).	
1889.	BERNADOTTE PERRIN, of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University (since 1893, of Yale University).	
	WILLIAM A. LAMBERTON, of the University of Pennsylvania.	
1890.	HENRY GIBBONS, of Amherst College (since 1894, of the University of Pennsylvania).	
	SETH LOW, of Columbia College (<i>ex officio</i> : President of the Archæological Institute).	
1891.	RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, of Dartmouth College (since 1893, Director of the School).	
	JAMES R. WHEELER, of the University of Vermont.	
	MRS. ELIZABETH S. MEAD, of Mt. Holyoke College.	
1892.	BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, of Cornell University.	
	WILLIAM CAREY POLAND, of Brown University.	
1893.	CHARLES D. ADAMS, of Dartmouth College.	
	ABRAHAM L. FULLER, of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University.	
	HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, of Bryn Mawr College.	
	J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT, of Amherst College.	
	FRANK B. TARBELL, of the University of Chicago.	

Secretaries of the Managing Committee.

1882.	*THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Yonkers, N. Y.,	*1894.
1894.	JAMES R. WHEELER, of the University of Vermont.	

Treasurer of the Managing Committee.

Elected.

Resigned.

1882. F. J. DE PEYSTER, New York City.

Chairmen of the Committee on Publications.

1885. WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, of Harvard University, 1888.

1888. AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, of Columbia College, 1893.

1893. BERNADOTTE PERRIN, of Yale University.

Direction of the School.**1882-1883.**

Director : WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University.

1883-1884.

Director : LEWIS R. PACKARD, Ph. D., Hillhouse Professor of Greek in Yale University. (Died Oct. 26, 1884.)

Secretary : J. R. SITTLINGTON STERRETT, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Amherst College.

1884-1885.

Director : JAMES COOKE VAN BENSCHOTEN, LL. D., Seney Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Wesleyan University.

1885-1886.

Director : FREDERIC DE FOREST ALLEN, Ph. D., Professor of Classical Philology in Harvard University.

1886-1887.

Director : MARTIN L. D'OOGHE, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Greek in the University of Michigan.

1887-1888.

Director : AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, Ph. D., Professor of Greek Archæology and Epigraphy in Columbia College. (Died Jan. 19, 1895.)

1888-1889.

Director : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., Reader in Archæology in the University of Cambridge, England.

Annual Director : FRANK BIGELOW TARBELL, Ph. D., Professor of Greek Art and Epigraphy in the University of Chicago.

1889-1890.

Director : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Annual Director : S. STANHOPE ORRIS, Ph. D., L. H. D., Ewing Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the College of New Jersey.

1890-1891.

Director : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Annual Director : RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph. D., (Professor of Greek in Dartmouth College), Director of the School.

1891-1892.

Director : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Annual Director : WILLIAM CAREY POLAND, M. A., Professor of the History of Art in Brown University.

1892-1893.

Secretary : FRANK BIGELOW TARBELL, Ph. D.

Professor of Art : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature : JAMES R. WHEELER, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in the University of Vermont.

1893-1894.

Director : RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph. D.

Professor of Art : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature : JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Harvard University.

1894-1895.

Director : RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph. D.

Professor of Art : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature : THOMAS DWIGHT GOODELL, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Yale University.

Architect : EDWARD L. TILTON.

Students, 1882-94. †

- JOHN ALDEN (1893-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1893),
Portland, Maine.
- LOUIS BEVIER (1882-83), ‡ A. B. (1878) and A. M. (Rutgers College), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1881),
Professor of Greek in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
- WALTER RAY BRIDGMAN (1883-84), A. B. (Yale College, 1881), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Professor of Greek in Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.
- CARLETON LEWIS BROWNSON (1890-92), A. B. (Yale College, 1887), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Tutor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- CARL DARLING BUCK (1887-89), A. B. (Yale College, 1886), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1889),
Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Associate Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- MISS MARY HYDE BUCKINGHAM (1892-93), Harvard Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, 1890; Newnham Classical Scholar, 1891; Foreign Fellow of the Woman's Education Association of Boston, 1892-93.
101 Pinckney Street, Boston, Mass.
- EDWARD CAPPS (1893-94), A. B. (Illinois College, 1887), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1891),
Associate Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- N. E. CROSBY (1886-87), A. B. (Columbia College, 1883), A. M. (Columbia College, 1885),
Ph. D. (Princeton, 1893),
Instructor in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.
- *JOHN M. CROW (1882-83), A. B. (Waynesbury College), Ph. D. (Syracuse University),
Professor of Greek in Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. Died Sept. 28, 1890.
- WILLIAM LEE CUSHING (1885-87), A. B. (Yale College, 1872), A. M. (Yale College, 1882),
Head Master of the Westminster School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
- MRS. ADELE F. DARE (1893-94), ‡ A. B. (Christian University of Missouri, 1875),
Telluride, San Miguel Co., Colo.
- HERBERT FLETCHER DE COU (1891-92), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1888), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1890), Elisha Jones Fellow of the University of Michigan,
Instructor in Greek and Sanskrit in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- JOHN EDWARD DINSMORE (1892-93), A. B. (Bowdoin College, 1883),
Principal of Lincoln Academy, New Castle, Me.
- MORTIMER LAMSON EARLE (1887-88), A. B. (Columbia College, 1886), A. M. (Columbia College, 1887), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1887),
Instructor in Greek, Barnard College, New York City.

† The year of residence at the School is placed in a parenthesis after the name.

‡ Not present during the entire year.

- THOMAS H. ECKFELDT (1884-85), A. B. (Wesleyan University, 1881),
Principal of the Friends' School, New Bedford, Mass.
- OSCAR BENNETT FALLIS (1893-94), A. B. (University of Kentucky, 1891),
Student at the University of Munich.
- A. F. FLEET (1887-88), A. M., LL. D.,
Superintendent of the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.
- ANDREW FOSSUM (1890-91), A. B. (Luther College, 1882), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1887),
Professor of Greek in St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.
- HAROLD NORTH FOWLER (1882-83), A. B. (Harvard University, 1880), Ph. D. (University of Bonn, 1885),
Professor of Greek in the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
- JOHN WESLEY GILBERT (1890-91), A. B. (Brown University, 1888), A. M. (Brown University, 1891),
Professor of Greek in the Payne Institute, Augusta, Ga.
- HENRY T. HILDRETH (1885-86), A. B. (Harvard University, 1885), Parker Fellow of Harvard University,
10 Remington Street, Cambridge, Mass.
- OTIS SHEPARD HILL (1893-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1893),
Lancaster, Ky.
- JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN (1893-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1893),
Student at the University of Munich.
- *W. IRVING HUNT (1889-90), A. B. (Yale College, 1886), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1892),
Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Tutor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Died Aug. 25, 1893.
- GEORGE BENJAMIN HUSSEY (1887-88),† A. B. (Columbia College, 1884), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1887),
Docent in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- FRANCIS DEMETRIUS KALOPOTHAKES (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1888),
Ph. D. (Berlin University, 1893),
Υφ'αρχηγός τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου, Athens, Greece.
- *JOSEPH McKEEN LEWIS (1885-87), A. B. (Yale College, 1883), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College.
Died April 29, 1887.
- GONZALEZ LODGE (1888-89),‡ A. B. (Johns Hopkins University, 1883), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1886),
Associate Professor of Latin in Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- ALBERT MORTON LYTHGOE (1892-93), A. B. (Harvard University, 1892),
Almy Street, Providence, R. I.
- CLARENCE LINTON MEADER (1892-93), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1891), Elisha Jones Fellow of the University of Michigan,
Instructor in Latin in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- FREDERIC ELDER METZGER (1891-92), A. B. (Pennsylvania College, 1888),
No. 119 North Potomac Street, Hagerstown, Md.
- WALTER MILLER (1885-86), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1884), A. M. (University of Michigan), Ph. D. (Leipzig),
Professor of Archaeology in the Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, Cal.

- WILLIAM J. McMURTRY (1886-87), A. B. (Olivet College, 1881), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1882),
Professor of Greek in Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.
- BARKER NEWHALL (1891-92), A. B. (Haverford College, 1887), A. M. (Haverford College, 1890), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1891),
Instructor in Greek, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
- MISS EMILY NORCROSS (1888-89), A. B. (Wellesley College, 1880), A. M. (Wellesley College, 1884),
Assistant in Latin, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
- RICHARD NORTON (1892-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1892),
Student at the University of Munich.
- RICHARD PARSONS (1893-94), A. B. (Ohio Wesleyan University, 1868), A. M. (Ohio Wesleyan University, 1871),
Professor in Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.
- JAMES MORTON PATON (1892-93), A. B. (Harvard University, 1884), Ph. D. (University of Bonn, 1894), Rogers Fellow of Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.
- CHARLES PEABODY, A. B. (University of Pennsylvania, 1880), Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1893),
"The Brunswick," Boston, Mass.
- MISS ANNIE S. PECK (1885-86), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1878), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1881),
No. 865 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
- EDWARD E. PHILLIPS, A. B. (Harvard University, 1878), Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1880),
Professor of Greek in Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.
- JOHN PICKARD (1890-91), A. B. (Dartmouth College, 1883), A. M. (Dartmouth College, 1886),
Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1892),
Professor of Archaeology in the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- Rev. DANIEL QUINN (1887-89), A. B. (Mt. St. Mary's College), Ph. D. (University of Athens, 1893),
Professor of Greek in the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
- JOHN CAREW ROLFE (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1881), A. M. (Cornell University, 1884), Ph. D. (Cornell University, 1885),
Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- WILLIAM J. SEELYE (1886-87), A. B. (Amherst College, 1879), A. M. (Amherst College, 1882),
Professor of Greek in Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio.
- JOHN P. SHELLEY (1889-90), A. B. (Findlay University, 1889),
Professor in Grove College, Grove City, Pa.
- PAUL SHOREY (1882-83), A. B. (Harvard University, 1878), Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1884),
Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- MISS EMILY E. SLATER (1888-89), A. B. (Wellesley College, 1888),
Professor of Greek in Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
- J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT (1882-83), Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1880),
Professor of Greek in Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

- MISS KATE L. STRONG (1893-94), A. B. (Vassar College, 1892), ‡
Rochester, N. Y.
- FRANKLIN H. TAYLOR (1882-83), A. B. (Wesleyan University),
Instructor in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
- OLIVER JOS. THATCHER (1887-88), A. B. (Wilmington College, 1878), B. D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1885),
University Extension Associate Professor of History in the University of Chicago.
- S. B. P. TROWBRIDGE (1886-88), A. B. (Trinity College, 1883), Ph. B. (Columbia College, 1886),
Architect, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
- MISS FLORENCE S. TUCKERMAN (1893-94), A. B. (Smith College, 1886), ‡
New South Lyme, Ohio.
- HENRY STEPHENS WASHINGTON (1888-94), ‡ A. B. (Yale College, 1886), A. M. (Yale University, 1888), Ph. D. (Leipzig, 1893).
Locust P. O., Monmouth Co., N. J.
- JAMES R. WHEELER (1882-83), A. B. (University of Vermont, 1880), Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1885),
Professor of Greek in the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
- ALEXANDER M. WILCOX (1883-84), A. B. (Yale College, 1877), Ph. D. (Yale College, 1880),
Professor of Greek in the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
- FRANK E. WOODRUFF (1882-83), ‡ A. B. (University of Vermont, 1875), B. D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1881),
Professor of Greek in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
- THEODORE L. WRIGHT (1886-87), A. B. (Beloit College, 1880), A. M. (Harvard University, 1884),
Professor of Greek in Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.
- CLARENCE HOFFMAN YOUNG (1891-92), A. B. (Columbia College, 1888), A. M. (Columbia College, 1889), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1891),
Instructor in Greek, Columbia College, New York City.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

OCTOBER, 1894.

THE American School of Classical Studies at Athens, founded by the Archæological Institute of America and organized under the auspices of some of the leading American Colleges, was opened October 2, 1882. During the first five years of its existence it occupied a hired house on the 'Οδὸς Ἀμαλίας in Athens, near the ruins of the Olympieum. A large and convenient building was then erected for the School on a piece of land, granted by the generous liberality of the government of Greece, on the southeastern slope of Mount Lycabettus, adjoining the ground already occupied by the English School. This permanent home of the School, built by the subscriptions of its friends in the United States, was ready for occupation early in 1888.

The building contains the apartments occupied by the Director and his family, and a large room which is used as a library, and also as a general reading-room and place of meeting for the whole School. A few rooms in the house are intended for the use of students. These are assigned by the Director, under such regulations as he may establish, to as many members of the School as they will accommodate. Each student admitted to the privilege of a room in the house will be expected to undertake the performance of some service to the School, to be determined by the Director; such, for example, as keeping the accounts of the School, taking charge of the delivery of books from the Library and their return, and keeping up the catalogue of the Library. No charge is made to students for the use of the rooms themselves; but a small charge is made for the use of the furniture and linen of the chamber.

The Library now contains more than 1,700 volumes, exclusive of sets of periodicals. It includes a complete set of the Greek classics, and the most necessary books of reference for philological, archæological, and architectural study in Greece.

The advantages of the School are offered free of expense for tuition to graduates of the Colleges co-operating in its support, and to other

American students who are deemed by the Committee of sufficient promise to warrant the extension to them of the privilege of membership. It is hoped that the Archæological Institute may in time be supplied with the means of establishing scholarships which will aid some members in defraying their expenses at the School. In the mean time, students must rely upon their own resources, or upon scholarships which may be granted them by the Colleges to which they belong. The amount needed for the expenses of an eight months' residence in Athens differs little from that required in other European capitals, and depends chiefly on the economy of the individual.

A peculiar feature of the temporary organization of the School during its first six years, which distinguished it from the older German and French Schools at Athens, was the yearly change of Director. This arrangement, by which a new Director was sent out each year by one of the co-operating Colleges, was never looked upon as permanent. The School is now to be under the control of a permanent Director, who by continuous residence at Athens will accumulate that body of local and special knowledge without which the highest purpose of such a school cannot be fulfilled, while one or more Professors also will be sent out each year by the supporting Colleges to assist in the conduct of the School. (See Regulation V.) The School was able, even under its temporary organization, to meet a most pressing want, and to be of service to classical scholarship in America. It sought at first, and it must continue to seek for the present, rather to arouse a lively interest in classical art and archæology in American Colleges, than to accomplish distinguished achievements. The lack of this interest has heretofore been conspicuous; but without it the School at Athens, however well endowed, can never accomplish the best results. A decided improvement in this respect is already apparent; and it is beyond question that the presence in many American Colleges of Professors who have been resident a year or more at Athens under favorable circumstances, as Annual Directors or as students of the School, has done much, and will do still more, to stimulate intelligent interest in classical antiquity.

The address of the Chairman of the Managing Committee is THOMAS D. SEYMOUR, New Haven, Conn.; that of the Secretary, JAMES R. WHEELER, Burlington, Vermont.

REGULATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

OCTOBER, 1894.

I. The object of the American School of Classical Studies is to furnish an opportunity to study Classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities in Athens, under suitable guidance, to graduates of American Colleges and to other qualified students; to prosecute and to aid original research in these subjects; and to co-operate with the Archæological Institute of America, so far as it may be able, in conducting the exploration and excavation of classic sites.

II. The School shall be in charge of a Managing Committee. This Committee, originally appointed by the Archæological Institute, shall disburse the annual income of the School, and shall have power to add to its membership and to make such regulations for the government of the School as it may deem proper. The President of the Archæological Institute and the Director and Professors of the School shall be *ex officio* members of the Committee.

III. The Managing Committee shall meet semiannually,—in New York on the third Friday in November, and in Boston on the third Friday in May. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman.

IV. The Chairman of the Committee shall be the official representative of the interests of the School in America. He shall present a Report annually to the Archæological Institute concerning the affairs of the School.

V. 1. The School shall be under the superintendence of a Director. The Director shall be chosen and his salary shall be fixed by the Managing Committee. The term for which he is chosen shall be five years. The Committee shall place him in charge of the School building at Athens.

2. Each year the Committee shall appoint from the instructors of the Colleges uniting in the support of the School one or more Professors, who shall reside in Athens during the ensuing year and co-operate in the conduct of the School. In case of the illness or absence of

the Director, the senior Professor shall act as Director for the time being.

VI. The Director shall superintend personally the work of each member of the School, advising him in what direction to turn his studies, and assisting him in their prosecution. With the assistance of the Professors, he shall conduct regular courses of instruction, and hold meetings of the members of the School at stated times for consultation and discussion. He shall make a full Report annually to the Managing Committee of the work accomplished by the School.

VII. The School year shall extend from the 1st of October to the 1st of June. Members shall prosecute their studies during the whole of this time in Greek lands, under the supervision of the Director. The studies of the remaining four months necessary to complete a full year (the shortest term for which a certificate is given) may be carried on in Greece or elsewhere, as the student prefers.

VIII. Bachelors of Arts of co-operating Colleges, and all Bachelors of Arts who have studied at one of these Colleges as candidates for a higher degree, shall be admitted to membership in the School on presenting to the Committee a certificate from the classical department of the College at which they have last studied, stating that they are competent to pursue an independent course of study at Athens under the advice of the Director. All other persons who desire to become members of the School must make application to the Committee. Members of the School are subject to no charge for tuition. The Committee reserves the right to modify the conditions of membership.

IX. Every member of the School must pursue some definite subject of study or research in Classical Literature, Art, or Antiquities, and must present a paper embodying the results of some important part of his year's work. These papers, if approved by the Director, shall be sent to the Publishing Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation XII. If approved by the Publishing Committee also, the paper shall be issued in the Papers of the School.

X. All work of excavation, of investigation, or of any other kind done by any student in connection with the School, shall be regarded as done for the School and by the School, and shall be under the supervision and control of the Director.

XI. No communications, even of an informal nature, shall be made by students of the School to the public press, which have not previously been submitted to the Director, and authorized by him.

XII.¹ 1. All manuscripts, drawings, or photographs intended for publication in the Papers of the School, after approval by the Director, shall be sent to the Chairman of the Publishing Committee, which shall be a standing sub-committee of two members of the Managing Committee.

2. Every article sent for publication must be written on comparatively light paper of uniform size, with a margin of at least two inches on the left of each page. The writing must be clear and distinct, particularly in the quotations and references. Especial care must be taken in writing Greek, that the printer may not confound similar letters, and the accents must be placed strictly above the proper vowels, as in printing. All quotations and references must be carefully verified *by the author*, after the article is completed, by comparison with the original sources.

3. At least two careful squeezes of every inscription discovered by the School shall be taken as soon as possible; of these one shall be sent at once to the Chairman of the Committee on Publications, the other shall be deposited in the Library of the School.

XIII. When any member of the School has completed one or more full years of study, the results of which have been approved by the Director, he shall receive a certificate stating the work accomplished by him, signed by the Director of the School, the President of the Archæological Institute, and the Chairman and the Secretary of the Managing Committee.

XIV. American students resident or travelling in Greece who are not regular members of the School may, at the discretion of the Director, be enrolled as special students, and enjoy the privileges of the School.

¹ Failure to comply with the provisions of Regulation XII. will be sufficient ground for the rejection of any paper.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL
OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1882-1895.

The Annual Reports of the Committee may be had gratis on application to the Secretary of the Managing Committee. The other publications are for sale by Messrs. Damrell, Upham, & Co., 283 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

First, Second, and Third Annual Reports of the Managing Committee, 1881-84. pp. 30.

Fourth Annual Report of the Committee, 1884-85. pp. 30.

Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports of the Committee, 1885-87. pp. 56.

Seventh Annual Report of the Committee, 1887-88, with the Report of Professor D'Ooge (Director in 1886-87) and that of Professor Merriam (Director in 1887-88). pp. 115.

Eighth Annual Report of the Committee, 1888-89, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Tarbell. pp. 53.

Ninth Annual Report of the Committee, 1889-90, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Orris. pp. 49.

Tenth Annual Report of the Committee, 1890-91, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Richardson. pp. 47.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Committee, 1891-92, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Poland. pp. 70.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Committee, 1892-93, with the Reports of the Secretary, Professor Tarbell, of the Professor of Art, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Dr. James R. Wheeler. pp. 62.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Committee, 1893-94, with the Reports of the Director, Professor Richardson, and the Professor of Art, Dr. Waldstein. pp. 84.

Bulletin I. Report of Professor William W. Goodwin, Director of the School in 1882-83. pp. 33. Price 25 cents.

Bulletin II. Memoir of Professor Lewis R. Packard, Director of the School in 1883-84, with Resolutions of the Committee and the Report for 1883-84. pp. 34. Price 25 cents.

Bulletin III. Excavations at the Heraion of Argos. By Dr. Waldstein. 4to. pp. 20. 8 plates. Price \$3.00.

Preliminary Report of an Archæological Journey made in Asia Minor during the Summer of 1884. By Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett. pp. 45. Price 25 cents.

PAPERS OF THE SCHOOL.

Volume I. 1882-83. Published in 1885. 8vo, pp. viii and 262. Illustrated. Price \$2.00.

CONTENTS:—

1. Inscriptions of Assos, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
2. Inscriptions of Tralleis, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
3. The Theatre of Dionysus, by James R. Wheeler.
4. The Olympieion at Athens, by Louis Bevier.
5. The Erechtheion at Athens, by Harold N. Fowler.
6. The Battle of Salamis, by William W. Goodwin.

Volume II., 1883-84, containing Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett's Report of his Journey in Asia Minor in 1884, with Inscriptions, and two new Maps by Professor H. Kiepert. Published in 1888. 8vo, pp. 344. Price \$2.25.

Volume III., 1884-85, containing Dr. Sterrett's Report of the Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor in 1885, with Inscriptions, mostly hitherto unpublished, and two new Maps by Professor Kiepert. Published in 1886. 8vo, pp. 448. Price \$2.50.

Volume IV. 1885-86. Published in 1888. 8vo, pp. 277. Illustrated. Price \$2.00.

CONTENTS:—

1. The Theatre of Thoricus, Preliminary Report, by Walter Miller.
2. The Theatre of Thoricus, Supplementary Report, by William L. Cushing.
3. On Greek Versification in Inscriptions, by Frederic D. Allen.
4. The Athenian Pnyx, by John M. Crow; with a Survey of the Pnyx and Notes, by Joseph Thacher Clarke.
5. Notes on Attic Vocalism, by J. McKeen Lewis.

Volume V. 1887-91. Published in 1892. 8vo, pp. 314. With 41 Cuts, 6 Plans and Maps, and 18 Plates. Price \$2.25.

CONTENTS:—

1. Excavations at the Theatre of Sikyon. By W. J. McMurtry and M. L. Earle.
2. Discoveries in the Attic Deme of Ikaria, 1888. By Carl D. Buck.
3. Greek Sculptured Crowns and Crown-Inscriptions. By George B. Hussey.
4. The newly discovered Head of Iris from the Frieze of the Parthenon. By Charles Waldstein.
5. The Decrees of the Demotionidai. By F. B. Tarbell.
6. Report on Excavations near Stamata in Attica. By Charles Waldstein and F. B. Tarbell.
7. Discoveries at Anthedon in 1889. By John C. Rolfe, C. D. Buck, and F. B. Tarbell.
8. Discoveries at Thisbe in 1889. By J. C. Rolfe and F. B. Tarbell.
9. Discoveries at Plataia in 1889. By Charles Waldstein, F. B. Tarbell, and J. C. Rolfe.
10. An Inscribed Tombstone from Boiotia. By J. C. Rolfe.
11. Discoveries at Plataia in 1890. By Charles Waldstein, Henry S. Washington, and W. I. Hunt.
12. The Mantineian Reliefs. By Charles Waldstein.
13. A Greek Fragment of the Edict of Diocletian, from Plataia. By Theodor Mommsen.
14. Appendix. By A. C. Merriam.

CASTS.

THE following plaster casts of objects found in the excavations of the School may be had on application to Dr. Clarence H. Young, Columbia College, New York City, at the affixed prices.

A. From the Argive Heraeum.

1. Hera Head, with pedestal	\$5.00
2. Warrior Head, with pedestal	4.00
3. Amazon (?) Head, with pedestal	4.00
4. Male Torso	5.00
5. Female Torso	4.00
6. Sima Ornament with Birds	4.00
7. Two Lion Heads	each 2.00

B. From Sculptures of Icaria.

1. Colossal Hand and Cantharus	\$2.50
Papers of American School at Athens, V. 114, Fig. 3; American Journal of Archæology, V. 466, Fig. 45.	
2. Colossal Archaic Prosopon	3.00
Papers, V. 111, Fig. 1; A. J. A., V. 463, Fig. 43.	
3. Relief, Apollo and Lyre (three figures)	3.00
Papers, Plate VII. 1; A. J. A., V., Plate XI. 1.	
4. Relief, Apollo, Artemis, Adorant	1.50
Papers, V., Plate VII. 3; A. J. A., V., Plate XI. 3	
5. Relief (four figures), Eschara	1.50
Papers, V. 116, Fig. 5; A. J. A., V. 468, Fig. 47.	
6. Relief, Ivy Wreath with Inscription	1.50
Papers, V. 105, No. 12; A. J. A., V. 316, No. 12.	
7. Relief, Ornament of Large Vase	1.25
Papers, V. 67, Fig. 10; A. J. A., V. 178, Fig. 30.	
8. Sepulchral Relief, Man with Staff	1.50
Papers, V., Plate VII. 2; A. J. A., V., Plate XI. 2.	
9. Relief, Seated Female	2.00
Papers, V., Plate VIII.; A. J. A., V., Plate XIII.	

10. Relief, Figure with Legs crossed	\$1.00
Papers, V. 121, Plate XIII. ; A. J. A., V. 473, Plate XIII.	
11. Griffin Head	1.50
Papers, V. 124, Fig. 12 ; A. J. A., V. 476, Fig. 54.	
12. Breast of Silenus	1.25
Papers, V. 122, Fig. 8 ; A. J. A., V. 474, Fig. 50.	
13. Relief (Three Figures, one side only)	3.00
Papers, V. 117, Fig. 6 B ; A. J. A., V. 469, Fig. 48 B.	
14. Companion to 13 (Three Figures)	5.00
Papers, V. 117, Fig. 6 A ; A. J. A., V. 469, Fig. 48 A.	
15. Archaic Warrior Relief	10.00
Papers, V., Plate IX. ; A. J. A., V., Plate I.	
16. Torso of Satyr	5.00
Papers, V. 122, Fig. 7 ; A. J. A., V. 474, Fig. 49.	
17. Archaic Female Torso (Stamata)	12.00
Papers, V., Plate XIII. ; A. J. A., V., Plate XII.	

PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE Eleventh Report of the School contains a list of 274 photographs of Greek sites and antiquities taken by Dr. Clarence H. Young, a member of the School in 1891-92, copies of which can be obtained from Dr. Young, Columbia College, New York City. Size A, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 20 cents ; size B, 4×5 inches, 12 cents.

LANTERN SLIDES FOR STEREOPTICON.

THE School is forming a collection of lantern slides (and has at present about 300) for the illustration of Greek topography, architecture, art, and classical antiquities. These slides can be duplicated at forty cents each. They will be lent at the rate of five cents a slide if returned within a week from their receipt, and ten cents a slide if retained more than one week and less than two weeks. All express charges are to be paid by the borrower or purchaser.

Address Professor B. Perrin, 133 Farnam Hall, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS WHO
PROPOSE TO JOIN THE SCHOOL.

OCTOBER, 1893.

ABILITY to read easily works in German and French is indispensable for the best success of the student's work in Greece. Ability to speak these languages, and understand them when spoken, is very desirable, — especially for the sake of profiting by the lectures before the French and German Schools, and of communicating with scholars of those nationalities.

Students are advised to go to Athens, if possible, by way of London, Paris, or Berlin, for the study of the Museums. Study for about six weeks in the Museums of Berlin, with the aid of Friedrichs-Wolters's Catalogue of Casts and Furtwängler's Catalogue of Vases, is earnestly recommended as a preparation for work at the School.

The ordinary route from Germany to Greece is by way of Trieste, whence a steamer of the Austrian Lloyd sails weekly for the Piræus.

The route from Berlin to Athens by way of Constantinople is interesting. The cost of a second-class passage (comfortable) is about forty dollars.

From Western Europe the quickest route is by steamer from Brindisi to Patras (a little more than twenty-four hours), and thence by rail to Athens (about eight hours). The routes through the Gulf of Corinth and around Peloponnesus are very attractive in good weather.

The best way to reach Greece, if it is desired to proceed direct from the United States, is by one of the two great German lines, which now despatch regular express steamers from New York to Genoa and Palermo. From Genoa a good weekly Italian steamer, and from Palermo a steamer of the Messageries line, sails direct to the Piræus.

At the large hotels in Athens, board and lodging can be obtained for \$14 per week; at small hotels and in private families, for \$5.50 per week, and upward. A limited number of students may have rooms, without board, in the School building. A *pension* which is well recom-

mended is now established near the School, which charges \$20-25 per month for dinner and supper.

The student should go well supplied with clothing and other necessities for his stay, as all such articles are expensive in Athens; and in providing these he must not count too much on a warm climate during the winter.

The School library, which now contains more than seventeen hundred volumes, provides all the books that are most essential for study in Greece, and the student in travelling should encumber himself with few books. He should take with him, however, a copy of each of the following: —

Pausanias. (The Teubner text is convenient.)

Murray's Handbook of Greek Archæology, or Collignon's Manual of Greek Archæology.

Harrison and Verrall's Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens.

Baedeker's Guide to Greece, or the Guides Joanne, Grèce, or both.

Vincent and Dickson's Handbook to Modern Greek.

LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

THE books in the following lists of which the titles are printed in the larger type are recommended to students as an introduction to the different branches of Greek Archæology. The more special works, whose titles are printed in smaller type, are recommended as books of reference, and for students whose department of special study is already determined.

GENERAL WORKS.

Pausanias : *Περὶ ἡγῆσις τῆς Ἑλλάδος*.

Collignon : Manual of Greek Archæology (translated by Wright).
1886. pp. 384.

Murray : Handbook of Greek Archæology. 1892. pp. 483.

Both the two foregoing are good general introductions to archæological study.

Guhl and Koner : Life of the Ancient Greeks and Romans.

A general treatise on antiquities. Popular rather than scientifically exact.

Baumeister : Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums. 3 quarto vols.

A cyclopædia of ancient art, architecture, mythology, and biography, as illustrated by extant monuments. It treats also of the topography of important cities, and, less fully, of general antiquities. Recent, complete, and trustworthy. With 2,400 illustrations, 7 maps, and 94 large plates. 1885-88. pp. 2224.

C. O. Müller : Ancient Art and its Remains. 1835 [1850]. pp. 637.

A comprehensive foundation for further study. Truly admirable in its time, but now almost sixty years old, and hence somewhat antiquated and inaccurate.

Taine : Philosophie de l'Art en Grèce. (Also translated.)

On Greek art as modified and explained by Greek life, thought, institutions, and surroundings.

Von Sybel : Weltgeschichte der Kunst. 1887. pp. 479.

A practical and useful work on classical art and architecture, well illustrated with 380 cuts.

Iwan Müller : Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft. 8 vols. 1885-.

A thesaurus of philological and archæological learning in systematic form, containing many important monographs. Not yet complete.

Hübner : Bibliographie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft. 1889. pp. 334.

S. Reinach : Manuel de Philologie classique. 2 vols. 1883. pp. 314, 414.

A most useful index to all branches of classical knowledge.

Stark : Systematik und Geschichte der Archäologie der Kunst. 1878-80. pp. 400.

A valuable manual of condensed information, especially in regard to the progress of archæological research in modern times.

C. T. Newton : Essays on Art and Archæology. 1880. pp. 472.

The basis and beginning of recent archæological study in England. The Essay on Greek Inscriptions should be read by every beginner in epigraphy.

Burnouf : Mémoires sur l'Antiquité. 1878. pp. 378.

Abounds in suggestions that may lead to profitable study.

Boeckh-Fränkel : Die Staatshaushaltung der Athener. 2 vols. 1886. pp. 1446.

Smith : Dictionary of Antiquities (Third Edition). 2 vols. 1890. pp. 2123.

K. F. Hermann : Lehrbuch der griechischen Antiquitäten. 4 vols.

Of various editions; not all complete.

Daremberg et Saglio : Dictionnaire des Antiquités. A-C, pp. 1702. Folio.

The best of its class, but unfinished.

Rich : Dictionary of Antiquities. 1873.

A handy book.

Milchhöfer: *Anfänge der Kunst in Griechenland.* 1883. pp. 247.

Beulé: *L'Art grec avant Périclès.* 1869. pp. 498.

A good presentation of what was known of archaic art thirty years ago.

Diehl: *Excursions Archéologiques en Grèce.* 1890.

A popular account of some of the chief recent excavations. A translation by Miss Perkins is now published, with 9 plans and 41 illustrations.

Schuchhardt: *Schliemann's Excavations* (translated by Miss Sellars).

A convenient digest, as well as a scientific discussion, of Schliemann's discoveries. 1891. pp. 363.

Percy Gardner: *New Chapters in Greek History.* 1892. pp. 459.

Embodies in convenient and scholarly form some of the results of recent excavations in various parts of Greece, giving much information which elsewhere is found only scattered in periodicals, brochures, and expensive works. Its field corresponds in part with that of Diehl (above).

Perrot et Chipiez: *Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité.* 5 large vols. 1882-.

Interesting and valuable. It shows wide and intelligent study, and contains much information gained from recent sources; but it is too diffuse, it lacks due proportion, and is not exempt from questionable speculations and conclusions.

Woltmann and Woermann: *History of Painting.* Translated from the German. Edited by Sidney Colvin.

This work affords a comprehensive survey of the history of painting, and is useful as an introduction to the subject. Part I., by Karl Woermann (pp. 145), gives a generally trustworthy summary of what is known respecting the art as practised in Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Italy.

Lepsius: *Marmorstudien.*

A treatise on the chief marble quarries of Greece, and a scientific determination of the marbles employed in Greek statues.

ARCHITECTURE.

Durm: *Die Baukunst der Griechen* (Second Edition, 1892).

Complete, and generally accurate.

Von Reber: *History of Ancient Art* (translated by Clarke).

Much briefer than Durm, but good in its summary discussion of the origin and development of architectural styles, and as a comprehensive survey of the chief remains of ancient art. 1882. pp. 478.

Penrose: *Principles of Athenian Architecture* (Second Edition). 1888.

A minute, mathematical study of architectural technic and refinements, as exhibited in the Parthenon. In large folio. pp. 128. 48 plates, 34 cuts.

Michaelis: *Der Parthenon*. 1871.

Deals with the history, architecture, and especially the sculptural decorations of the Parthenon. A standard work. Folio. With 15 folio plates.

Bohn: *Die Propyläen der Akropolis zu Athen*. 1882.

Indispensable for exact study of this structure, though shown by recent investigations to be in part incorrect. Folio. pp. 40. With 21 plates.

Boutmy: *Philosophie de l'Architecture en Grèce*. 1870.

A suggestive attempt to explain the development of Greek architecture through considerations of the circumstances and intellectual qualities of the Greeks.

Papers of the Archæological Institute of America. Report on the Investigations at Assos.

Sets forth the routine and experiences of a successful campaign of excavation, with information upon early Doric architecture and provincial Greek art.

SCULPTURE.

Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell: *History of Ancient Sculpture*. 1883.

A voluminous work, presenting a great mass of knowledge with many of the recent theories. With Mrs. Mitchell's *Selections from Ancient Sculpture*. 1883. 20 folio plates.

Overbeck: *Geschichte der griechischen Plastik* (Fourth Edition, 2 vols., first part in 1892).

A standard work on Greek sculpture.

Overbeck: *Die antiken Schriftquellen zur Geschichte der bildenden Künste*.

An indispensable collection of references in classical literature to ancient artists and their works.

The three preceding are all valuable. Overbeck's work is more scientific and scholarly than Mrs. Mitchell's, but as an introduction may not be ranked above it.

Paris: *Ancient Sculpture* (translated by Miss Harrison). 1890.

A useful introduction to the subject.

Collignon: *Histoire de la Sculpture grecque*. pp. 569.

Only Volume I. has appeared (1892); this carries the subject as far as the early works of Phidias. It is excellent in statement and illustration, and includes many of the latest acquisitions in archaic art.

Brunn: *Geschichte der griechischen Künstler*. 2 vols. 1857, 1859. pp. 1605.

A monumental work, indispensable to the more advanced student of art, although it was published nearly forty years ago. (Reprinted in 1889.)

Friedrichs-Wolters: Gipsabgüsse antiker Bildwerke; Bausteine zur Geschichte der griechisch-römischen Plastik. 1885. pp. 850.

A catalogue of casts in the Museum of Berlin. Practically, a complete and serviceable history of Greek sculpture.

Waldstein: Essays on the Art of Pheidias. 1885. pp. 431.

Popular and interesting studies. 17 plates, and cuts.

Petersen: Die Kunst des Pheidias. 1873. pp. 418.

Probably the best and most comprehensive scientific discussion of this subject.

Collignon: Phidias. 1886. pp. 384.

Succinct, clear, and well illustrated.

Heuzey: Catalogue des Terres Cuites du Louvre. 1882-.

The best single work on the technic, interpretation, and uses of Greek figurines in terra-cotta.

Pottier: Les Statuettes de Terre Cuite dans l'Antiquité. 1890.

An able sketch of the entire subject. The treatment is popular, yet scientific.

Ruskin: Aratra Pentelici.

Recommended for reading for the higher appreciation of criticism which it may promote, and for its suggestive presentation of some qualities of Greek art, especially in low relief and in coins.

VASES.

Rayet et Collignon: Histoire de la Céramique grecque. 1888.

A standard recent work on this subject. pp. 420. 16 plates, 145 cuts.

Dumont et Chaplain: Les Céramiques de la Grèce propre. 2 vols.

Volume I. History of Greek ceramic art down to the fifth century B. C., terminated at this point by Dumont's death. Volume II. Collected Essays; more exhaustive for the period which it covers than the preceding volume. An expensive illustrated work. Quarto. 1881, 1890.

Von Rohden: Vasenkunde, in Baumeister's Denkmäler. pp. 1931-2011.

An excellent and trustworthy article; sufficiently complete to serve as a preparation for study in museums.

Furtwängler und Loeschcke: Mykenische Vasen. 1887.

Treats ably a subject which has attracted increasing attention during recent years.

Birch: History of Ancient Pottery. 2 vols. 1873.

A popular general history. Not scientifically accurate, and named here chiefly because it is the only work on the subject in English.

Furtwängler: *Vasensammlung im Antiquarium* (Berlin). 2 vols. 1885.

This practically serves as a comprehensive history of ceramic art. pp. 1105.

Klein: *Euphronios*. 1886. pp. 323. 60 cuts.

Klein: *Die griechischen Vasen mit Meistersignaturen*. 1887. pp. 261.

The two last mentioned works will be required by somewhat advanced students.

COINS.

Percy Gardner: *Types of Greek Coins*.

This treats of the science of numismatics only in its bearing upon art and archæology.

Head: *Historia Numorum*. 1887.

A numismatic history of the ancient Greek world. "The most comprehensive work on numismatics since Eckhel."

Catalogues of Coins of the British Museum. 1873-.

The best extensive series of illustrations of coins by accurate reproductions. More than a dozen volumes have appeared.

F. Lenormant: *Monnaies et Médailles*. 1883. pp. 328.

A good popular introduction, not stopping with antiquity.

EPIGRAPHY.

Roberts: *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*. 1887. pp. 419.

History of the development of the Greek alphabet down to 400 B. C., illustrated by inscriptions, many in facsimile, from all parts of the Greek world. Only Vol. I. has yet (1892) appeared.

Dittenberger: *Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum*. 1883.

"*Inscriptiones Graecae ad res gestas et instituta Graecorum cognoscenda praecipue utiles*." An excellent collection, with admirable commentaries. pp. 804.

Kirchhoff: *Studien zur Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets* (Fourth Edition). 1887. pp. 180.

Entirely supersedes previous works on this subject.

Hicks: *Greek Historical Inscriptions*. 1882.

As its name implies, this treats inscriptions from the historical, not the epigraphical, point of view. pp. 372.

Larfeld: *Griechische Epigraphik*, in *Müller's Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft*, Vol. II. (Second Edition, 1892), pp. 357-624.

An excellent treatise, presenting in concise and scientific form a mass of important facts and principles, with references to the most important works on the subject.

Hinrichs: Griechische Epigraphik, in Müller's Handbuch, Vol. II. (First Edition, 1886), pp. 329-474.

Good, but not so complete as the treatise by Larfeld.

S. Reinach: *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque*. 1885.

A manual of information and suggestion. pp. 560.

Collitz: *Sammlung der griechischen Dialektinschriften*. 1884-.

Not yet complete, but already contains most of the inscriptions which are important for the illustration or study of the dialects of Greece.

Cauer: *Delectus Inscriptionum Graecarum* (Second Edition). 1883. pp. 363.

A selection of inscriptions for the illustration of Greek dialects.

Meisterhans: *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften* (Second Edition). 1888.

This work gives important statistics with regard to the use of forms and syntactical constructions in Attic inscriptions, and is indispensable in work on such inscriptions. pp. 237.

G. Meyer: *Griechische Grammatik* (Second Edition). 1886. pp. 552.

A scientific grammar, with constant reference to forms found in inscriptions.

Kühner-Blass: *Grammatik der griechischen Sprache*. Vol. I. in two parts. 1890, 1892. pp. 1297.

Fairly exhaustive for inscriptional as well as literary forms.

Roehl: *Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae*. Folio. 1883. pp. 193.

Indispensable for the study of the Epichoric alphabets of Greece.

Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. 4 vols., folio. 1877-92

Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum. 1825-92.

Seven volumes, folio, including the recently published volumes of inscriptions from Sicily and Northern Greece.

Loewy: *Inschriften griechischer Bildhauer*. Quarto. 1885. pp. 410.

S. Reinach: *Conseils aux Voyageurs archéologues en Grèce*. 1886. 12mo. pp. 116.

A little book with excellent directions for making "squeezes," and other practical hints.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Baedeker: *Greece*. 1889. pp. 374.

In the main, the work of Dr. Lolling. Scientific, convenient, and trustworthy. The English translation is at present to be preferred to the German original, being more recent.

Guides Joanne: Vol. I. *Athènes et ses Environs*. 1890. pp. 216.

Vol. II. *Grèce et les Iles*. 1891. pp. 509.

This covers more ground than Baedeker, and is fuller. In the main, the work of M. Haussoullier and other members of the French School at Athens. These German and French guides are both excellent, and one supplements the other.

Curtius und Kaupert : Atlas von Athen. 1878. 12 large folio plates.

With full explanatory text. A standard work, though antiquated in parts.

Curtius und Kaupert : Karten von Attika (mit erläuterndem Text).

Large and minutely exact maps, executed "auf Veranlassung des Instituts" by officers of the Prussian government. The text, by E. Curtius and Milchhöfer, is particularly important for questions concerning the topography of the Athenian ports.

Milchhöfer : Untersuchungen über die Demeordnung des Kleisthenes. 1892.

This contains the latest information about the position of the Attic demes. With a map.

Harrison and Verrall : Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens. 1890. pp. 736.

Especially valuable as containing many of the results of Dr. Dörpfeld's recent investigations. With many illustrations.

Bursian : Geographie von Griechenland. 2 vols. 1862-68. pp. 1002.

Old, but still indispensable as a book of reference.

Tozer : Geography of Greece. 1873. pp. 405.

Lolling : Topographie von Griechenland, in Müller's Handbuch, Vol. III. pp. 99-352. 1889.

Much briefer than Bursian's work, but recent, and covering the entire Greek world. Especially good for Athens.

Leake : Travels in Northern Greece. 4 vols. 1835.

Leake : Topography of Athens and the Demi of Attica. 2 vols. 1841. pp. 943.

Leake : Travels in the Morea. 3 vols. 1830.

These three works by Colonel Leake form a monumental series. Written before 1840, they have been the basis of all topographical study in Greece since that time.

E. Curtius : Peloponnesos. 2 vols. 1851-52. pp. 1134.

Published forty years ago, but not yet superseded. Fuller than Bursian's work.

Jahn-Michaelis : Pausaniae Descriptio Arcis Athenarum (1880). pp. 70.

The text of Pausanias's *Periegesis* of the Acropolis, with much ancient illustrative matter, both literary and epigraphic, added in the form of notes.

E. Curtius : Stadtgeschichte von Athen. 1891. pp. 339. With plans.

The most recent contribution to the topography of Athens. Historical in its arrangement, presenting results rather than arguments, in interesting style. An introduction contains a collection by Milchhöfer of the passages in the works of ancient authors which illustrate the topography and monuments of the city. Stimulating, though some of its theories are antiquated.

Wachsmuth: *Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum*. 1874-1890.

The best work on Athens, if but one is chosen. It discusses not only topography, but also political, social, and religious institutions. As yet only the first volume and the first half of the second have appeared. pp. 768.

Burnouf: *La Ville et l'Acropole d'Athènes*. 1877. pp. 220.

A series of suggestive essays on the historical development of Athens. One of the earliest destructive onslaughts on Beulé's theories as to the entrance to the Acropolis.

A. Bötticher: *Die Akropolis von Athen*. 1888. pp. 295. 36 plates, 132 cuts.

Deals with the remains on the Acropolis and its slopes.

A. Bötticher: *Olympia*. 1886. pp. 420. 21 plates, 95 cuts.

A convenient digest of the cumbrous official reports.

Milchhöfer: *Athen, in Baumeister's Denkmäler*. pp. 144-209.

Flasch: *Olympia, in Baumeister's Denkmäler*. pp. 1053-1104 (= 90 pp.).

Flasch: *Pergamon, in Baumeister's Denkmäler*. pp. 1206-1237.

The three preceding are all excellent and comprehensive essays. That on Pergamon is necessarily incomplete, since full publication of the work there has not yet been made. The illustrations and maps are good.

Steffen: *Karten von Mykenae*. 1884. Folio. pp. 48.

Neumann und Partsch: *Physikalische Geographie von Griechenland*. 1885. pp. 475.

MYTHOLOGY.

Preller: *Griechische Mythologie*. 2 vols. 1875-1887.

The best work on the origin and development of Greek myths.

Roscher: *Lexikon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie*.

Minute and exhaustive. In process of publication; not quite half complete (2024 pp.). Especially valuable for its historical treatment of mythology in art.

Seemann: *Mythologie der Griechen und Römer*. 1886. pp. 280.

Collignon: *Mythologie figurée de la Grèce*.

Brief, but good; including only so much of mythological legend as suffices to explain certain usual types in art.

Decharme: *Mythologie de la Grèce antique*. 1886. pp. 697.

Resembles Preller's work in plan and scope. A standard work in French.

Overbeck: *Griechische Kunstmythologie*.

Treats of mythology as illustrated by extant monuments of art. A comprehensive and elaborate work in several volumes, — text and folio atlas. Not yet complete.

Welcker : Griechische Götterlehre. 3 vols. 1857-63. pp. 1973.

Dyer : The Gods in Greece. 1891. pp. 457.

Presents some of the results of recent excavations, especially at Eleusis and Delos, with a study of the mythological questions suggested by them.

Ruskin : Queen of the Air.

Without scientific value; but rich in poetic suggestions.

PERIODICALS.

Bulletin de Correspondance hellénique. Founded 1877.

The official organ of the French School at Athens.

Mitteilungen des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts (Athenische Abteilung). Founded 1876.

The organ of the German Institute at Athens. The later volumes contain the results of important architectural studies by Dr. Dörpfeld.

Jahrbuch des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Founded 1886.

More general in its contents than the preceding, numbering among its contributors the most prominent archæologists of Germany.

American Journal of Archæology. Founded 1885.

This publishes much of the work of the American School at Athens.

Journal of Hellenic Studies. Founded 1880.

Published by the Society for the promotion of Hellenic Studies (England), and containing the chief fruits of the work of the British School at Athens.

Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική. Quarto. Third Series founded 1883.

Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρίας.

These works are both published by the Archæological Society of Athens. The Πρακτικά is a yearly report, with summary accounts of the excavations undertaken by the Society. The Ἐφημερίς is an illustrated journal of archæology and epigraphy.

Δελτίον Ἀρχαιολογικόν. Founded 1888.

Edited by Mr. Kabbadias, Ephor General of Antiquities of Greece. A monthly bulletin of recent discoveries.

Archæologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Oesterreich-Ungarn.

Revue Archéologique. Founded 1844.

Archäologische Zeitung. 43 vols. 1843-86.

Gazette Archéologique. Founded 1875.

The two immediately preceding have now ceased to appear. The old volumes (particularly of the Archäologische Zeitung) contain many valuable articles. The volumes of the Gazette Archéologique abound in excellent illustrations of a great variety of works of art.

MODERN GREEK.

Vincent and Dickson : Handbook to Modern Greek. 1881.

The best text-book on the subject in English. It deals rather with the literary language than with that spoken by the people, and hence cannot be a complete conversational guide, especially in the rural districts. pp. 341.

Jannaris : Wie spricht man in Athen.

Deals with the spoken rather than with the literary language, giving a number of Greek dialogues and a Greek-German vocabulary.

Hatzidakis : Einleitung in die neugriechische Sprache. 1891.
pp. 178.

Scientific philological discussions (not quite a systematic grammar) in the same series as Whitney's Sanskrit Grammar and Meyer's Griechische Grammatik. 1892. pp. 464.

Mitsotakis : Praktische Grammatik der neugriechischen Sprache.

Serviceable in the study of the spoken language.

Mrs. Gardner : A Grammar of Modern Greek. 1892.

Best for the ordinary language of the people.

Contopoulos : Modern Greek and English Lexicon.

Jannarakis : Neugriechisch-deutsches Wörterbuch.

The latter is rather the better of the dictionaries. Neither does justice to the speech of common life.

Archæological Institute of America.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1894-95.

With the Reports of

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, PH. D., *Director,*

CHARLES WALDSTEIN, PH. D., LITT. D., L.H.D., *Professor of Art,*

AND

THOMAS DWIGHT GOODELL, PH. D., *Professor of the Greek
Language and Literature.*



CAMBRIDGE:

JOHN WILSON AND SON.

University Press.

1895.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

Managing Committee.

1894-95.

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J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
FRANK B. TARBELL, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
FITZ GERALD TISDALL, College of the City of New York, New York City.
JAMES C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
CHARLES WALDSTEIN (*ex officio*: Professor in the School), University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England.
WILLIAM R. WARE, School of Mines, Columbia College, New York City.
BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
JAMES R. WHEELER (*Secretary*), University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

* Died January 19, 1895.

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS.

1894-95.

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RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, PH. D.,
Director of the School.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN, PH. D., LITT. D., L. H. D.,
Professor of the History of Art.

THOMAS DWIGHT GOODELL, PH. D.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

EDWARD L. TILTON,
Architect.

Students.

WILLIAM ARTHUR ELLIOTT, A. B., Allegheny College, 1889; A. M.,
1892; Professor of Greek in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

MISS HELEN CURRIER FLINT, A. B., Mt. Holyoke College, 1891;
Assistant Instructor in Greek in Mt. Holyoke College, South
Hadley, Mass.

THEODORE WOOLSEY HEERMANCE, A. B., Yale University, 1893; Sol-
diers' Memorial Fellow of Yale University, Athens, Greece.

CHARLES SHERMAN JACOBS, A. B., Albion College, 1893; Assistant In-
structor in Greek, Albion College, Albion, Mich.

MISS DAPHNE KALOPOTHAKES, Athens, Greece.

JAMES DENNISON ROGERS, A. B., Hamilton College, 1889; A. M.,
Columbia College, 1893; Ph. D., Columbia College, 1894.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

To the Council of the Archæological Institute of America : —

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit to you the Report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, from December 1, 1894, to July 1, 1895; and also the Reports of the Director of the School, Dr. R. B. Richardson, of the Professor of Art, Dr. Charles Waldstein, and of the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Dr. Thomas Dwight Goodell.

The membership of the Managing Committee has changed but slightly since the last Report was published. Mention was made in that Report of the lamented death in Athens, on January 19, 1895, of Professor Augustus C. Merriam, who had been a member of the Managing Committee since 1885, and who had served the School as Director in 1887-88, and as Chairman of the Publishing Committee for five years, from 1888 to 1893. The Committee by vote at their

May meeting expressed its high appreciation of Professor Merriam's character and scholarship, and of his services to the School, and tendered its sympathy to Mrs. Merriam in her bereavement.

In May, Mr. de Peyster presented his resignation of the office of Treasurer of the Managing Committee, which he had held from the first, having been elected Treasurer on April 6, 1882. His resignation was accepted, and a resolution of thanks for his services to the School was unanimously adopted. He remains a member of the Executive Committee.

Gardiner M. Lane, Esq., a graduate of Harvard, of the Class of 1881, and now a member of the firm of Lee, Higginson, and Company, of 44 State Street, Boston, who has been for four years Treasurer of the Trustees of the School, was elected to succeed Mr. de Peyster as Treasurer of the Managing Committee.

All friends of the School congratulate Dr. Waldstein on his election last spring to the Slade Professorship of the Fine Arts in the University of Cambridge, England. His new duties in connection with that chair will not compel him to resign his professorship in our School.

The most important question before the Committee at its last meeting, which was held at Wesleyan University in May of the present year, had to do with the relations of the School to the Archæological Institute and to the newly founded American School of Classical Studies in Rome. The vital importance

of a close affiliation of the two Schools of Classical Studies, and the value of the services which they may render each other, are obvious. The relation of each, as daughter, to the Institute, renders this affiliation most natural through close connection with the parent body. The desirability of a closer bond of union between our School and the Institute has long been felt, but the present constitution of the Institute renders this difficult. The Council of the Institute appointed the first members of the Managing Committee, has appropriated \$6,500 for excavations which have been conducted by the School, and more than \$2,200 toward the expense of printing the publications of the School (which have been distributed without charge to members of the Institute), and last May voted \$600 for a Fellowship; but it has exercised no direct influence on the School's work and development. The aid which has been rendered would seem to make it reasonable that the Institute should have part in the actual control of the School, but its relations to the parent body cannot with justice or safety be such as those of the German School at Athens to the Imperial German Archæological Institute so long as the membership of the Council has less permanence and homogeneity than that of the Managing Committee of the School, and the principal part of the School's income is derived from the colleges and universities of which the members of the Managing Committee are representatives.

As the first step toward securing more intimate relations with the Institute, and thus closer affiliation with the School in Rome, the Committee by vote made both the President of the Institute and the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome *ex officio* members not only of our Managing Committee, but also of its Executive Committee; and expressed the hope that the President of the Institute would take an active part in our counsels, following the example of his predecessor. The Managing Committee of the School in Rome, on the day after our meeting, took similar and reciprocal action. Thus, as the Council is now constituted, the chief executive officer of each of the three bodies is a member of the other two. In this way these officers will obtain intimate acquaintance with the action and plans of the other bodies, and harmony in all essentials may be confidently expected. Perhaps the Chairman and Secretary of each Managing Committee might wisely be made *ex officio* members of the Council of the Institute.

For the convenience of the common members of the Council and of this Committee, the time and place of our semi-annual meetings have been changed. Hereafter the spring meeting of our Committee will be held in New York City on the Friday before the second Saturday in May, that is, on the day before the meeting of the Council. This change is only a tardy adaptation of our meeting to the changed time and place

of the annual meeting of the Council. Our November meeting hereafter will be held in or near Boston. We learn with pleasure that the annual meeting of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome has been set for the day preceding our May meeting, and that it also will be held in New York City.

We are gratified that the School now established in Rome is to bear the title of a School of Classical Studies, not simply because this name marks its identity of aim with that of the School at Athens, but also because it recognizes the facts that in America the study of classical archæology is as yet a branch of classical philology in its broad sense, and that for many years to come most of our students in Greece and Italy will be not so much professed archæologists as those who desire to fit themselves to teach the classics with more life and power by a careful view of the conditions of ancient life. We are well aware that students do not go to Greece in order to study linguistics or purely literary subjects, nor to learn from books what may be acquired as advantageously in America. The main pursuit of our students at Athens and in Rome must be archæology, and we trust that in a few years these Schools will have trained archæologists of high rank.

The Reports on excavations by the Director and by the Professor of Art will be read with interest.

The conclusion of the work of excavation at the Argive Heræum is an event of importance. The

undertaking has achieved notable results, and brings honor to the School. At this moment the exact cost of these excavations, which have continued four seasons, cannot be stated, since not all the money expended has passed through the hands of the Treasurer of this Committee, certain gifts having been received by Dr. Waldstein in person. The approximate cost, however, has been between \$11,000 and \$12,000. Of this amount the Archæological Institute contributed \$5,500, or nearly half; the School \$1,400 from its funds; Mrs. J. W. Clark of Pomfret, Conn., £400, and Mr. J. C. Hoppin, one of the members of the School, £40; and the Boston Society of the Archæological Institute £100, to which Mr. Thayer added \$100; while more than \$2,000 was given in New York by Mrs. Esther Harmon, Miss Olivia Stokes, Messrs. Joseph H. Choate, Thomas B. Clarke, William E. Dodge, Charles W. Gould, E. A. Hoffman, Morris K. Jesup, J. Taylor Johnston, James Loeb, Seth Low, Henry G. Marquand, McCormick, Oswald Ottendorfer, John E. Parsons, William C. Schermerhorn, Edwin R. Seligman, Anson Phelps Stokes, Isidor Strauss, O. S. Strauss, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The results of the Argive excavations are worthy of elaborate publication, and no pains will be spared to present them in fitting form, but with the present resources of the School the expense of proper illustration will be a large item in our budget. The drawings by Mr. Tilton, the architect of the excavations, have received high praise.

The completion of the excavation of the remains of the theatre at Eretria is a satisfaction not only to the Director, but to all friends of the School. Circumstances had led to the interruption of the work at Eretria in 1891, before it was satisfactorily concluded.

The work at Kukunari brought to light an inscription which raises new questions with regard to Greek religious worship, while it affords much information on that subject. This inscription is published in the second number of the tenth volume of the *American Journal of Archæology*.

The Managing Committee calls attention with pleasure to the fact that a large part of the expense of this year's excavations has been borne by present or former members of the School and their personal friends. Nothing could bear clearer testimony to the interest which is taken in this work by the students. The giver of the larger part of the sum used in the excavations at Eretria is a former member of the School, who desires that his name should not be published.

In the Thirteenth Report of the School the hope was confidently expressed that the Council of the Institute would establish a Fellowship in the School at Athens. At its May meeting this expectation was met by the Council, and an appropriation of \$600 for the year 1895-96 was made for this purpose. The administration of this Fellowship was intrusted to the Managing Committee of the School. The Committee, at its meeting in Middletown in the following week,

established a second Fellowship, and appointed a committee of three, — consisting of Professors White (Chairman), Sterrett, and Seymour, — to select the Fellows for 1895-96, and to determine the conditions under which the Fellowships should be held during that year, and should be assigned in the spring or summer of 1896 for the following year.

The Committee on Fellowships has issued the following circular: —

In the spring of 1896, the Managing Committee will award two Fellowships in Greek Archæology, each of the value of \$600, to be held during the School year 1896-97.

These Fellowships are open to all Bachelors of Arts of Universities and Colleges in the United States. They will be awarded chiefly on the basis of a written examination, but other evidence of ability and attainments will be considered.

This examination will be conducted by the Committee on Fellowships, with the assistance of other scholars. It will be held on Thursday and Friday, May 21 and 22, 1896, at Athens, Greece, in Berlin, Germany, and in America at any College that a candidate may select of the institutions which co-operate in support of the School. The examination will continue during three hours in the morning, and two in the afternoon of each day.

Each candidate must announce his intention to offer himself for examination. This announcement must be made to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, Professor John Williams White, Cambridge, Mass., and must be in his hands no later than April 1, 1896. Its receipt will be acknowledged, and the candidate will receive a blank to be filled out and handed in by him at the time of the examination, in which he will give information in regard to his studies and attainments. A copy of this blank may be obtained at any time by application to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships.

Candidates are referred to the Regulations of the Managing Committee for the requirements which must be fulfilled by the Fellows of the School.

The award will be made as soon after the examination as practicable. Fellows of the School are advised to spend the summer preceding their year at Athens in study in the Museums of Northern Europe.

The examination will cover the subjects named below. The number of hours during which the examination in each subject will continue is stated just after the title of the course. The examiners are aware that some candidates will not have access to large libraries. They have, therefore, specified under each subject the books which they think the candidate could use to the best advantage. The examination will be based on the books specially named. Other books are recommended for supplementary reading and reference. For additional titles, candidates are referred to the "List of Books Recommended," which is published annually in the Report of the Managing Committee. In this List will be found the full title of each book named below, its price, and the name of its publisher.

The examiners are aware also that many candidates will not have easy access to collections in Museums. They nevertheless urge that each candidate should strive to make his study of the special subjects in Greek Archæology named below as largely objective as possible, by the careful inspection and comparison of monuments of Greek Art, in originals if possible, otherwise in casts, models, electrotypes, photographs, and engravings.

Modern Greek. An introduction to the study of the language. *One hour.*

Vincent and Dickson, *Handbook to Modern Greek*; and either Rangabé, *Practical Method in the Modern Greek Language*, or Mrs. Gardner, *Practical Modern Greek Grammar*. Constantinides, *Neo-Hellenica*; and Jannaris, *Wie spricht man in Athen?*

For lexicons, see the "List" in the Report of the Managing Committee.

The examination will test not only the candidate's ability to translate the literary language into English, but also his knowledge of the common words and idioms of the every-day language of the people.

The Elements of Greek Epigraphy. *Two hours.*

Roberts, *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*; and Dittenberger, *Sylloge Inscriptionum Græcarum*.

Supplementary : Newton, *On Greek Inscriptions*, in his *Essays on Art and Archæology*.

Reference : Kirchhoff, *Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets* ; Larfeld, *Griechische Epigraphik*, in von Müller's *Handbuch der Klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, I. ; Reinach, *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque* ; Hicks, *Manual of Greek Historical Inscriptions* ; and the *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*.

Introduction to Greek Archæology. An outline of the origin of Greek art, and the elementary study of Greek architecture, sculpture, and vases, with some attention to terracottas, numismatics, glyptics, bronzes, and jewels. *Two hours.*

Collignon, *Manuel d'Archéologie grecque*, translated by Wright, *Manual of Greek Archæology* ; and Murray, *Handbook of Greek Archæology*.

Supplementary : Müller, *Ancient Art and its Remains*.

Reference : the works cited by Collignon and Wright ; Sittl, *Archäologie der Kunst*, in von Müller's *Handbuch*, VI. ; and the appropriate articles in Baumeister, *Denkmäler des Klassischen Alterthums*, under "II. Kunstgeschichte," in the Systematisches Verzeichniss at the end of the work.

Greek Architecture, Sculpture, and Vases. *Three hours.*

A. *The Principles of Greek Architecture*, with special study of the structure of the Erechtheum.

Durm, *Baukunst der Griechen*, in his *Handbuch der Architektur*, II. 1 ; and Fowler, *The Erechtheion at Athens*, in *Papers of the American School at Athens*, I.

Reference : Reber, *Geschichte der Baukunst im Altertum* ; Lübke, *Geschichte der Architektur*. For the Erechtheum, see the bibliography in Fowler's article, and the article *Erechtheion* in Baumeister, *Denkmäler*.

B. *The History of Greek Sculpture*, with special study of the still extant sculptures of the Parthenon.

Mrs. Mitchell, *History of Ancient Sculpture* ; Overbeck, *Die Antiken Schriftquellen*, Nos. 618-1041 and 1137-1640 ; and Michaelis, *Der Parthenon*.

Reference : Overbeck, *Geschichte der griechischen Plastik* ; Collignon, *Histoire de la Sculpture grecque* ; Furtwängler, *Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture* ; and Friederichs-Wolters, *Gipsabgüsse Antiker Bildwerke*. For the sculptures of the Parthenon, Smith, *Catalogue of Sculpture, British Museum*, I., with the series of photographs of the Parthenon sculptures published by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company.

C. *Introduction to the Study of Greek Vases.* Von Rohden, *Vasenkunde*, in Baumeister, *Denkmäler*; and Robinson's Introduction to the *Catalogue of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Vases*, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Reference: Rayet et Collignon, *Histoire de la Céramique grecque.*

Pausanias and the Monuments and Topography of Ancient Athens. *Two hours.*

Pausanias, Book I. Lolling, *Topographie von Athen*, in von Müller *Handbuch*, III.; Milchhöfer, *Athen*, in Baumeister, *Denkmäler*; and Milchhöfer, *Schriftquellen zur Topographie von Athen*, in Curtius, *Stadtgeschichte von Athen*, pp. lxxv-xciii, E-G.

Supplementary: Miss Harrison, *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens.*

Reference: Curtius, *Stadtgeschichte von Athen*; Wachsmuth, *Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum*; and Jahn-Michaelis, *Pausaniæ Descriptio Arcis Athenarum.*

The same Committee reports as follows on the award of the Fellowships for 1895-96:—

These Fellowships were awarded on the basis of such written evidence as the candidates could furnish. The successful applicants were Frank C. Babbitt, A. B. (1890) and Ph. D. (1895) at Harvard, and Herbert F. De Cou, A. B. (1888) and A. M. (1890) at the University of Michigan. Mr. De Cou was a student of the School at Athens in 1891-92, and for the last three years has been an instructor in the University of Michigan.

The showing made by the applicants for the Fellowships was unexpectedly strong. There were seventeen applicants, two of them women. These candidates had taken their first degree at thirteen different American colleges; four had received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by examination; six had studied abroad. Fifteen were teachers, five holding the rank of professor or assistant professor. Twenty-four fellowships or scholarships had been held by them. Their studies had been carried on in twenty-one different colleges and universities, five in Germany included. Three applicants had previously been students at the School at Athens. All the applicants, except four, had done graduate work in some university of good reputation.

The establishment of Fellowships and the changes in the constitution of our School which naturally followed the establishment of the School in Rome, and the effort to secure intimate affiliation with that School and closer relations with the Archæological Institute, render necessary a revision of our Regulations. This has been undertaken by the special Committee on Fellowships, and the revised Regulations will be submitted to the Managing Committee at its next meeting for discussion and final adoption. The changes in general are along the line of the recommendations made by Professor White in his Report as Professor of the School in 1893-94, which has been published as the Fourth Bulletin of the School and distributed to members of the Institute. The revised Regulations propose the following important changes. The term of residence in Greek lands required of regular students at the School is lengthened by two months, but with the consent of the Director two months of the required residence of ten months may be spent by the student in connection with the School in Rome, under the charge of its Director. A clearer line of distinction than before is drawn between regular members of the School and those who are admitted to membership for a shorter term. The Executive Committee has been enlarged in order to agree more closely with the similar committee of the School in Rome, and because of the addition to its membership *ex officio* of the President

of the Institute and the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome. In the conduct of our School, however, the Managing Committee has been of so convenient a size and so homogeneous in character that little work has been left for its Executive Committee; and this committee has decided no question on which a difference of opinion was manifest, but only matters of routine business.

The School's collection of lantern slides (see page 73), for loan or sale, intended to illustrate Greek topography, architecture, art, and antiquities generally, has been used already as freely as could be expected of such an undertaking in its inception, before its existence and convenience are widely known and fully appreciated. The collection will be increasingly useful as it is made more extensive.

The appropriations of the Committee for building and grounds at Athens for several years have been sufficiently large to provide for substantial improvements. The appearance of the grounds has been greatly improved. A year ago the chimneys, which had caused great annoyance, were rebuilt, and since then have done their work well. This summer the slope of the roof over the library has been so modified as to afford relief from leaking in time of heavy rains, and a substantial wall has been built on the east side of the School grounds, where a temporary wall had served for several years. The opening by the city of a street and the filling of a ravine along the street

afforded an opportunity to the School to take possession of a strip of land which had been included in the original gift from the Greek government, but which could not be conveniently appropriated until the recent work had been done by the city.

The Financial Statement appended to this Report shows that the treasury of the School is in a good condition. A large draft will be made upon its resources, however, in providing for the publication of the results of the excavations at the Argive Heræum, and we are reminded frequently of the uncertain character of a large part of our income. While we value highly the close relations with the colleges that are secured by the present arrangement, through which more than two thirds of the regular income of the School is derived from American colleges and universities, we believe that the permanent endowment fund of the School should be completed as soon as possible, and a smaller subscription required of the supporting institutions. In that case, doubtless, a larger number of colleges would contribute to the School and share in its management. The success of the friends of the new American School of Classical Studies in Rome in raising an amount equal to one half of our present permanent fund, in four months, at a time of serious business depression, shows the possibility of completing our endowment within a brief period by the aid of friends of Hellenic learning. We all trust that the two Schools of Classical Studies at

Athens and in Rome may never prove rivals, but may render each other mutual aid. In order that all appearance of rivalry may be avoided, the suggestion has been made that the Archæological Institute should take the lead in securing a permanent endowment for the two Schools which it has established. The Committee commends this subject to the serious consideration of the Council.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR,

Chairman.

YALE UNIVERSITY, October 1, 1895.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

*To the Managing Committee of
The American School of Classical Studies at Athens : —*

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit the following report on the affairs of the American School at Athens for the year beginning October 1, 1894.

Having spent the summer of 1894 on the coast of Peloponnesus, opposite the island and town of Poros, I returned to the School a short time before the 1st of October. My colleague, Professor Goodell, was also present before that date. The students reached Athens at various times between October 2 and October 23. On October 17 we held our first meeting.

The number of persons not enrolled as members of the School who have made considerable use of the library and attended some of our exercises has been unusually large, — so large as to make it seem unwise to give a list of their names. But of those who made use of the library may be mentioned the Rev. Edward H. Hall, of Cambridge, Mass., and of those who attended lectures mention may be made of George Horton, Esq., the Consul of the United States in

Athens, and of Mr. Joseph C. Hoppin, a member of the School during previous years, who returned in March for the purpose of assisting in the excavations at the Heræum.

The School has been fortunate in having the services this year of the architect Mr. Edward L. Tilton, who has been ready to help at every point where his training and gifts were called for.

In the autumn, while the weather was good, the School made several excursions in Attica, with a view to topographical and historical study. I have myself visited, in company with some or all of the students, the following places: Eleusis, Salamis, Sunium, Laurium, Prasiæ, Broussa, Spata, Bourba, Velonideza, Marathon, Icaria, Decelea, Phyle, and Menidhi. To these places in Attica I may add Eretria and the region of Argos. Several students have this spring travelled in Bœotia and Thessaly. The acquaintance thus acquired with the face of the country is no unimportant part of the benefit which members of the School derive from their residence in Greece.

On October 23, I commenced in the museums a series of weekly exercises on sculpture, which I continued until April, with a few omissions caused by a brief absence during excavations. In these exercises the various members of the School from time to time prepared by appointment parts of the work to be taken up, and led in the discussion. In connection with each exercise I assigned reading from books and

periodicals. My object in this course was not so much to lay before the students a connected history of sculpture, as to familiarize them thoroughly with the contents of the Athenian museums, especially with those stores of archaic art in which these museums are so rich.

Another weekly course in the Epigraphical Museum, for the study of specimens of the more important inscriptions here, I stopped after five exercises, for the reason that Dr. A. Wilhelm, the Director of the Austrian Archæological Station here, appointed a similar exercise in the museum at the same hour which I had taken, and invited our students to join him (along with several of the German students). This they did, and thus enjoyed the guidance of a scholar who has few equals in reading and explaining inscriptions.

Professor Goodell has held in the School a series of weekly exercises on inscriptions relating to legal antiquities, with reference to their contents.

We have held two public meetings during the year. At the first, on January 11, Professor Merriam spoke on Dr. Halbherr's Explorations in Crete, Professor Goodell on Athenian *Nomothesia*, and the Director on the Recently Excavated Temple of Dionysus at Eretria. At the second meeting, on March 1, Professor Goodell spoke of some recently discovered Attic Grave Inscriptions, and the Director described the recently discovered Attic Sacrificial Calendar. Both these meetings were well attended by the archæological public of Athens.

The most conspicuous work of the School in excavation this year has been the continuance of the work at the Heræum under the direction of Dr. Waldstein. Of this he will report.

Professor Merriam, the Director of the School in 1887-88, and President of the New York Society of the Archæological Institute, had hoped during his stay in Athens this year to make excavations, in conjunction with the School, at Kukunari, not far from Icaria, the scene of his former triumphs, in the hope of determining the site of an important deme. Just after his most lamented death the sum of \$200 was received from the President of the Archæological Institute, intended to enable him to carry out his plan. This sum was subsequently intrusted to me, with the request that I should undertake the work as a memorial service. In order not to conflict with the work at the Heræum, I commenced excavations on February 15. We suffered interruptions from rain and snow, the most serious drawback being that the soil was so wet as to make handling it extremely difficult. We had but four days of actual work, with a force of thirty men; and then stopped because we thought that we had done justice to the site. Mr. Elliott and Mr. Heermance shared the work, with its privations, from beginning to end, and Mr. Jacobs was present a part of the time.

Professor Merriam had been led to make his excavations at Icaria by a suggestion of Milchhöfer; and it

was another suggestion of the same scholar which led his thoughts to Kukunari. Milchhöfer had drawn two votive reliefs out of the heap of stones which surrounded a church and cloister there, and felt that "the spot from its situation and the nature of the soil promised to the excavator an easy and abundant reward." * He believed that the cloister was established on the site of an ancient sanctuary.

From the first careful view of the two buildings, I had not much hope of the results of tearing down their walls. The "old material," of which Milchhöfer speaks as interspersed in those walls, was not carefully wrought. Not one of these pieces had a face made to fit another piece. I readily yielded to the wishes of the superintendent of the property, Mr. Georgios Heliopulos, that I should tear down only the south and west walls of both buildings, which had less chance of standing against time than the rest. My hope from the beginning was rather in digging round the buildings and clearing out the inside than in demolishing the walls. But I undertook the partial demolition from my desire to carry out as far as possible the plan of Professor Merriam. The only reward that we received from this work was an anthemion, evidently the top of a grave *stèle*, embedded in the west wall of the cloister. The other pieces of marble which we set free were of all sizes and shapes, and had one surface roughly tooled with parallel

* Text zu Karten von Attika, p. 58.

oblique marks two or three inches long, at regular intervals.

Some whole blocks now remaining in the walls of the cloister are cut in the same manner. Subsequently I recognized the similarity of this work to that on certain stones of the wall of Themistocles by the Dipylon gate at Athens, and also on some old stones of the Asclepieum. So these stones must have come from some ancient wall near by. The door-posts of the church were more carefully wrought, and may have done service in an older and nobler building. The material of both kinds of blocks was the same, coarse marble from the adjoining hills, — a poor quality of Pentelic marble.

The work outside, the buildings, of which we had most hopes, although it resulted in failure to find the foundations of an ancient temple, yielded corroboration of Milchhöfer's belief that a temple had stood near. Between the church and the cloister was found the inscription of which I will speak later. Inside the church was found a *stèle*, once inscribed but now worn beyond all hope of reading a single letter. In the stone heaps about the church we found two more fragments of votive reliefs, — one an upper right-hand corner containing only a horse's head, the proportions of which do not fit Milchhöfer's fragment of a span of horses, the other a seated female figure, with bare arms and draped body, faced to the left on an elaborate chair. This frag-

ment extends only from the top of the neck to the knee, but the workmanship is excellent.

In one of the eight trenches which we dug down to virgin soil and bed-rock, in the narrow low foothill on which the buildings were situated, was found another relief containing three figures with considerable show of majesty in the pose of two of them. To the left is a nude figure and next to it a draped figure, probably female, with its right hand extended toward the left of the nude figure, while her left arm, bent at the elbow, is propped up on her hip. To the extreme left is a smaller figure, probably of an *adorante*. This relief would lend itself well to the theory of Milchhöfer that here lay the deme of Hecale. Something seems to proceed downward from the joined hands of the two larger figures. This might well be a club, and the scene might be understood to be that of Hecale entertaining Theseus, according to the legend in Plutarch's *Theseus*, chapter 14.

Additional architectural blocks were found in the neighborhood.

In clearing an area to the south of the buildings we came upon a graveyard, apparently not very ancient. In this area lay the inscribed *stèle*, with its face down, containing the sacrificial calendar of which I speak below, resting upon a large door-sill; also several pieces of unfluted columns, belonging probably to a Byzantine church, the precursor of the present one. We found in our various trenches eight cisterns, some of them

with their tops two feet under the present soil, and cut out of the friable rock. This depth suggests that they are old. The floor of a wine-press, found to the east of the church, suggests that they held wine.

About one quarter of the way to Stamata, along the southern road, was a block of roughly finished local marble, with an inscription of three lines on one side; but neither copy nor squeeze could elicit anything more in connection than **ΑΝΤΑΠΟΔΟΣ ΜΝΗΜΟΣΤΝΑΝ**.

These results are small. But the whole plain is so full of tile fragments as to make it certain that this valley, the only one of any extent between the upper nooks of the plain of Athens and the plain of Marathon, a high valley of rich loam seldom seen in Attica, must have been the seat of a deme of some magnitude and importance.

The really rewarding part of our work was the discovery of the inscription already mentioned, a Sacrificial Calendar of the first half of the fourth century B. C., prescribing the bringing of certain offerings at certain dates, and giving the prices of victims to be offered. This contains the names of a great many divinities, some of them not yet known. Many of the names seem to connect the inscription with the Marathonian Tetrapolis. A detailed discussion of this important inscription will be published at once in the Papers of the School.¹ So great does its im-

¹ See the *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. X.

portance seem on nearer study, that it is now my intention to go out again during the summer and resume the work, which I had stopped before the money appropriated for the purpose was half used. To work then will certainly be much easier than it was in February.

On May 20, accompanied by Mr. Heermance, I began work in Eretria. We had always regarded our excavations at the theatre there as unfinished, and I felt the clearing of the orchestra, the seats, the *parascenia* and the *parodoi*, to be our first duty. We accordingly began there.

We had a fund of slightly over \$600. Of this \$500 was furnished by a friend, and the rest was the amount left over from the \$200 furnished by the Archæological Institute for excavations in Kukunari. This amount enabled us to do more than complete the excavation of the theatre, and, considering that assured, when that work was well started I began excavating at the foot of the acropolis, on the spot described by me in the Thirteenth Annual Report, pages 28, 29. The tanks there mentioned were soon found to be standing in a large room with a floor of pebbles laid in cement. We proceeded from one room to another until we had uncovered a large building, roughly speaking 150 feet square. The building is proved to be a gymnasium, not only by its water supply and its shape, a large open court surrounded by rooms and porches, but by two inscriptions found in the building

in honor of gymnasiarchs, in one of which, the only one which is preserved entire, it is provided that the *stèle* be set up in the gymnasium. Another inscription on a statue base indicates a victory in an athletic contest. The earth lay over the building from two to six feet deep, the accumulation being greatest on the part toward the acropolis. Its lower boundary is a terrace wall eight or ten feet high, where it bordered on the lower town. A more exact report of the peculiarities of the building will be given in a separate article in the Papers of the School.

We found here seven inscriptions exclusive of stamped tiles, one of them a long one of forty-nine lines. These also and the sculptures found here will form the subjects of separate articles. Of the sculptures three pieces were interesting, namely: (1) An archaistic head of the bearded Dionysus, preserved practically entire. (2) The upper part of a head which fitted a lower part in the Eretria Museum, and made a very good portrait head. (3) The right upper part of a head, probably of a youth, of good workmanship, and belonging to a good period.

Among minor objects of interest were five fragments of stamped tiles, a vase fragment of the Panathenaic amphora style, with the word ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ painted on it (*κιοιηδόν*); another fragment of the bottom of a vase with the mask of a Pan's head, and two silver coins, one a fine Phœnician stater of Arados, like that figured by Head in *Historia Numorum*, Fig. 349, B. C. 370-350, and the other an ar-

chaic coin with a head wreathed, perhaps Heracles, and on the reverse a trireme upon water. This appears to go back to the days of Eretria's *thalassocratia*.

It is not unlikely that the archæological public will judge the chief service of our four weeks' work to be the work in the theatre, which we may now present as a finished piece of excavation. Particularly interesting are the *parascenia*; but of the work in the theatre Mr. Heermance will treat in a separate article.

During the year the School has greatly profited by the privilege of listening to lectures by the Directors of some of the other Schools. All the students attended the short course on Vases, given by Dr. Gardner, the Director of the British School, in the Museum and at the British School. They have also attended Dr. Dörpfeld's lectures on the Monuments and Topography of Athens. Nearly every member of the School proposes to share in part the tour conducted by him through Peloponnesus, and to take the whole of his Island tour. As these two tours occupy about a month, it may seem like breaking up the School; but it would be most unwise, in my judgment, to deter our students in any way from sharing this great privilege, which is so cordially extended to them by the generous head of the German School. I am most happy to have them all go, and shall go with them.

The preparation of theses is somewhat interfered with by travel and excavation, which come on with the spring months. When the Island tour is ended

it will be the middle of May. I shall hardly think of resuming lectures then, but shall give especial assistance to each student in bringing to completion the thesis on which he is at work. We have good hopes for a thesis from each one of our six students this year.

The whole number of volumes now in the library is, according to the accession catalogue, 2,336. The most important additions made this year by purchase are the following:—

Gerhard's *Auserlesene Griechische Vasenbilder*.

Wiener Vorlege Blätter.

Curtius und Adler's *Olympia*, Band III.

Hartwig's *Griechische Meisterschalen*.

Conze, *Melische Thongefässe*.

Furtwängler und Löschcke, *Mykenische Thongefässe*.

Wilamowitz's *Aristoteles und Athen*.

It is pleasant to catalogue the following gifts to the library:—

Di Cesnola's *Atlas of Cyprian Antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum*, by Professor Marquand.

Harrison and MacCall's *Greek Vase Paintings*, by Mr. J. C. Hoppin.

Schreiber's *Alexandrinische Toreutik*, 1ter Theil, by the German Institute.

Jebb's *Growth and Influence of Classical Greek Poetry*, by Mr. Charles Peabody.

Fraser's *Golden Bough*, 2 vols., by Mr. Peabody.

Murray's *History of Greek Sculpture*, 2 vols., by Mr. Peabody.

Duruy's *Histoire des Grecs*, 3 vols., by Mr. Peabody.

Myer's *Scarabs*, by Mr. Peabody.

White's *Opisthodomos on the Acropolis at Athens*, by the author.

White's *Περὶ τοῦ Πελαργικοῦ*, by the author.

Walton's *Cult of Asklepios*, by the author.

Münter's *Grab des Sophokles*, by the author.

Diehl's *Excursions Archéologiques en Grèce*, by Mr. Otis S. Hill.

Paton's *De Cultu Dioscurorum*, by the author.

Wroth's *Catalogue of Greek Coins of the Troad, Æolis, and Lesbos*, by the Trustees of the British Museum.

Vlachos's *Handbook of Modern Greek*, by Dr. H. S. Washington.

White's *Stage in Aristophanes*, by the author.

Mannatt's *Behind Hymettos*, by Mme. Rizo-Rhangabé.

Λάμπρος, *Περὶ Σικυῶν καὶ Σικυάσεως παρὰ τοῖς Ἀρχαίοις*, by the author.

Μιστριώτης, *Τὰ Αἴτια τοῦ ἀρχαίου καὶ νεωτέρου Ἑλληνικοῦ Πολιτισμοῦ*, by the author.

Helbig's *Homerisches Epos*, 2te Auflage, by Mr. T. W. Heermance.

Preller-Robert's *Griechische Mythologie*, 4te Auflage, by Mr. Heermance.

Robert's *Bild und Lied*, by Mr. Heermance.

Wernicke's *Griechische Vasen mit Lieblingsnamen*, by Mr. Heermance.

Klein's *Griechische Vasen mit Meistersignaturen*, by Mr. Heermance.

Michaelis's *Altattische Kunst*, by Mr. Heermance.

Kretschmer's *Griechische Vaseninschriften*, by Mr. Heermance.

Durm's *Baukunst der Hellenen*, 2te Auflage, by Mr. Heermance.

Immerwahr's *Kulte und Mythen Arkadiens*, I., by Mr. Heermance.

Mr. C. Merlin, in digging the cellar for a new house on Kephissia Street, diagonally opposite the Royal Palace, found several reliefs and inscriptions, all of which he presented to the School. The most conspicuous of these is a Roman grave relief, containing a male figure of about life size, of fine work for that period. This furnished the subject for a paper to Mr. Heermance, and is now set up in the grounds in front of the School. Also worth noting is a relief containing a female figure fifteen inches high, with an inscription. This, with other pieces, furnished the subject for a paper to Professor Goodell, and is now in our library.

My relations with my colleagues of the School Faculty have been very pleasant. The relation between the various Archæological Schools during the year has been, as Mr. Homolle phrased it at a public meeting of the French School, "cordial and almost affectionate." In few walks of life is one thrown into pleasanter companionship than in archæological study in Athens.

One shadow was cast over our little world this winter. Professor Merriam had just been warmly welcomed back to Athens after seven years' absence, and was about to mingle again in work and pleasant converse with that world with which he was so well acquainted, when death suddenly removed him from us. He was buried in the Greek cemetery by the side of Lolling, the German archæologist, who

died here last year. Mr. Kabbadias, the Ephor General of Antiquities, pronounced a brief but eloquent address at the grave, in the presence of all the archæologists of Athens and other mourning friends.

“A little dust to overweep.” How suddenly this came to us in this case, in the place of one who was moving in the midst of us, a power to accomplish and to attract ! It seems singularly appropriate that this dust should lie in Athenian earth.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON.

ATHENS, May, 1895.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ART.

To the Managing Committee of

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens:—

GENTLEMEN, — I am writing on the field of excavation, distracted by the task of supervising the work, and subject to constant interruptions. But, while I am anxious that this should reach you in time to be read at your May meeting, I feel equally strongly that I cannot absent myself from the work even for the purpose of writing a report, especially as within the next few days I hope to bring to a fitting conclusion the excavations which have now been carried on under my direction for four seasons.

I am happy to say that at the close of this season we shall have completely excavated the whole of the ancient *peribolos*, including the buildings adjoining the ancient temples,—all those within the sacred precinct. On the fields below the west slope, which are outside the *peribolos*, including the “Stoa,” part of which we explored in our first campaign, I shall excavate as far as is necessary. But I hope to complete one large field, and at least to determine the nature of the buildings on this site. At all events, at the close of this campaign I may venture to say that the exca-

vations of the Argive Heræum will be completed. I cannot refrain from quoting the opinion expressed by Mr. Kabbadias, the General Director of the Antiquities of Greece, and reiterated by foreign archæologists, that ours was a "model excavation in Greece." I shall now take steps to secure for the School the sole right to excavate in the immediate vicinity of the Heræum for the next five years. Last year, you will remember, we discovered two beehive tombs, two of which contained rich finds of Mycenæan vases, terracottas, cut stones, etc. There are certainly many more of these near the Heræum. The two rock-cut chambers which we excavated in the first and second years, the one at the back of the rock to the north of the temple, the other between the West Building and the west "Stoa," were certainly rich tombs originally, though they were transformed in Byzantine times. Along the back of the rock upon which the old temple stood, and in the hollow slopes about the whole site, such rock-cut beehive tombs may be found in great numbers. The method for discovering them is a simple one. Narrow trenches are dug along the whole side of these rocks down to virgin soil; as soon as the picks strike worked earth interrupting the virgin soil, the *dromos* leading into the tomb is found. I hope that in the future some attempts will be made to discover such tombs.

As I was kept at Rome on my way here by an attack of influenza, I telegraphed to Mr. Hoppin to

begin work according to the plan we had arranged before he left for Greece. Accordingly, on March 22, Mr. Hoppin began to excavate the south slope below the second temple at the point at which we had left it last season, and thus had charge of the work for several days before I arrived. During these days Mr. Hoppin was not only able to make most valuable discoveries, such as the two best preserved metope heads, but he pushed on the clearing of the south Stoa for many feet, having to clear away about twenty feet of superimposed earth for the whole length and width of the Stoa. He has since proved a most efficient aid to me, and with his two years' experience in excavation, as well as his archæological studies in German universities, he is likely to become a well equipped archæologist. I am much gratified to hear from him that he intends to spend the winter and spring of the two coming years at Athens to arrange and elaborate our finds from the Heræum. In this task he will be aided by Mr. Heermance from Yale University, who joined Mr. Hoppin at the beginning of our work this year, and was with us for several weeks until he went with Dr. Dörpfeld's party on the Peloponnesian tour. I venture to predict that he also will be of the greatest help in arranging and working out our finds, while he himself will gain much experience and valuable information in performing this task. Mr. Rogers, of Columbia College, New York, has been with us for

several weeks now, and is taking charge of all the work on the west side. He will remain till the campaign is ended, and will undoubtedly be of great assistance to us. I regret very much that he cannot remain in Greece for another year. I asked the Director, Professor Richardson, to take active part in the excavations, but he was unfortunately prevented from joining us. Among the visitors who remained with us here were Professor and Mrs. Goodell, of Yale; M. Homolle, Director of the French School of Athens, and Mme. Homolle; Mr. Alexander, the American Minister to Greece, and Miss Alexander; the German Minister, Baron Plessen, and the Baroness Plessen; as well as numerous American, English, German, French, and Greek archæologists. We expect Dr. Dörpfeld and his party on the 28th of this month, and I have promised to give them a peripatetic lecture on this site.

I owe the Committee a great debt of gratitude for the wisdom with which they have selected an architect to assist us in our work here, and to prepare plans and drawings of the excavations. Mr. Tilton has taken up his work with such energy and intelligence that we may hope for an adequate, perhaps a brilliant, presentation of the architectural side of our publication. Mr. Tilton purposes to remain here for a week after the excavations are closed, to supervise the cleaning of the buildings, with about ten workmen. Mr. Rogers has promised to join him during this period.

In the course of the summer Mr. Tilton intends to meet me in England, in order that we may discuss and decide upon the general plan, as well as the details, of the architectural publication.

The work we have this year done on the south slope (below the second temple) appears to me, as I see it now, astonishing with regard to the amount of earth that has been removed. This would not have been possible, had we not at the beginning of last season found bed-rock at the bottom of the little valley and for some way up, so that we could place a continuous dump half-way up the hill on the south slope. Our carts had thus to travel but a short distance before our eyes, and we could make a continuous dump below the line of building found on the south slope.

At the close of the last season we had found the beginning of a building, one side of which abutted on the southeast corner of what we have hitherto called the West Building, and which ran from east to west along the south slope about forty feet below the top of the foundation wall of the second temple, and parallel to it. We had also cut in for about ten feet behind the supporting wall east of the West Building, which separates this building from the second temple above it. We now continued to clear out this south Stoa. It was difficult digging, as there was an average of twenty feet of earth to be removed for its whole length, and large stones, drums of columns, capitals, and blocks had fallen from the terrace above, all of

which had to be removed to the nearest point where they would not block the way for excavation, and carefully deposited there. As I am now writing the building is quite clear. It is a beautiful stoa, seventy-five feet in length, with walls of most perfect Greek masonry, of which four and even five layers are standing all around. Within, there are nine Doric pillars. All the pillar bases are *in situ*; three have the lower drum, while one has two drums, the remaining four, together with the capital in good preservation, having fallen immediately in front of this. At the back wall (north) there are well worked pilasters, one to each alternate pillar. The stoa is about forty-five meters long by about thirteen meters wide. It faces towards the south (i. e. towards Argos) and is approached by a continuous flight of steps. The temple above it must have fallen in before this Stoa was destroyed, since, especially in the western half, we found huge drums of the column from the temple which had crashed through the roof, with geison blocks, and, fortunately for us, also metopes and sima. The flooring was thus in parts littered with fragments of marble from roof-tiles and metopes. Among these were several pieces of sculptured metopes, and of the sima, fragments of arms, legs, torsos of bodies, etc., all from the high relief of the metopes, and two well preserved heads (one quite perfect), with portions of three others. This stoa is perhaps the best preserved of all the buildings which we have found, and

is certainly one of the most imposing I know in Greece.

We also cut into the slope to the west of this stoa, but were soon convinced that no ancient building stood here; we found, however, the traces of a huge staircase which covered the whole slope on this side leading up to the great platform of the temple. There was thus on the south side of the temples facing Argos a magnificent approach to the sanctuary; and it is interesting to note that the line of buildings and the access to them belonging to this period face to the south and east, while the earlier buildings are massed on the west side. This corresponds to the change from the Mycenæan to the Argive supremacy.

At the close of the last season, we had cut off the slope evenly behind the back wall of that portion of the stoa which was then discovered. It was a huge cutting. Upon arriving this spring, I found that the rain had washed away some of the earth from the side of the cutting, and here appeared a portion of a column drum from the second temple. How this had fallen there it is difficult to explain. Reluctantly (for I knew there could be no building there) I felt bound to dig here again. We thus had to cut away further ten feet of earth to a depth of over twenty feet and for a length of forty-five meters. All this earth was filling for the foundations of the upper temple, and contained a great mass of pre-“archaic Greek” objects, such as we had found in previous years in this

same filling. We also dug down to bed-rock for the whole length inside (to the east) of the supporting wall before the West Building.

Some interesting results appeared from this work. We were much astonished last year when Dr. Washington found in the corner behind this supporting wall and the back of the south Stoa wall Mycenæan graves such as have been found at Salamis. I could only explain this to myself by the supposition that this site was outside the earliest *peribolos*. We now found such early walls of the Mycenæan period here, together with some such graves, and a great number of vases and small objects outside these early walls.

Such walls also appeared on the whole west slope, north and northeast of the West Building, where Mr. Rogers had charge of the work, and where we have cleared the whole site down to bed-rock. We can now say with confidence that nothing remains unexcavated *within* the ancient *peribolos*.

We have now attacked also the fields to the west and southwest, *outside* the *peribolos* walls, where in exploring during the first season we had traced a large stoa and conjectured that there was a Roman temple. This conjecture was a happy one in so far as in the field below, immediately to the west of the temple and bordered by the stream (Eleutherion) on its outer (northern and western) sides, we have found buildings of the Roman period, namely, an extensive and complex system of Roman baths. This is inter-

esting also in its bearing upon the whole nature and function of the sanctuary.

The other large field I shall excavate as far as possible, and shall especially do my best to enable our architect to make plans of the buildings.

A few words about our finds. In this respect we have been as lucky as ever. I have already referred to the metope fragments and to the heads. These latter correspond to those we had already found and belong to the metopes. They are worked in a vigorous manner, and are still of such careful execution that I believe even those of the Parthenon can hardly rival them in this respect. One head of a youth with a helmet is in perfect preservation, even the tip of the nose remaining intact. We shall now have a large number of fragments at Athens, and we may hope to be able to piece some together. At all events the sculptures coming from this temple built by the Argive Eupolemus, with Polycletus as the sculptor of the temple statue, are among the most important specimens of the great art of the fifth century before Christ.

From the filling to the second temple we have about seventy-six baskets full of vases, terracottas, bronzes, etc. Though a great part of these came from the dry rubbish used to fill up the platform, I am more and more convinced that in the earlier periods there was some sacred building or great altar on the site of this temple. The early Mycenæan walls

along the slopes belong to these, as well as most of the finds which were votive offerings. We have again found here a number of Egyptian objects, including several scarabs. I hope that a French Egyptologist, now sojourning at the French School, will be able to throw some light upon our Egyptian finds. Of smaller objects, gems, and terracottas, this year has given a very large harvest.

We have found several inscriptions, — some of the Roman period; but the most important epigraphical find, perhaps, of the whole excavation, is a bronze plaque about eight inches square with eleven lines of boustrophedon inscription in the earliest Argive characters. Mr. Rogers probably will undertake a preliminary publication.

Owing to the generosity of Mrs. J. W. Clark and of Mr. Hoppin, whose contributions (\$1,200) have greatly increased the sums which I have received from the Institute (\$500) and from the School (\$250), as well as that in hand from last year (about \$650), we have been well supplied with means this year. I hope to have a considerable surplus. Since Mr. Hoppin has authorized me to use what remains of his and Mrs. Clark's contribution for the preparation of illustrations of our work, I have the photographer Merlin here now, who is taking views of the buildings and the sites, and I shall proceed to make arrangements with Mr. Tilton for the most adequate form of publication.

It is rash to make promises. More than thirteen

years passed before the Germans published the results of their excavations at Olympia; the vase fragments from the Acropolis, which have been in their hands for at least five years, are not yet published, and they tell me that their main difficulty now is to provide proper means of reproduction and publication. I shall do my best, and Mr. Tilton promises to use all his energies to assist me to put into the printer's hands the first volume, containing the introduction, the architecture, and possibly the sculpture, by the autumn of 1896.

By next spring, after Mr. Hoppin and Mr. Heermance have worked at our finds during the winter, I may be able to make more definite proposals with regard to the other volume or volumes.

As I now look down from the upper platform of the older Homeric sanctuary over the excavated walls of the fifth century temple and buildings, to the Roman baths, all rising clear out of the ground, and as I remember that these have lain for centuries beneath twenty or more feet of earth, and as I look over the fertile Argive plain towards Mycenæ to my right and Tiryns to my left, and see before me the rich fields with Argos beyond, all bounded by clear-cut mountains and the blue water of Nauplia, and as I think of all that these sites, pregnant with great historical memories, suggest, and as I realize that this is a national work of the youngest of the world's civilized states, the most distant in time and space, yet

as near in spirit as any to the land of Hellenic life and thought, I feel that all the efforts we have made and the troubles we have had are as nothing, and I am filled with deep gratitude that I have been allowed to be an agent in the consummation of this noble task.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN.

ARGIVE HERÆUM, April 28, 1895.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

*To the Managing Committee of
The American School of Classical Studies at Athens.*

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit the following Report for the period of my official connection with the School. I arrived in Athens on September 25th, a week before the first student appeared, and made it my first duty to ascertain in what ways I could best co-operate with and support the Director in furthering the objects for which the School exists.

My principal work with our students has consisted of a course in inscriptions bearing upon Greek law, using as a basis the *Recueil des inscriptions juridiques grecques*, edited by Dareste, Haussoullier, and Th. Reinach. The documents were studied with reference to their contents, no attempt being made to read from the stones themselves. For practice in such reading, other inscriptions are more suitable; and in the still unarranged condition of the Epigraphical Museum, due to the great mass of material and the lack of adequate assistance, an intimate acquaintance with the collection is necessary to enable one to introduce others to it. This service could

be so much better rendered by the Director and by Dr. Adolph Wilhelm, the Director of the newly established Austrian Archæological Station here, who kindly invited the members of our School to attend his exercises, that it seemed clearly best for me to adopt the other mode of procedure. A considerable variety of laws, decrees, contracts, decisions of arbitrating states, leases, mortgage stones, documents connected with state loans, and the like, from various parts of the Hellenic world, were read and interpreted; thus a practical introduction was furnished to a large and important department of the study of ancient Greece. Out of this course grew a paper by Mr. Elliott, in which the functions of the *πατήρ* and *βεβιωτήρ* in the Greek law of sales were subjected to more careful examination, with the result of determining more precisely than had hitherto been done the difference between the two terms. It was an incidental advantage of the use of this *Recueil* that it rendered necessary the constant use of French and of French archæological publications, which American students are sometimes inclined to neglect. These exercises occupied about two hours once a week; they began on October 26th, and continued, with an occasional omission, till March 15th.

In addition to this course I endeavored to contribute something towards the study of ancient sites on several archæological excursions, especially at Marathon and Salamis. One entire day was de-

voted to conducting the members of the School completely around the ancient fortifications of the Piræus, and examining with them every portion that presented special peculiarities. Further, I was able on two or three occasions to present to our students the results of recent archæological discussions which they had been unable to attend, or which they would otherwise have missed from lack of time. It may be added parenthetically, as a fact to be taken into consideration in any reorganization of the work of the School, that it is precisely the best prepared and most industrious among its members who feel most urgently the amount to be done here and the lack of time to do it in, and who least desire any increase in the number of set exercises to be attended. Finally, it has already been mentioned in the Director's Report that I offered two papers at the open meetings of the School, one a historical sketch of the forms of *νομοθεσία*, the other an account of some recently discovered grave-monuments, with the topographical conclusions to be drawn from their situation.

I am conscious that my service to the School has been less than could be wished, and less than it might have been had I known a year beforehand that I was to serve in this capacity. It has been a year of privilege for me rather than of achievement; but I trust it will enable me indirectly to serve the School better hereafter in the way of prepar-

ing others to profit by the great opportunities here offered. It was my good fortune to be present in 1887 at the laying of the corner stone of our building at Athens. The advance which the School has made since then, if not all that might be desired, is real and gratifying. For the future, the needs which my experience leads me to emphasize are the same that have been pointed out by my predecessors and fully recognized by you. They are, first, better preparation on the part of the students before coming to Athens, and, secondly, longer residence in Greece on the part of officers and students alike. If one can spend but a single year in Greece, one should strain every nerve to acquire before coming a good command of both French and German, the widest possible acquaintance with Greek literature, and as much knowledge of archæology as one can. Each additional year of study here increases greatly the command of material and the power to enlarge the bounds of science. Our School has already taken an honorable place, and made good its right to separate existence; it is in meeting the two needs referred to that its friends can most effectively increase its reputation and its usefulness to America.

THOMAS DWIGHT GOODELL

ATHENS, April 15, 1895.

THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1894-95.

EXPENSES.

For Salary of Director	\$2,500.00
" " of Professor of Art	1,000.00
" " of Architect	500.00
" Supervising Architect	40.00
" Excavations at the Heræum	1,700.00
" " at Eretria	500.00
" Books and binding	500.00
" Building and grounds	547.04
" Service	183.46
" Fuel, lights, water, etc.	165.00
" Drawing	12.00
" Stereoscopic slides	80.39
" Printing	322.76
" Expenses of Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer	33.34
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	\$8,083.99

Balance of income over expenses, carried to
account of 1895-96 2,051.43

\$10,135.42

RECEIPTS.

Balance from Account XII. (1893-94)	\$871.76
Subscriptions for 1894-95:—	
From Adelbert College of Western Reserve University	\$250.00
" Amherst College	150.00
" Brown University	250.00
" Bryn Mawr College	250.00
" College of New Jersey	250.00
" Columbia College	250.00
" Cornell University	250.00
" Dartmouth College	250.00
" Harvard University	250.00
" Johns Hopkins University	250.00
" Mt. Holyoke College	250.00
" University of Chicago	250.00
" University of Michigan	250.00
" University of Pennsylvania	250.00
" University of Vermont	250.00
" Vassar College	250.00
" Wellesley College	250.00
" Wesleyan University	200.00
" Williams College	250.00
" Yale University	250.00
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Interest from endowment fund	4,750.00
From sale of casts, slides, publications	2,054.30
" rent of furniture	40.48
" Archaeological Institute, expense of printing the Thirteenth Report	57.50
" Archaeological Institute, for excavations	161.38
" Mrs. Clark and Mr. Hoppin for Heræum	500.00
" a Member of the School, for Eretria	1,200.00
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	\$10,135.42

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

For Adelbert College of Western Reserve University.

Messrs. Charles W. Bingham, W. E. Cushing, A. L. Fuller, Samuel Mather, E. P. Williams, S. E. Williamson.

For Amherst College.

Messrs. J. S. Brayton of Fall River, Mass., W. H. Browne of Philadelphia, E. E. Farman of Warsaw, N. Y., E. P. Prentice of Chicago, W. A. Talcott of Rockford, Ill., W. H. Ward and P. B. Wyckoff of New York City.

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*University of Chicago.**For the University of Michigan.*

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Mr. G. L. Coykendall.

For Wellesley College.

Professor E. N. Horsford.

*Wesleyan University.**Williams College.**Yale University.*

Chairmen of the Managing Committee.

Elected.		Resigned
1881.	JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, of Harvard University,	1887.
1887.	THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, of Yale University.	

Managing Committee.

1881.	JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, of Harvard University (<i>Chairman</i>).	
	CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, of Harvard University (<i>ex officio</i> , as President of the Archæological In- stitute, until 1890, and then by election).	
	E. W. GURNEY, of Harvard University,	1883.
	ALBERT HARKNESS, of Brown University.	
	*THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Yonkers, N. Y.,	*1894.
	*FRANCIS W. PALFREY, Boston, Mass.,	*1889.
	FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, New York City.	
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	*LEWIS R. PACKARD, of Yale College,	*1884.
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	*JOHN H. WHEELER, of the University of Virginia,	*1885.
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	I. T. BECKWITH, of Trinity College.	
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	MISS ALICE E. FREEMAN, of Wellesley College,	1887.

Elected.		Resigned.
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1887.	A. F. FLEET, of the University of Missouri,	1890.
	WILLIAM PEPPER, of the University of Pennsylvania,	1889.
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1888.	*RICHARD H. MATHER, of Amherst College,	*1890.
	MISS ABBY LEACH, of Vassar College.	
	CHARLES WALDSTEIN, of Cambridge University, Eng- land (<i>ex officio</i> : Director of the School).	
1889.	BERNADOTTE PERRIN, of Adelbert College of West- ern Reserve University (since 1893, of Yale University).	
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1890.	HENRY GIBBONS, of Amherst College (since 1894, of the University of Pennsylvania).	
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1891.	RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, of Dartmouth College (since 1893, Director of the School).	
	JAMES R. WHEELER, of the University of Vermont.	
	MRS. ELIZABETH S. MEAD, of Mt. Holyoke College.	
1892.	BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, of Cornell University.	
	WILLIAM CAREY POLAND, of Brown University.	
1893.	CHARLES D. ADAMS, of Dartmouth College.	
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	HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, of Bryn Mawr College.	
	J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT, of Amherst College.	
	FRANK B. TARBELL, of the University of Chicago.	
1895.	EDWARD B. CLAPP, of the University of California.	
	GARDINER M. LANE, of Boston.	

Secretaries of the Managing Committee.

1882.	*THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Yonkers, N. Y.,	*1894.
1894.	JAMES R. WHEELER, of the University of Vermont.	

Treasurers of the Managing Committee.

Elected.

1882. FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, New York City,
1885. GARDINER M. LANE, Boston.

Resigned.

1895

Chairmen of the Committee on Publications.

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------|
| 1885. | WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, of Harvard University, | 1888. |
| 1888. | AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, of Columbia College, | 1893. |
| 1893. | BERNADOTTE PERRIN, of Yale University. | |

Direction of the School.**1882-1883.**

Director : WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University.

1883-1884.

Director : LEWIS R. PACKARD, Ph. D., Hillhouse Professor of Greek in Yale University. (Died Oct. 26, 1884.)

Secretary : J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Amherst College.

1884-1885.

Director : JAMES COOKE VAN BENSCHOTEN, LL. D., Seney Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Wesleyan University.

1885-1886.

Director : FREDERIC DE FOREST ALLEN, Ph. D., Professor of Classical Philology in Harvard University.

1886-1887.

Director : MARTIN L. D'OUGE, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Greek in the University of Michigan.

1887-1888.

Director : AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, Ph. D., Professor of Greek Archæology and Epigraphy in Columbia College. (Died Jan. 19, 1895.)

1888-1889.

Director : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., Reader in Archæology in the University of Cambridge, England.

Annual Director : FRANK BIGELOW TARBELL, Ph. D., Professor of Greek Art and Epigraphy in the University of Chicago.

1889-1890.

Director : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Annual Director : S. STANHOPE ORRIS, Ph. D., L. H. D., Ewing Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the College of New Jersey.

1890-1891.

Director : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Annual Director : RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph. D., (Professor of Greek in Dartmouth College), Director of the School.

1891-1892.

Director : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Annual Director : WILLIAM CAREY POLAND, M. A., Professor of the History of Art in Brown University.

1892-1893.

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1893-1894.

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Professor of the Greek Language and Literature : JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Harvard University.

1894-1895.

Director : RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph. D.

Professor of Art : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.,
Slade Professor of the Fine Arts in the University of Cambridge,
England.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature : THOMAS DWIGHT
GOODELL, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Yale University.

Architect : EDWARD L. TILTON.

1895-1896.

Director : RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph. D.

Professor of Art : CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature : BENJAMIN IDE
WHEELER, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Cornell University.

Students, 1882-94.†

JOHN ALDEN (1893-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1893),
12 Gray St., Portland, Maine.

LOUIS BEVIER (1882-83),‡ A. B. (1878) and A. M. (Rutgers College), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1881),
Professor of Greek in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

WALTER RAY BRIDGMAN (1883-84), A. B. (Yale College, 1881), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Professor of Greek in Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.

CARLETON LEWIS BROWNSON (1890-92), A. B. (Yale College, 1887), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Tutor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

CARL DARLING BUCK (1887-89), A. B. (Yale College, 1886), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1889),
Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Associate Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Miss **MARY HYDE BUCKINGHAM** (1892-93), Harvard Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, 1890; Newnham Classical Scholar, 1891; Foreign Fellow of the Woman's Education Association of Boston, 1892-93,
101 Pinckney Street, Boston, Mass.

EDWARD CAPPS (1893-94), A. B. (Illinois College, 1887), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1891),
Associate Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

N. E. CROSBY (1886-87), A. B. (Columbia College, 1883), A. M. (Columbia College, 1885),
Ph. D. (Princeton, 1893),
Instructor in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.

***JOHN M. CROW** (1882-83), A. B. (Waynesbury College, 1870), Ph. D. (Syracuse University, 1880),
Professor of Greek in Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. Died Sept. 28, 1890.

WILLIAM LEE CUSHING (1885-87), A. B. (Yale College, 1872), A. M. (Yale College, 1882),
Head Master of the Westminster School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

MRS. ADELE F. DARE (1893-94),‡ A. B. (Christian University of Missouri, 1875),
Telluride, San Miguel Co., Colo.

HERBERT FLETCHER DE COU (1891-92), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1888), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1890), Elisha Jones Fellow of the University of Michigan,
Fellow in the American School at Athens.

JOHN EDWARD DINSMORE (1892-93), A. B. (Bowdoin College, 1883),
Principal of Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Me.

MORTIMER LAMSON EARLE (1887-88), A. B. (Columbia College, 1886), A. M. (Columbia College, 1887), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1889), Fellow in Letters of Columbia College,
Assistant in Greek, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

† The year of residence at the School is placed in a parenthesis after the name.

‡ Not present during the entire year.

- THOMAS H. ECKFELDT (1884-85), A. B. (Wesleyan University, 1881)
Principal of the Friends' School, New Bedford, Mass.
- WILLIAM ARTHUR ELLIOTT (1894-95), A. B. (Allegheny College, 1889), A. M. (1892),
Professor of Greek in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.
- OSCAR BENNETT FALLIS (1893-94), A. B. (University of Kentucky, 1891), Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1895).
- A. F. FLEET (1887-88), A. M., LL. D.,
Superintendent of the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.
- Miss HELEN CURRIER FLINT (1894-95), A. B. (Mt. Holyoke College, 1891),
Assistant Instructor in Greek in Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
- ANDREW FOSSUM (1890-91), A. B. (Luther College, 1882), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1887),
Professor of Greek in St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.
- HAROLD NORTH FOWLER (1882-83), A. B. (Harvard University, 1880), Ph. D. (University of Bonn, 1885),
Professor of Greek in the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
- JOHN WESLEY GILBERT (1890-91), A. B. (Brown University, 1888), A. M. (Brown University, 1891),
Professor of Greek in the Payne Institute, Augusta, Ga.
- THEODORE WOOLSEY HEERMANCE (1894-), A. B. (Yale College, 1893), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale,
Athens, Greece.
- HENRY T. HILDRETH (1885-86), A. B. (Harvard University, 1885), Parker Fellow of Harvard University, Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1895),
Acting Professor of Ancient Languages in Roanoke College, Salem, Va.
- OTIS SHEPARD HILL (1893-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1893).
- JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN (1893-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1893),
(Pomfret Center, Conn.), Student at the University of Munich.
- *W. IRVING HUNT (1889-90), A. B. (Yale College, 1886), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1892),
Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Tutor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Died Aug. 25, 1893.
- GEORGE BENJAMIN HUSSEY (1887-88),† A. B. (Columbia College, 1884), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1887),
Docent in Greek in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- CHARLES SHERMAN JACOBS, (1894-95), A. B. (Albion College, 1893),
Assistant Instructor in Greek, Albion College, Albion, Mich.
- Miss DAPHNE KALOPOTHAKES (1894-95),
Athens, Greece.
- FRANCIS DEMETRIUS KALOPOTHAKES (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1888),
Ph. D. (Berlin University, 1893),
Ἐφημέριος τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου, Athens, Greece.
- *JOSEPH McKEEN LEWIS (1885-87), A. B. (Yale College, 1883), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Of New York City. Died April 29, 1887.
- GONZALEZ LODGE (1888-89),‡ A. B. (Johns Hopkins University, 1883), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1886),
Associate Professor of Latin in Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

- ALBERT MORTON LYTHGOE (1892-93), A. B. (Harvard University, 1892),
64 Almy Street, Providence, R. I. (At present, in Germany.)
- CLARENCE LINTON MEADER (1892-93), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1891), Elisha
Jones Fellow of the University of Michigan,
Instructor in Latin in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- FREDERIC ELDER METZGER (1891-92), A. B. (Pennsylvania College, 1888),
119 North Potomac Street, Hagerstown, Md.
- WALTER MILLER (1885-86), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1884), A. M. (University of
Michigan),
Professor of Archæology in the Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, Cal.
- WILLIAM J. McMURTRY (1886-87), A. B. (Olivet College, 1881), A. M. (University of
Michigan, 1882),
Professor of Greek in Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.
- BARKER NEWHALL (1891-92), A. B. (Haverford College, 1887), A. M. (Haverford College,
1890), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1891),
Instructor in Greek, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
- MISS EMILY NORCROSS (1888-89), A. B. (Wellesley College, 1880), A. M. (Wellesley Col-
lege, 1884),
Assistant in Latin, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
- RICHARD NORTON (1892-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1892),
Instructor in Archæology in Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- RICHARD PARSONS (1893-94), A. B. (Ohio Wesleyan University, 1868), A. M. (Ohio Wes-
leyan University, 1871),
Professor of Greek in Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.
- JAMES MORTON PATON (1892-93), A. B. (Harvard University, 1884), Ph. D. (University
of Bonn, 1894), Rogers Fellow of Harvard University,
Instructor in Greek in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
- CHARLES PEABODY, A. B. (University of Pennsylvania, 1889), Ph. D. (Harvard University,
1893),
Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
- MISS ANNIE S. PECK (1885-86), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1878), A. M. (University of
Michigan, 1881),
865 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
- EDWARD E. PHILLIPS, A. B. (Harvard University, 1878), Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1880),
Professor of Greek in Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.
- JOHN PICKARD (1890-91), A. B. (Dartmouth College, 1883), A. M. (Dartmouth College, 1886),
Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1892),
Professor of Archæology in the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- REV. DANIEL QUINN (1887-89), A. B. (Mt. St. Mary's College, 1883), Ph. D. (University
of Athens, 1893),
Professor of Greek in the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
- JAMES DENNISON ROGERS (1894-95), A. B. (Hamilton College, 1889), A. M. (Columbia
College, 1893), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1894).
- JOHN CAREW ROLFE (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1881), A. M. (Cornell Univer-
sity, 1884), Ph. D. (Cornell University, 1885),
Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

- WILLIAM J. SEELYE (1886-87), A. B. (Amherst College, 1879), A. M. (Amherst College, 1882),
Professor of Greek in Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio.
- JOHN P. SHELLEY (1889-90), A. B. (Findlay University, 1889),
Professor in Grove College, Grove City, Pa.
- PAUL SHOREY (1882-83), A. B. (Harvard University, 1878), Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1884), Kirkland Fellow of Harvard University,
Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- MISS EMILY E. SLATER (1888-89), A. B. (Wellesley College, 1888),
Professor of Greek in Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
- J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT (1882-83), Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1880),
Professor of Greek in Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
- MISS KATE L. STRONG (1893-94), † A. B. (Vassar College, 1892),
Rochester, N. Y.
- FRANKLIN H. TAYLOR (1882-83), A. B. (Wesleyan University),
Instructor in Classics in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
- OLIVER JOS. THATCHER (1887-88), A. B. (Wilmington College, 1878), B. D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1885), Fellow of the Union Theological Seminary,
University Extension Associate Professor of History in the University of Chicago.
- S. B. P. TROWBRIDGE (1886-88), A. B. (Trinity College, 1883), Ph. B. (Columbia College, 1886),
Architect, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
- MISS FLORENCE S. TUCKERMAN (1893-94), † A. B. (Smith College, 1886),
New South Lyme, Ohio.
- HENRY STEPHENS WASHINGTON (1888-94), † A. B. (Yale College, 1886), A. M. (Yale University, 1888), Ph. D. (Leipzig, 1893),
Locust P. O., Monmouth Co., N. J.
- JAMES R. WHEELER (1882-83), A. B. (University of Vermont, 1880), Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1885),
Professor of Greek in Columbia College, New York City.
- ALEXANDER M. WILCOX (1883-84), A. B. (Yale College, 1877), Ph. D. (Yale College, 1880),
Professor of Greek in the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
- FRANK E. WOODRUFF (1882-83), † A. B. (University of Vermont, 1875), B. D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1881), Fellow of the Union Theological Seminary
Professor of Greek in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
- THEODORE L. WRIGHT (1886-87), A. B. (Beloit College, 1880), A. M. (Harvard University, 1884),
Professor of Greek in Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.
- CLARENCE HOFFMAN YOUNG (1891-92), A. B. (Columbia College, 1888), A. M. (Columbia College, 1889), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1891),
Instructor in Greek, Columbia College, New York City.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1895.

THE American School of Classical Studies at Athens, founded by the Archæological Institute of America in 1881, and supported by the co-operation of leading American Universities and Colleges, was opened October 2, 1882. During the first five years of its existence it occupied a hired house on the 'Οδὸς Ἀμαλίας in Athens, near the ruins of the Olympieum. A large and convenient building was then erected as a permanent home for the School, by the gifts of its friends in the United States, on a piece of land, granted by the generous liberality of the government of Greece, on the southeastern slope of Mount Lycabettus, adjoining the ground already occupied by the British School of Archæology. This building contains the apartments to be occupied by the Director and his family, and a large room which is used as a library and also as a general reading room and place of meeting for the whole School. A few rooms in the house are intended for the use of students, and are assigned by the Director, under such regulations as he may establish, to as many members of the School as they will accommodate. Each student admitted to the privilege of a room in the house is expected to undertake the performance of some service to the School, to be determined by the Director.

The Library now contains more than 2,400 volumes, exclusive of sets of periodicals. It includes a complete set of the Greek classics and the most necessary books of reference for philological, archæological, and architectural study in Greece.

The address of the Chairman of the Managing Committee is Professor THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, New Haven, Conn. ; that of the Secretary is Professor JAMES R. WHEELER, Columbia College, New York City ; that of the Treasurer, GARDINER M. LANE, Esq., 44 State Street, Boston, Mass. ; that of the Chairman of Committee on Publications, Professor B. PERRIN, New Haven, Conn. ; that of the Chairman of Committee on Fellowships, Professor JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Cambridge, Mass.

REGULATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

OCTOBER, 1894.

I. The object of the American School of Classical Studies is to furnish an opportunity to study Classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities in Athens, under suitable guidance, to graduates of American Colleges and to other qualified students; to prosecute and to aid original research in these subjects; and to co-operate with the Archæological Institute of America, so far as it may be able, in conducting the exploration and excavation of classic sites.

II. The School shall be in charge of a Managing Committee. This Committee, originally appointed by the Archæological Institute, shall disburse the annual income of the School, and shall have power to add to its membership and to make such regulations for the government of the School as it may deem proper. The President of the Archæological Institute and the Director and Professors of the School shall be *ex officio* members of the Committee.

III. The Managing Committee shall meet semiannually, — in New York on the third Friday in November, and in Boston on the third Friday in May. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman.

IV. The Chairman of the Committee shall be the official representative of the interests of the School in America. He shall present a Report annually to the Archæological Institute concerning the affairs of the School.

V. 1. The School shall be under the superintendence of a Director. The Director shall be chosen and his salary shall be fixed by the Managing Committee. The term for which he is chosen shall be five years. The Committee shall place him in charge of the School building at Athens.

2. Each year the Committee shall appoint from the instructors of the Colleges uniting in the support of the School one or more Professors, who shall reside in Athens during the ensuing year and co-operate in the conduct of the School. In case of the illness or absence of

the Director, the senior Professor shall act as Director for the time being.

VI. The Director shall superintend personally the work of each member of the School, advising him in what direction to turn his studies, and assisting him in their prosecution. With the assistance of the Professors, he shall conduct regular courses of instruction, and hold meetings of the members of the School at stated times for consultation and discussion. He shall make a full Report annually to the Managing Committee of the work accomplished by the School.

VII. The School year shall extend from the 1st of October to the 1st of June. Members shall prosecute their studies during the whole of this time in Greek lands, under the supervision of the Director. The studies of the remaining four months necessary to complete a full year (the shortest term for which a certificate is given) may be carried on in Greece or elsewhere, as the student prefers.

VIII. Bachelors of Arts of co-operating Colleges, and all Bachelors of Arts who have studied at one of these Colleges as candidates for a higher degree, shall be admitted to membership in the School on presenting to the Committee a certificate from the classical department of the College at which they have last studied, stating that they are competent to pursue an independent course of study at Athens under the advice of the Director. All other persons who desire to become members of the School must make application to the Committee. Members of the School are subject to no charge for tuition. The Committee reserves the right to modify the conditions of membership.

IX. Every member of the School must pursue some definite subject of study or research in Classical Literature, Art, or Antiquities, and must present a paper embodying the results of some important part of his year's work. These papers, if approved by the Director, shall be sent to the Publishing Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation XII. If approved by the Publishing Committee also, the paper shall be issued in the Papers of the School.

X. All work of excavation, of investigation, or of any other kind done by any student in connection with the School, shall be regarded as done for the School and by the School, and shall be under the supervision and control of the Director.

XI. No communications, even of an informal nature, shall be made by students of the School to the public press, which have not previously been submitted to the Director, and authorized by him.

XII.¹ 1. All manuscripts, drawings, or photographs intended for publication in the Papers of the School, after approval by the Director, shall be sent to the Chairman of the Publishing Committee, which shall be a standing sub-committee of two members of the Managing Committee.

2. Every article sent for publication must be written on comparatively light paper of uniform size, with a margin of at least two inches on the left of each page. The writing must be clear and distinct, particularly in the quotations and references. Especial care must be taken in writing Greek, that the printer may not confound similar letters, and the accents must be placed strictly above the proper vowels, as in printing. All quotations and references must be carefully verified *by the author*, after the article is completed, by comparison with the original sources.

3. At least two careful squeezes of every inscription discovered by the School shall be taken as soon as possible; of these one shall be sent at once to the Chairman of the Committee on Publications, the other shall be deposited in the Library of the School.

XIII. When any member of the School has completed one or more full years of study, the results of which have been approved by the Director, he shall receive a certificate stating the work accomplished by him, signed by the Director of the School, the President of the Archæological Institute, and the Chairman and the Secretary of the Managing Committee.

XIV. American students resident or travelling in Greece who are not regular members of the School may, at the discretion of the Director, be enrolled as special students, and enjoy the privileges of the School.

¹ Failure to comply with the provisions of Regulation XII. will be sufficient ground for the rejection of any paper.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL
OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1882-1895.

The Annual Reports of the Committee may be had gratis on application to the Secretary of the Managing Committee. The other publications are for sale by Messrs. Damrell, Upham, & Co., 283 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

First, Second, and Third Annual Reports of the Managing Committee, 1881-84. pp. 30.

Fourth Annual Report of the Committee, 1884-85. pp. 30.

Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports of the Committee, 1885-87. pp. 56.

Seventh Annual Report of the Committee, 1887-88, with the Report of Professor D'Ooge (Director in 1886-87) and that of Professor Merriam (Director in 1887-88). pp. 115.

Eighth Annual Report of the Committee, 1888-89, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Tarbell. pp. 53.

Ninth Annual Report of the Committee, 1889-90, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Orris. pp. 49.

Tenth Annual Report of the Committee, 1890-91, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Richardson. pp. 47.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Committee, 1891-92, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Poland. pp. 70.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Committee, 1892-93, with the Reports of the Secretary, Professor Tarbell, of the Professor of Art, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Dr. James R. Wheeler. pp. 62.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Committee, 1893-94, with the Reports of the Director, Professor Richardson, and the Professor of Art, Dr. Waldstein. pp. 84.

Bulletin I. Report of Professor William W. Goodwin, Director of the School in 1882-83. pp. 33. Price 25 cents.

Bulletin II. Memoir of Professor Lewis R. Packard, Director of the School in 1883-84, with Resolutions of the Committee and the Report for 1883-84. pp. 34. Price 25 cents.

Bulletin III. Excavations at the Heraion of Argos. By Dr. Waldstein. 4to. pp. 20. 8 plates. Price \$3.00.

Preliminary Report of an Archæological Journey made in Asia Minor during the Summer of 1884. By Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett. pp. 45. Price 25 cents.

PAPERS OF THE SCHOOL.

Volume I. 1882-83. Published in 1885. 8vo, pp. viii and 262. Illustrated. Price \$2.00.

CONTENTS:—

1. Inscriptions of Assos, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
2. Inscriptions of Tralleis, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
3. The Theatre of Dionysus, by James R. Wheeler.
4. The Olympieion at Athens, by Louis Bevier.
5. The Erechtheion at Athens, by Harold N. Fowler.
6. The Battle of Salamis, by William W. Goodwin.

Volume II., 1883-84, containing Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett's Report of his Journey in Asia Minor in 1884, with Inscriptions, and two new Maps by Professor H. Kiepert. Published in 1888. 8vo, pp. 344. Price \$2.25.

Volume III., 1884-85, containing Dr. Sterrett's Report of the Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor in 1885, with Inscriptions, mostly hitherto unpublished, and two new Maps by Professor Kiepert. Published in 1886. 8vo, pp. 448. Price \$2.50.

Volume IV. 1885-86. Published in 1888. 8vo, pp. 277. Illustrated. Price \$2.00.

CONTENTS:—

1. The Theatre of Thoricus, Preliminary Report, by Walter Miller.
2. The Theatre of Thoricus, Supplementary Report, by William L. Cushing.
3. On Greek Versification in Inscriptions, by Frederic D. Allen.
4. The Athenian Pnyx, by John M. Crow; with a Survey of the Pnyx and Notes, by Joseph Thacher Clarke.
5. Notes on Attic Vocalism, by J. McKeen Lewis.

Volume V. 1887-91. Published in 1892. 8vo, pp. 314. With 41 Cuts, 6 Plans and Maps, and 18 Plates. Price \$2.25.

CONTENTS:—

1. Excavations at the Theatre of Sikyon. By W. J. McMurtry and M. L. Earle.
2. Discoveries in the Attic Deme of Ikaria, 1888. By Carl D. Buck.
3. Greek Sculptured Crowns and Crown-Inscriptions. By George B. Hussey.
4. The newly discovered Head of Iris from the Frieze of the Parthenon. By Charles Waldstein.
5. The Decrees of the Demotionidai. By F. B. Tarbell.
6. Report on Excavations near Stamata in Attica. By Charles Waldstein and F. B. Tarbell.
7. Discoveries at Anthedon in 1889. By John C. Rolfe, C. D. Buck, and F. B. Tarbell.
8. Discoveries at Thisbe in 1889. By J. C. Rolfe and F. B. Tarbell.
9. Discoveries at Plataia in 1889. By Charles Waldstein, F. B. Tarbell, and J. C. Rolfe.
10. An Inscribed Tombstone from Boiotia. By J. C. Rolfe.
11. Discoveries at Plataia in 1890. By Charles Waldstein, Henry S. Washington, and W. I. Hunt.
12. The Mantineian Reliefs. By Charles Waldstein.
13. A Greek Fragment of the Edict of Diocletian, from Plataia. By Theodor Mommsen.
14. Appendix. By A. C. Merriam.

CASTS.

THE following plaster casts of objects found in the excavations of the School may be had on application to Dr. Clarence H. Young, Columbia College, New York City, at the affixed prices.

A. From the Argive Heraeum.

1. Hera Head, with pedestal	\$5.00
2. Warrior Head, with pedestal	4.00
3. Amazon (?) Head, with pedestal	4.00
4. Male Torso	5.00
5. Female Torso	4.00
6. Sima Ornament with Birds	4.00
7. Two Lion Heads	each 2.00

B. From Sculptures of Icaria.

1. Colossal Hand and Cantharus	\$2.50
Papers of American School at Athens, V. 114, Fig. 3; American Journal of Archæology, V. 466, Fig. 45.	
2. Colossal Archaic Prosopon	3.00
Papers, V. 111, Fig. 1; A. J. A., V. 463, Fig. 43.	
3. Relief, Apollo and Lyre (three figures)	3.00
Papers, Plate VII. 1; A. J. A., V., Plate XI. 1.	
4. Relief, Apollo, Artemis, Adorant	1.50
Papers, V., Plate VII. 3; A. J. A., V., Plate XI. 3.	
5. Relief (four figures), Eschara	1.50
Papers, V. 116, Fig. 5; A. J. A., V. 468, Fig. 47.	
6. Relief, Ivy Wreath with Inscription	1.50
Papers, V. 105, No. 12; A. J. A., V. 316, No. 12.	
7. Relief, Ornament of Large Vase	1.25
Papers, V. 67, Fig. 10; A. J. A., V. 178, Fig. 30.	
8. Sepulchral Relief, Man with Staff	1.50
Papers, V., Plate VII. 2; A. J. A., V., Plate XI. 2.	
9. Relief, Seated Female	2.00
Papers, V., Plate VIII.; A. J. A., V., Plate XIII.	

10. Relief, Figure with Legs crossed	\$1.00
Papers, V. 121, Plate XIII. ; A. J. A., V. 473, Plate XIII.	
11. Griffin Head	1.50
Papers, V. 124, Fig. 12 ; A. J. A., V. 476, Fig. 54.	
12. Breast of Silenus	1.25
Papers, V. 122, Fig. 8 ; A. J. A., V. 474, Fig. 50.	
13. Relief (Three Figures, one side only)	3.00
Papers, V. 117, Fig. 6 B ; A. J. A., V. 469, Fig. 48 B.	
14. Companion to 13 (Three Figures)	5.00
Papers, V. 117, Fig. 6 A ; A. J. A., V. 469, Fig. 48 A.	
15. Archaic Warrior Relief	10.00
Papers, V., Plate IX. ; A. J. A., V., Plate I.	
16. Torso of Satyr	5.00
Papers, V. 122, Fig. 7 ; A. J. A., V. 474, Fig. 49.	
17. Archaic Female Torso (Stamata)	12.00
Papers, V., Plate XIII. ; A. J. A., V., Plate XII.	

PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE Eleventh Report of the School contains a list of 274 photographs of Greek sites and antiquities taken by Dr. Clarence H. Young, a member of the School in 1891-92, copies of which can be obtained from Dr. Young, Columbia College, New York City. Size A, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 20 cents ; size B, 4×5 inches, 12 cents.

LANTERN SLIDES FOR STEREOPTICON.

THE School is forming a collection of lantern slides (and has at present about 300) for the illustration of Greek topography, architecture, art, and classical antiquities. These slides can be duplicated at forty cents each. They will be lent at the rate of five cents a slide if returned within a week from their receipt, and ten cents a slide if retained more than one week and less than two weeks. All express charges are to be paid by the borrower or purchaser.

Address Professor B. Perrin, 133 Farnam Hall, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS WHO
PROPOSE TO JOIN THE SCHOOL.

OCTOBER, 1895.

THE applicant for admission to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens should fill out a registration blank (which may be obtained from the Chairman of the Managing Committee or the Director), and send this with his credentials to the Chairman.

ABILITY to read easily works in German and French is indispensable for the best success of the student's work in Greece. Ability to speak these languages, and understand them when spoken, is very desirable, — especially for the sake of profiting by the lectures before the French and German Schools, and of communicating with scholars of those nationalities.

Students are advised to go to Athens, if possible, by way of London, Paris, or Berlin, for the study of the Museums. Study for about six weeks in the Museums of Berlin, with the aid of Friederichs-Wolters's Catalogue of Casts and Furtwängler's Catalogue of Vases, is earnestly recommended as helpful in preparation for work at the School.

The ordinary route from Germany to Greece is by way of Trieste, whence a steamer of the Austrian Lloyd sails weekly for the Piræus.

The route from Berlin to Athens by way of Constantinople is interesting. The cost of a second-class passage (comfortable) is about forty dollars.

From Western Europe the quickest route is by steamer from Brindisi to Patras (a little more than twenty-four hours), and thence by rail to Athens (about eight hours). The route around Peloponnesus is very attractive in good weather.

The best way to reach Greece, if it is desired to proceed direct from the United States, is by one of the two great German lines, which now despatch regular express steamers from New York to Genoa, Naples, and Palermo. From Genoa a good weekly Italian

steamer, and from Palermo a steamer of the Messageries line, sails direct to the Piræus. If proper connections can be made, a still more expeditious course is from Naples to Brindisi by rail, and thence by steamer to Patras.

At the large hotels in Athens, board and lodging can be obtained for \$14 per week; at small hotels and in private families, for \$5.50 per week, and upward. A limited number of students may have rooms, without board, in the School building.

The School library, which now contains more than twenty-four hundred volumes, provides all the books that are most essential for study in Greece, and the student in travelling should encumber himself with few books. He should take with him, however, a copy of each of the following:—

Pausanias. (The Teubner text is most convenient.)

Murray's *Handbook of Greek Archaeology*, or Collignon's *Manual of Greek Archaeology*.

Harrison and Verrall's *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*.

Baedeker's *Guide to Greece*, or the Guides Joanne, *Griçe*, or both.

Vincent and Dickson's *Handbook to Modern Greek*, or Rangabé's *Practical Method*, or Mrs. Gardner's *Practical Modern Greek Grammar*; and Mitsotakes's *Conversationswörterbuch*.

LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

THE books in the following lists of which the titles are prefixed by one or more *stars* (*) are recommended to students as introductions to the several branches of Greek Archæology. A *dagger* (†) indicates those which are particularly important for candidates for the School Fellowships in the examination of May, 1896. The other works are recommended as books of reference, and for students whose department of study is already determined. The prices of foreign books are generally the "long price" of unbound copies. They are ascertained from usually trustworthy bibliographies, but are not in all cases official. In a few instances the price of a second-hand copy has been added in a parenthesis.

GENERAL WORKS.

† Pausanias: *Περὶ ἡγῆσις τῆς Ἑλλάδος*.

Recog. I. H. C. Schubart, Leipzig, Teubner. 2 vols., pp. 940. \$0.90.

The most convenient edition for a traveller.

Instr. Schubart et Walz, Leipzig, 1838. 3 vols., pp. 2038. (\$5.) With critical apparatus and Latin translation.

Pausanias: *Description of Greece*, translated with Commentary by J. G. Frazer, is announced by Macmillan as in preparation for the autumn of 1895.

The two following books are important for special students of Pausanias.

A. Kalkmann: *Pausanias der Perieget*. Untersuchungen über seine Schriftstellerei und seine Quellen, Berlin, 1886. pp. 295. \$2.

An attempt to show that the work of Pausanias was based upon books rather than on "autopsie."

W. Gurlitt: *Ueber Pausanias*, Graz, 1890. pp. 494. \$2.20. Argument for the accuracy and credibility of Pausanias, based upon an examination of his statements with regard to the Piræus, Athens, and Olympia.

*† M. Collignon: *Manual of Greek Archaeology* (translated by J. H. Wright), N. Y., Cassell & Co., 1886. pp. 384. \$2.50.

*† A. S. Murray: *Handbook of Greek Archaeology*, N. Y., Scribner's Sons, 1892. pp. 483. \$5. Both the two foregoing are good general introductions to archæological study.

* E. Guhl and W. Koner: *Das Leben der Griechen und Römer*, Berlin, 6th ed., revised by R. Engelmann, 1893. pp. 896. \$4.50. A general treatise on antiquities. Popular rather than scientifically exact. The English translation, *Life of the Ancient Greeks and Romans*, is made from the third German edition, and is now antiquated.

† A. Baumeister: *Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums*, Munich, Oldenbourg, 1885-88. 3 quarto vols., pp. 2224. \$21. (\$13.) A cyclopædia of ancient art, architecture, mythology, and biography, as illustrated by extant monuments. It treats also of the topography of important cities, and, less fully, of general antiquities. Recent, complete, and trustworthy. With 2,400 illustrations, 7 maps, and 94 large plates.

† K. Sittl: *Klassische Kunstarchäologie*, Vol. VI. of I. Müller's Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft. The latest and fullest treatment of the subject, with elaborate bibliography. (a) Denkmälerkunde, (b) Geschichte der Kunst aller Culturvölker des Altertums, (c) Angewandte Archäologie, with an appendix on Numismatics. An Atlas is to follow, with 450 illustrations.

* C. O. Müller: *Ancient Art and its Remains*, London, Quaritch, new edition, translated from the German, 1850. pp. 637. (\$2.50.) A com-

- prehensive foundation for further study. Truly admirable in its time, but now almost sixty years old, and hence sometimes antiquated and inaccurate. Sittl aims to cover the same field.
- L. von Sybel: *Weltgeschichte der Kunst*, Marburg, 1887. pp. 479. \$3.50. A practical and useful work on classical art and architecture, well illustrated with 380 cuts.
- * F. von Reber: *History of Ancient Art*, translated by J. T. Clarke, N. Y., 1882. pp. 478. \$3.50. Good in its summary discussion of the origin and development of architectural styles, and as a comprehensive survey of the chief remains of ancient art.
- † Iwan Müller: *Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft*, Munich, Beck, 9 vols., some in a 2d edition, 1885-. About \$30. A thesaurus of philological and archæological learning in systematic form, containing many important monographs by different scholars on all branches of philology. Not yet complete. Note especially: —
- Blass, *Paläographie*, etc., I. pp. 299-354.
- Larfeld, *Griechische Epigraphik*, I. pp. 358-624.
- Lolling, *Hellenische Landeskunde*, III. pp. 101-352. 1889.
- Busolt, v. Müller, Bauer, *Griechische Altertümer*, IV. i, pp. 884.
- Sittl, *Griechische Kunstarchäologie*, VI. 1893-95. pp. 953. \$4.
- E. Hübner: *Bibliographie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, Berlin, 2d ed., 1889. pp. 334. \$3.75.
- S. Reinach: *Manuel de Philologie classique*, Paris, 1883. 2 vols., pp. 314, 414. A useful index to all branches of classical knowledge.
- C. B. Stark: *Systematik und Geschichte der Archäologie der Kunst*, Leipzig, 1878-80. pp. 400. \$2.60. A valuable manual of condensed information, especially in regard to the progress of archæological research in modern times.
- C. T. Newton: *Essays on Art and Archæology*, London, 1880. pp. 472. \$3.75. The basis and beginning of recent archæological study in England. The Essay on Greek Inscriptions should be read by every beginner in epigraphy; a translation of it is prefixed to Reinach's *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque*.
- E. Curtius: *Gesammelte Abhandlungen*, Berlin, 1894. 2 vols., pp. 528, 563. \$5.75. Collected essays and tracts of this "Altmeister" of Greek history and art.
- O. Rayet: *Études d'Archéologie et d'Art*, Paris, 1888. pp. 462. \$2.50.
- E. Burnouf: *Mémoires sur l'Antiquité*, Paris, 1878. pp. 378. \$2. Abounds in suggestions that may lead to profitable study.
- A. Böckh: *Die Staatshaushaltung der Athener*, 3te Auflage, herausgegeben von M. Fränkel, Berlin, 1886. 2 vols., pp. 711, 734. \$7.50. The work of a master.
- W. Smith: *Dictionary of Antiquities*, revised by W. Wayte and G. E. Marindin, London, 3d edition, 1890. 2 vols., pp. 2123. \$16.

- K. F. Hermann: *Lehrbuch der griechischen Antiquitäten*, Freiburg, 1882-. 4 vols. About \$12.50.
- I. Thumser, *Staatsalterthümer*.
 - II. Thalheim, Droysen, *Rechts- und Kriegsalterthümer*.
 - III. Müller, *Bühnenalterthümer*.
 - IV. Blümner, *Privatalterthümer*.
- Of different editions, — not all complete.
- G. Gilbert: *Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens*, translated by E. J. Brooks and T. Nicklin, N. Y., 1895. pp. 463.
- Ch. Daremberg et E. Saglio: *Dictionnaire des Antiquités*, Paris. I. A — C, pp. 1703. II. D — Gen., pp. 1490 (not yet complete). \$19. The best of its class, but unfinished. Fully illustrated.
- A. Pauly: *Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*, Neue Bearbeitung herausgegeben von G. Wissowa, Stuttgart, 1893-. Three half-volumes (out of twenty) have been published. \$11.25. This has only the name in common with the old "Pauly," and promises to be extraordinarily thorough and complete.
- A. Rich: *Dictionary of Antiquities*, London, 1873. \$2. A handy book.
- A. Milchhöfer: *Anfänge der Kunst in Griechenland*, Leipzig, 1883. pp. 247. \$1.50. Suggestive. Important for the study of the so-called Island Gems.
- * Ch. Diehl: *Excursions Archéologiques en Grèce*. Paris, 1890. \$1. A popular account of some of the chief recent excavations. A translation by Miss Perkins is now published, with 9 plans and 41 illustrations, by Westermann, N. Y., for \$2.
- C. Schuchhardt: *Schliemann's Excavations* (translated by Miss Eugénie Sellers), London, 1891. pp. 363. \$5. A convenient digest, as well as a scientific discussion, of Schliemann's discoveries.
- Percy Gardner: *New Chapters in Greek History*, London, 1892. pp. 459. \$4.75. Embodies in convenient and scholarly form some of the results of recent excavations in various parts of Greece, giving much information which elsewhere is found only scattered in periodicals, brochures, and expensive works. Its field corresponds in part with that of Diehl (above).
- S. Reinach: *Chroniques d'Orient: Documents sur les Fouilles et Découvertes de 1883 à 1890*, Paris, 1891. \$3. Very useful. Continued as "Extraits de la Revue Archéologique."
- Perrot et Chipiez: *Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité*, Paris, 1882-. 6 large vols. Interesting and valuable. It shows wide and intelligent study, and contains much information gained from recent sources; but it is too diffuse, it lacks due proportion, and is not exempt from questionable speculations and conclusions. Only Vol. VI. (86) has to do with Greece, and that with the Art of Primitive Greece. The English translation is not to be recommended.

- A. Furtwängler: *La Collection Sabouroff*, Berlin, 1883-87. 2 vols., 149 plates. \$93.75. (\$60.) Contains valuable essays on sculpture, vases, terracottas, etc.
- Woltmann and Woermann: *History of Painting*. Translated from the German. Edited by Sidney Colvin. This work affords a comprehensive survey of the history of painting, and is useful as an introduction to the subject. Part I., by Karl Woermann (pp. 145), gives a generally trustworthy summary of what is known respecting the art as practised in Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Italy.
- W. Helbig: *Das homerische Epos aus den Denkmälern erläutert*, Leipzig, 2d ed., 1887. pp. 470. \$3.20. An admirable work.

ARCHITECTURE.

- *† J. Durm: *Die Baukunst der Griechen*, Darmstadt, (in his *Handbuch der Architektur*, Zweiter Theil, Erster Band), 2d ed., 1892. pp. 386. \$5. Complete, and generally accurate, with a useful list of extant Greek buildings, by von Duhn.
- † F. Reber: *Geschichte der Baukunst im Altertum*, Leipzig, 1864-67. pp. 473. An historical outline.
- W. Lübke: *Geschichte der Architektur*, Leipzig, 6th ed., 1885. 2 vols. \$6.50.
- F. C. Penrose: *Principles of Athenian Architecture*, London, 2d edition, 1888. pp. 128. \$26.75. A minute mathematical study of architectural technic and refinements, as exhibited in the Parthenon. In large folio. 48 plates, 34 cuts.
- V. Laloux: *L'Architecture grecque*, Paris, Quantin, 1888. pp. 352. \$0.80.
- E. Boutmy: *Philosophie de l'Architecture en Grèce*, Paris, 1870. A suggestive attempt to explain the development of Greek architecture through considerations of the circumstances and intellectual qualities of the Greeks.
- L. Fenger: *Dorische Polychromie*, Berlin, 1886. pp. 46, and Atlas of 8 plates. \$16. A masterly book, embodying recent theories on the coloring of Greek architecture, which has contributed much to the solution of the question of polychromy.
- † A. Michaelis: *Der Parthenon*, Leipzig, 1871. pp. 364, with 15 folio plates. \$7.50. Deals with the history, architecture, and especially the sculptural decorations of the Parthenon. A standard work.
- R. Bohn: *Die Propyläen der Akropolis zu Athen*, Stuttgart, 1882. Folio, pp. 40, with 21 plates. \$18.50. Indispensable for exact study of this structure, though shown by recent investigations to be in part incorrect.
- J. Stuart and N. Revett: *Antiquities of Athens measured and delineated*,

London, 1760-1816, 1830. 4 vols., folio. One of the earliest works of the kind, with drawings of buildings which have since been destroyed or changed.

O. Benndorf: *Metopen von Selinunt*, Berlin, 1873. \$12. Studies of early Doric architecture.

Papers of the Archæological Institute of America: *Report on the Investigations at Assos*. Sets forth the routine and experiences of a successful campaign of excavation, with information upon early Doric architecture and provincial Greek art.

Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Vol. I.

SCULPTURE.

*† Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell: *History of Ancient Sculpture*, N. Y., Dodd, Mead, & Co., 1883. pp. 766. \$12.50; Student's edition \$7.50. A voluminous work, presenting a great mass of knowledge with many of the recent theories. A companion volume is Mrs. Mitchell's *Portfolio of Selections from Ancient Sculpture*, containing reproductions in phototype of thirty-six masterpieces of ancient art. 1883. 20 folio plates. \$5.

*† J. Overbeck: *Geschichte der griechischen Plastik*, Leipzig, 4th ed., completed in 1895. \$10. The standard German work on Greek sculpture.

*† — *Die antiken Schriftquellen zur Geschichte der bildenden Künste*, Leipzig, 1878. pp. 488. \$2.10. An indispensable collection of references in classical literature to ancient artists and their works.

The three preceding are all valuable. Overbeck's work is more detailed, scientific, and scholarly than Mrs. Mitchell's, but as an *introduction* may not be ranked above it.

* H. Brunn: *Griechische Kunstgeschichte*. Erstes Buch: *Die Anfänge und die älteste decorative Kunst*, Munich, 1893. pp. 185. \$1.90. This was expected to be the best book on the subject, but only this portion was published before Brunn's death.

— *Geschichte der griechischen Künstler*, Braunschweig, 1853, 1859. 2 vols., pp. 1605. Reprinted in Stuttgart in 1889, for \$5. (\$3.) A monumental work, indispensable to the more advanced student of art, although it was published forty years ago.

† A. Furtwängler: *Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture*, edited by Eugénie Sellers, N. Y., 1895. pp. 487, folio. \$10. Very suggestive. For advanced students, not for beginners. The English translation is recommended in preference to the German original (*Meisterwerke der griechischen Plastik*, 1893), since it embodies the author's revision of his work, and includes additional illustrations.

† A. H. Smith: *Catalogue of Sculpture in the Department of Greek and*

- Roman Antiquities of the British Museum*, London, Vol. I., 1892. pp. 375. Also the *Series of Photographs* of the Parthenon Sculptures in the British Museum, Nos. I.-III., London, London Stereoscopic and Photographic Co., $11\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Unmounted, \$0.50 each. (These are given in miniature in the *Catalogue of Selected Photographs from the Collections in the British Museum*, published by the same company. \$1.)
- A. Conze: *Attische Grabreliefs*, Vienna. Five parts. \$75. Not finished, but very valuable.
- C. Waldstein: *Essays on the Art of Pheidias*, N. Y., 1885. pp. 431. \$7.50. Popular and interesting studies. 17 plates, and cuts.
- E. Petersen: *Die Kunst des Pheidias*, Berlin, 1873. pp. 418. \$2. Probably the best and most comprehensive scientific discussion of this subject.
- M. Collignon: *Phidias*, Paris, 1886. pp. 384. \$1.10. Succinct, clear, and well illustrated.
- R. Lepsius: *Griechische Marmorstudien*, Berlin, 1890. \$1.50. A treatise on the chief marble quarries of Greece, and a scientific determination of the marbles employed in certain Greek statues.
- E. Robinson: *Catalogue of Casts in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts*. I.-III. Antique Sculpture. Boston. \$0.50.
- H. Stuart Jones: *Selected Passages from Greek Authors relative to Sculpture*, N. Y., 1895. \$1.75. The passages are translated and the book in general is on a far lower plane than Overbeck's *Schriftquellen*.
- H. Brunn: *Griechische Götterideale in ihren Formen erläutert*, Munich, 1892. pp. 110. \$1.90. Not a systematic treatise, but a series of nine papers.
- *† M. Collignon: *Histoire de la Sculpture grecque*, Paris, Vol. I., 1892. pp. 569. \$6. Volume I. carries the subject as far as the early works of Phidias. It is excellent in statement and illustration, and includes many of the latest acquisitions in archaic art.
- P. Paris: *La Sculpture Antique*, Paris, 1888. pp. 304. \$0.80.
- *Ancient Sculpture*, translated and augmented by Miss Harrison, London, 1889. pp. 870. \$3. A useful introduction to the subject.
- A. Michaelis: *Altattische Kunst*, Strasburg, 1893. \$0.20. An excellent sketch, with bibliography, of the development of early Attic art.
- A. S. Murray: *History of Greek Sculpture*, London, 2d ed., 1890. 2 vols. pp. 325, 402. \$9.
- † C. Friedrichs: *Gipsabgüsse antiker Bildwerke; Bausteine zur Geschichte der griechisch-römischen Plastik*. Revised by P. Wolters, Berlin, 1885. pp. 850. \$3. A catalogue of casts in the Museum of Berlin. In connection with casts, a complete and serviceable history of Greek sculpture.

Antike Denkmäler, herausgegeben von dem deutschen Archäologischen Institut, Berlin, 1888-. 6 parts. \$60.

H. Brunn: *Denkmäler der griechischen und römischen Sculptur*, Munich, 1888-95. 83 parts. \$415. Large carbon photographs.

VASES AND TERRACOTTAS.

† O. Rayet et M. Collignon: *Histoire de la Céramique grecque*, Paris, 1888. pp. 420, 16 plates, 145 cuts. \$7.50. A standard recent work on this subject.

A. Dumont et J. Chaplain: *Les Céramiques de la Grèce propre*, Paris, 1881, 1890. 2 vols., quarto, pp. 680. \$32. Volume I. History of Greek ceramic art down to the fifth century B. C., terminated at this point by Dumont's death. Volume II. Collected Essays; more exhaustive for the period which it covers than the preceding volume.

* † H. von Rohden: *Vasenkunde*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*. pp. 1931-2011. An excellent and trustworthy article; sufficiently complete to serve as a preparation for study in museums.

A. Furtwängler und G. Loeschke: *Mykenische Vasen*, Berlin, 1886. \$28.75. Treats ably a subject which has attracted increasing attention during recent years.

— *Vorhellenische Thongefässe*, Berlin, 1879. \$10. (\$6.)

O. Benndorf: *Griechische und sicilische Vasenbilder*, Berlin, 1869-83. Folio. \$41.

E. Gerhard: *Auserlesene griechische Vasenbilder*, Berlin, 1839-58. 4 vols., quarto, with 330 plates. \$80.

Th. Lau: *Griechische Vasen*, Leipzig, 1877. Folio, pp. 38, 44 plates. \$14. (\$4.)

Ch. Lenormant et J. De Witte: *Elite des Monuments céramographiques*, Paris, 1844-61. Four vols. text, four vols. plates.

L. Heuzey: *Catalogue des Terres Cuites du Louvre*, Paris, Vol. I., 1882. \$12. The best single work on the technic, interpretation, and uses of Greek figurines in terracotta.

R. Kekulé: *Griechische Thonfiguren aus Tanagra*, Stuttgart, 1878. 17 folio colored plates. \$45.

— *Die Terracotten von Sicilien*, Stuttgart, 1884. 61 plates and illustrations. \$18.75.

E. Pottier: *Les Statuettes de Terre Cuite dans l'Antiquité*, Paris, 1890. pp. 329. \$0.40. An able sketch of the entire subject. The treatment is popular, yet scientific.

W. Heydemann: *Griechische Vasenbilder*, Berlin, 1870. Folio. \$6.50.

A. Genick: *Griechische Keramik*, Berlin, 1883. 50 folio plates. \$20. With a brief but excellent introduction.

Miss Jane Harrison and D. S. McColl: *Types of Greek Vases*, London, 1893. Of no great value, but with plates of many famous vases.

- O. Benndorf und A. Conze: *Vorlegeblätter für archäologische Uebungen*, Vienna, 1888-. 3 vols. \$9. Cuts of the scenes on notable vases, reliefs, etc., at a moderate price.
- A. Furtwängler: *Vasensammlung im Antiquarium*, Berlin, 1885. 2 vols., pp. 1105. \$5. This practically serves as a comprehensive history of ceramic art.
- Catalogue of the Greek Vases in the British Museum*, London. Only Vol. II., Black-figured Vases, has yet appeared.
- *† E. Robinson: *Catalogue of the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Vases in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts*, Boston, 1893. \$1. An admirable survey of the subject.
- P. Hartwig: *Die griechischen Meisterschalen der Blüthezeit des strengen rothfigurigen Stils*, Berlin, 1893. pp. 700, with Atlas. \$55. Of high importance.
- E. Pottier et S. Reinach: *La Nécropole de Myrina*, Paris, 1887. 2 vols. \$24. A full description, richly illustrated, of the terracottas found at Myrina, with an excellent Introduction on the subject of Greek terracottas.
- W. Klein: *Euphronios*, Vienna, 1886. 2d ed. pp. 323. 60 cuts. \$2.
- *Die griechischen Vasen mit Meistersignaturen*, Vienna, 2d ed., 1887. pp. 261. \$1.50.
- *Die griechischen Vasen mit Lieblingsinschriften*, Vienna, 1890. pp. 96. \$1.75.
- K. Wernicke: *Die griechischen Vasen mit Lieblingsnamen*, Berlin, 1890. pp. 143. \$1.
- P. Kretschmer: *Griechische Vaseninschriften ihrer Sprache nach untersucht*, Gütersloh, 1894. \$1.35. This corresponds to Meisterhans's work on inscriptions cut in stone.
- P. Milliet: *Etudes sur les premières périodes de la Céramique grecque*, Paris, 1891. pp. 170.

COINS AND GEMS.

- Percy Gardner: *Types of Greek Coins*, Cambridge, 1883. \$8. This treats of the science of numismatics only in its bearing upon art and archæology.
- * B. V. Head: *Historia Nummorum*, Oxford, 1887. pp. 808. \$10.50. A numismatic history of the ancient Greek world. The most comprehensive work on numismatics since Eckhel.
- Catalogues of Coins of the British Museum*, London, 1873-. The best extensive series of illustrations of coins by accurate reproductions. Sixteen volumes have appeared. \$90.
- F. Imhoof-Blumer and P. Gardner: *Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, London, 1885-87. (\$5.) Extract from *Journal of Hellenic Studies*.

- F. Imhoof-Blumer: *Monnaies grecques*, Paris, 1883. pp. 518. \$11.25.
 F. Lenormant: *Monnaies et Médailles*, Paris, 1883. pp. 328. \$0.75. A good popular introduction, not stopping with antiquity.
 A. H. Smith: *Catalogue of the Gems in the British Museum*, London.
 J. H. Middleton: *Engraved Gems of Classical Times*, with a catalogue of the gems in the Fitz-William Museum, Cambridge, 1891. An instructive volume, strong in the use of the literary evidence about gems. It contains a valuable bibliography of this subject.

EPIGRAPHY.

- *† Roberts: *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*, Cambridge (N. Y., Macmillan), 1887, Vol. I. pp. 419. \$4.50. History of the development of the Greek alphabet down to 400 B. C., illustrated by inscriptions, many in facsimile, from all parts of the Greek world.
 † Dittenberger: *Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum*, Leipzig, 1883. pp. 804. \$4. "Inscriptiones Graecae ad res gestas et instituta Graecorum cognoscenda praecipue utiles." An excellent collection, with admirable commentaries.
 † A. Kirchhoff: *Studien zur Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets*, Gütersloh, 4th ed., 1887. pp. 180. \$1.50. Entirely supersedes previous works on this subject.
 * E. L. Hicks: *Greek Historical Inscriptions*, London (N. Y., Macmillan), 1882. pp. 372. \$2.50. As its name implies, this treats inscriptions from the historical, not the epigraphical, point of view.
 * Larfeld: *Griechische Epigraphik*, in Müller's *Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft*, Vol. I., 2d ed., 1890. pp. 357-624. An excellent treatise, presenting in concise and scientific form a mass of important facts and principles, with references to the most important works on the subject.
 G. Hinrichs: *Griechische Epigraphik*, in Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. I., 1st ed., 1886, pp. 329-474. Good, but not so complete as the treatise by Larfeld.
 * S. Reinach: *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque*, Paris, 1885. pp. 560. \$4. A manual of information and suggestion.
 H. Collitz: *Sammlung der griechischen Dialektinschriften*, Göttingen, 1884-. About \$14. Not yet complete, but it already contains most of the inscriptions which are important for the illustration or study of the dialects of Greece.
 P. Cauer: *Delectus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, Leipzig, 2d ed., 1883. pp. 363. \$1.75. A useful selection of inscriptions for the illustration of Greek dialects.
 K. Meisterhans: *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften*, Berlin, 2d ed., 1888. pp. 237. \$1.60. This work gives important statistics with re-

- gard to the use of forms and syntactical constructions in Attic inscriptions, and is indispensable in the study of such inscriptions.
- P. Kretschmer: *Griechische Vaseninschriften*. (See under Vases and Terracottas.)
- R. Kühner: *Ausführliche Grammatik der griechischen Sprache*, Vol. I., in neuer Bearbeitung von Fr. Blass, Hannover, 3te Aufl., 1890, 1892, two parts. pp. 645, 652. \$6. Fairly exhaustive for inscriptional as well as literary forms.
- G. Meyer: *Griechische Grammatik*, Leipzig, 2d ed., 1886. pp. 552. \$2.75. A scientific grammar, with constant reference to forms found in inscriptions.
- H. Roehl: *Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae*, Berlin, 1883. Folio, pp. 193. \$4. Indispensable for the study of the Epichoric alphabets of Greece.
- † *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*, ed. A. Kirchhoff, U. Köhler, etc., Berlin, 1877-92. 4 vols., folio. (\$67.)
- Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, ed. A. Boeckh, J. Franz, E. Curtius, and A. Kirchhoff, Berlin, 1825-77. 4 vols., folio. (\$40.)
- Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum Siciliae et Italiae*, Berlin, 1890. 2 vols.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Graeciae Septentrionalis*, ed. W. Dittenberger, Berlin, 1892, I. Folio, pp. 806. \$21.25.
- E. Loewy: *Inschriften griechischer Bildhauer*, Leipzig, 1885. Quarto, pp. 410. \$6.50.
- S. Reinach: *Conseils aux Voyageurs Archéologues en Grèce*, Paris, 1886. 12mo, pp. 116. \$0.60. A little book with excellent directions for making "squeezes," and other practical hints.

TOPOGRAPHY.

- † K. Baedeker: *Greece*, Leipzig, 2d ed., 1894. pp. 376. \$2.50. In the main, the work of Dr. H. G. Lolling. Scientific, convenient, and trustworthy. The English translation is at present to be preferred to the German original, being more recent.
- ** Guides Joanne: Vol. I. *Athènes et ses Environs*, Paris, 1890. pp. 216. Vol. II. *Grèce et les Iles*, Paris, 1891. pp. 509. This covers more ground than Baedeker, and is fuller. In the main, the work of M. B. Haussoullier and other members of the French School at Athens. These German and French guides are both excellent, and one supplements the other.
- E. Curtius und J. A. Kaupert: *Atlas von Athen*, Berlin, 1878. 12 large folio plates. \$6. With full explanatory text. A standard work, though antiquated in parts.
- Karten von Attika*, mit erläuterndem Text, Berlin. About \$25, so far as published. Large and minutely exact maps, executed "auf Veranlassung des Institutes" by officers of the Prussian government.

The text, by Curtius and Milchhöfer, is particularly important for questions concerning the topography of the Athenian ports.

A. Milchhöfer: *Untersuchungen über die Demenordnung des Kleisthenes*, Berlin, 1892. pp. 48. \$0.60. This contains the latest information about the position of the Attic demes. With a map.

*† Jane Harrison and M. de G. Verrall: *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*, N. Y., Macmillan, 1890. pp. 736. \$4. Its chief value is in containing many of the results of Dr. Dörpfeld's recent investigations. With many illustrations.

C. Bursian: *Geographie von Griechenland*, Leipzig, 1862-68. 2 vols., pp. 1002. \$4.50. Old, but still indispensable as a book of reference.

H. F. Tozer: *Geography of Greece*, London, 1873. pp. 405. \$2.75.

H. G. Lolling: *Topographie von Griechenland*, in Müller's Handbuch, Vol. III. pp. 99-352. 1889. Much briefer than Bursian's work, but recent, and covering the entire Greek world. Especially good for Athens.

W. M. Leake: *Travels in Northern Greece*, London, 1835. 4 vols.

— *Topography of Athens and the Demi of Attica*, London, 1841. 2 vols. pp. 943.

— *Travels in the Morea*, London, 1830. 3 vols.

These three works by Colonel Leake form a monumental series. Written before 1840, they have been the basis of all topographical study in Greece since that time.

E. Curtius: *Peloponnesos*, Gotha, 1851-52. 2 vols. pp. 1134. (\$12.) Published forty years ago, but not yet superseded. Fuller than Bursian's work.

† O. Jahn: *Pausaniae Descriptio Arcis Athenarum*, 2d ed., by A. Michaelis, Bonn, 1880. pp. 70. \$1.25. The text of Pausanias's *Periegesis* of the Acropolis, with much ancient illustrative matter, both literary and epigraphic, added in the form of notes.

† E. Curtius: *Stadtgeschichte von Athen*, Berlin, 1891. pp. 339. With plans. \$4. Historical in its arrangement, presenting results rather than arguments, in interesting style. An Introduction contains a collection by Milchhöfer of the passages in the works of ancient authors which illustrate the topography and monuments of the city. Stimulating, though some of its theories are no longer accepted.

† C. Wachsmuth: *Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum*, Leipzig, 1874-1890. pp. 768. \$8. The best work on Athens, if but one is chosen. It discusses not only topography, but also political, social, and religious institutions. As yet only the first volume and the first half of the second have appeared.

* A. Milchhöfer: *Athen*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*, pp. 144-209.

E. Burnouf: *La Ville et l'Acropole d'Athènes*, Paris, 1877. pp. 220. A series of suggestive essays on the historical development of Athens.

- A. Bötticher: *Die Akropolis von Athen*, Berlin, 1888. pp. 295, 36 plates, 132 cuts. \$5. (\$2.50.) Deals with the remains on the Acropolis and its slopes.
- E. Curtius, F. Adler: *Olympia. Die Ergebnisse der von dem deutschen Reich veranstalteten Ausgrabungen*, Berlin, 1890-. II.¹ and IV. \$137.50. II.¹ *Baudenkmäler*, 1ste Hälfte; III. *Bildwerke in Stein und Thon*, von Treu; IV. *Bronzen*, von Furtwängler. Of general as well as special value, since it shows clearly the methods of reconstructing buildings from existing ruins and fragments.
- V. Laloux et P. Monceaux: *Restauration d'Olympie*. Folio, with plates. Paris, 1889. \$20. Interesting to compare with the foregoing as showing the different treatment of the same subject by German and French scholars.
- A. Flasch: *Olympia*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*, pp. 1053-1104 (= 90 pp.).
- A. Bötticher: *Olympia*, 2d ed., Berlin, 1886. pp. 420, 21 plates, 95 cuts. \$5. (\$2.50.) A convenient digest of the official reports.
- A. Conze, K. Humann, etc.: *Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen zu Pergamon*, Berlin, 1880. Folio, pp. 120. \$5.
- A. Flasch: *Pergamon*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*, pp. 1206-1237. This, Milchhöfer's *Athen*, and Flasch's *Olympia* are all excellent and comprehensive essays. That on Pergamon is necessarily incomplete, since full publication of the work there has not yet been made. The illustrations and maps are good.
- C. Carapanos: *Dodone et ses Ruines*, Paris, 1878. pp. 260, 63 plates. 2 vols. \$15. (\$9.)
- Steffen: *Karten von Mykenae*, Berlin, 1884. Folio, pp. 48. \$3.
- Chr. Tsuntas: *Μυκῆναι καὶ Μυκηναῖος Πολιτισμός*, Athens, 1893. pp. 264. \$2. An interesting work. A translation by Professor Manatt and Dr. Newhall will be published in Boston in 1895.
- C. Neumann und J. Partsch: *Physikalische Geographie von Griechenland*, Breslau, 1885. pp. 475. \$2.25.

MYTHOLOGY.

- L. Preller: *Griechische Mythologie*, Berlin, 3d ed. by Plew, 1872-75. The first volume, *Theogonie und Götter*, complete in itself, with full indices, has appeared in a fourth edition, revised by C. Robert, Berlin, 1887-94. pp. 960. \$3.25. The best and most necessary work on the subject.
- W. H. Roscher: *Lexikon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie*, Leipzig, 1884-. \$15. Minute and exhaustive. In process of publication; about half complete (2664 pp. to *Malica*). Especially valuable for its historical treatment of mythology in art.

- O. Seemann: *Mythologie der Griechen und Römer*, Leipzig, 1888. pp. 264. \$0.65. The best brief work on the subject.
- M. Collignon: *Mythologie figurée de la Grèce*, Paris, 1883. pp. 360. \$0.80. Superficial, but not without value for beginners; including only so much of mythological legend as suffices to explain certain usual types in art.
- P. Decharme: *Mythologie de la Grèce antique*, Paris, 1886. pp. 697. Resembles Preller's work in plan, but shorter and more popular. A standard work in French.
- J. Overbeck: *Griechische Kunstmythologie*, Leipzig, 1871-89. 3 vols. Text \$17.50; Atlas in folio. (\$50.) Treats of mythology as illustrated by extant monuments of art. A comprehensive and elaborate work in several volumes. Not yet complete.
- F. G. Welcker: *Griechische Götterlehre*, Göttingen, 1857-63. 3 vols., pp. 1973. \$7.50.
- E. Rohde: *Psyche. Seelencult und Unsterblichkeitsglaube der Griechen*, Freiburg, 1894. pp. 711. \$3. A beautiful book, — learned, brilliant, and written in a charming style. Some of the conclusions reached are still doubtful.
- L. Dyer: *The Gods in Greece*, N. Y., 1891. pp. 457. Presents some of the results of recent excavations, especially at Eleusis and Delos, with a study of the mythological questions suggested by them.
- J. G. Frazer: *The Golden Bough. A Study in Comparative Religion*. London, 1890. 2 vols. \$8. A fascinating book, with stores of valuable material. Not all of its theories are established.

PERIODICALS.

- Bulletin de Correspondance hellénique*. Founded 1877. \$4. The official organ of the French School at Athens.
- Mitteilungen des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts* (Athenische Abteilung). Founded 1876. \$3. The organ of the German Institute at Athens. The later volumes contain the results of important architectural studies by Dr. Dörpfeld.
- Jahrbuch des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*. Founded 1886. \$4. More general in its contents than the preceding, numbering among its contributors the most prominent archæologists of Germany.
- Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*. Begun 1885.
- American Journal of Archaeology*. Founded 1885. \$5. This publishes much of the work of the American School at Athens.
- Journal of Hellenic Studies*. Founded 1880. \$5.25. Published by the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies (England), and containing the chief fruits of the work of the British School at Athens.

- Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική. Quarto. Third Series founded 1883. \$4.
 Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρίας. These works are both published by the Archæological Society of Athens. The Πρακτικά is a yearly report, with summary accounts of the excavations undertaken by the Society. The Ἐφημερίς is an illustrated journal of archæology and epigraphy.
 Δελτίον Ἀρχαιολογικόν. 1888-92. A monthly bulletin of discoveries. Now merged in the *Ephemeris*.
Archäologisch-epigraphische Mittheilungen aus Oesterreich-Ungarn. \$2.25.
Revue Archéologique. Founded 1844. \$6.50.
Archäologische Zeitung. 43 vols. 1843-86. (Complete, \$140.) Contains many valuable articles.
Gazette Archéologique. 1875-88. Abounds in excellent illustrations of a great variety of works of art.

MODERN GREEK.

- † E. Vincent and T. G. Dickson: *Handbook to Modern Greek*, N. Y., Macmillan, 2d ed., 1886. pp. 341. \$1.50. Deals rather with the literary language than with that spoken by the people, and hence cannot be a complete conversational guide, especially in the rural districts.
 † E. R. Rangabé: *Practical Method in the Modern Greek Language*, Boston, Ginn & Co., 1895. Brief and practical. It contains lists of the most important words in use, exercises furnishing practice in the speech of every-day life, and extracts for reading from the best Modern Greek authors.
 † Mrs. Gardner: *A Practical Modern Greek Grammar*, London, D. Nutt, 1892. pp. 131. Good for the ordinary language of the people.
 J. K. Mitsotakis: *Praktische Grammatik der neugriechischen Schrift- und Umgang-sprache*, Berlin, 1891. pp. 260. \$3. Serviceable in the study both of the literary and of the spoken language.
 G. N. Hatzidakis: *Einleitung in die neugriechische Sprache*, Leipzig, 1892. pp. 464. Scientific philological discussions (not quite a systematic grammar) in the same series as Whitney's Sanskrit Grammar and Meyer's Griechische Grammatik.
 † A. N. Jannaris: *Wie spricht man in Athen*, Leipzig, 1892. pp. 178. \$0.75. Deals with the spoken rather than with the literary language, giving a number of Greek dialogues and a Greek-German vocabulary.
 † M. Constantinides: *Neo-Hellenica*, London, 1892. pp. 470. \$1.50. A Modern Greek Reader, being an Introduction to Modern Greek in the form of dialogues (with a good English translation in parallel columns), containing specimens of the language from the third century B. C. to the present day.

The *Atlantis*, a well-printed weekly newspaper, with considerable information from Greece, is published in the literary idiom of Modern Greek, by Solon I. Vlastos, at 2 Stone St., New York City. Yearly subscription price to teachers and students, \$2.50.

Contopoulos: *Modern-Greek and English Lexicon*, 3d ed., 1889, 1892. 2 vols., pp. 544, 692.

E. Le Grand: *Dictionnaire Grec-Moderne Français and Français Grec-Moderne*, Paris. 2 vols., pp. 920, 870. Superior to the lexicon of Contopoulos, and less bulky.

A. Jannarakis: *Deutsch-Neugriechisches Handwörterbuch*, Hannover, 1883. pp. 1372.

A. N. Jannaris: *Concise Dictionary of the English and Modern Greek Languages, as actually written and spoken*, N. Y., Harpers, 1895. \$2.50.

J. K. Mitsotakis: *Conversationswörterbuch (Meyer's Neugriechischer Sprachführer)*, Leipzig, 1892. 32mo, pp. 385. \$1. Very handy; it can be carried in the pocket.

MODERN GREECE.

The following books will be serviceable in giving the reader some knowledge of the Greece of to-day.

F. Gregorovius: *Geschichte der Stadt Athen im Mittelalter*, von der Zeit Justinians bis zur türkischen Eroberung, Stuttgart, 1889. 2 vols. pp. 490, 477. \$5. The most scholarly introduction to Modern Greece. The final chapter treats of the Greek Revolution.

R. C. Jebb: *Modern Greece*, London, 1880. pp. 183.

Bickford-Smith: *Greece under King George*, London, 1893. pp. 350.

Rodd: *The Customs and Lore of Modern Greece*, London, 1892. pp. 294.

C. K. Tuckerman: *The Greeks of To-day*, 3d ed., N. Y., Putnams, 1886.

Deschamps: *La Grèce d'Aujourd'hui*, Paris, 1892. pp. 368.

P. Melingo: *Griechenland in unseren Tagen*, Vienna, 1892. pp. 223. \$1.25.

Archæological Institute of America.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1895-96.

With the Reports of

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, PH.D., *Director,*

CHARLES WALDSTEIN, PH.D., LITT.D., L.H.D., *Professor of Art,*

AND

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, PH.D., *Professor of the Greek
Language and Literature.*



CAMBRIDGE:

JOHN WILSON AND SON.

University Press.

1896.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

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1895-96.

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FRANK B. TARBELL, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
FITZ GERALD TISDALL, College of the City of New York, New York City
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JAMES R. WHEELER (*Secretary*), Columbia University, New York City.
JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

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JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.	WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.
MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE.	WILLIAMS COLLEGE.
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 THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR.
 WILLIAM M. SLOANE.
 JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE.

* Died January 14, 1896.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS.

1895-96.

Faculty.

RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, PH. D.,
Director of the School.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN, PH. D., LITT. D., L. H. D.,
Professor of the History of Art.

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, PH. D.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Students.

EUGENE PLUMB ANDREWS, A. B., Cornell University, 1895.

FRANK COLE BABBITT, A. B., Harvard University, 1890 ; A. M., Harvard University, 1892 ; Ph. D., Harvard University, 1895 ; Fellow of the School at Athens.

HERBERT FLETCHER DE COU, A. B., University of Michigan, 1888 ; A. M., University of Michigan, 1890 ; Fellow of the School at Athens.

HOWARD FRANCIS DOANE, A. B., Harvard University, 1878 ; Professor in Doane College, Crete, Neb.

MISS RUTH EMERSON, A. B., Bryn Mawr College, 1893.

THEODORE WOOLSEY HEERMANCE, A. B., Yale University, 1893 ; Soldiers' Memorial Fellow, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN,* A. B., Harvard University, 1893, Pomfret Centre, Conn.

MISS DAPHNE KALOPOTHAKES, Athens, Greece.

GEORGE DANA LORD, A. B., Dartmouth College, 1884 ; Assistant Professor of Greek in Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

MISS NELLIE MARIA REED, A. B., Cornell University, 1895.

MISS MARY ALICE WALTON, A. B., Smith College, 1887 ; Ph. D., Cornell University, 1892.

* Not present through the entire year.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

To the Council of the Archæological Institute of America : —

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit to you the Report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, from July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1896; and also the Reports of the Director of the School, Dr. R. B. Richardson, of the Professor of Art, Dr. Charles Waldstein, and of the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler.

The work of the School during the past year has been as prosperous as that of any year of its history. Nothing has occurred to interfere with the School's usefulness, or with the comfort of its members. The Director, in his fourth year of residence in Greece, has been able to give more assistance to the students than ever before, and he has been well aided by Professor Wheeler, of Cornell University, of whose ser-

vices he writes with enthusiasm. The students have been on the whole more mature and better prepared for life and work in Greece than those of any previous year, — which is due partly to the continual advance of the study of classical archæology in this country, and partly to the two Fellowships which were created a year ago by the School and by the Archæological Institute, and to the stimulus wrought by the Fellowships on others than the Fellows. The School is securing even earlier than was anticipated the happy results of the progress in philological and archæological studies in America. The apparatus for such study is much better and more accessible than when this School was founded, as even a layman may see by glancing over the list of books recommended to those who intend to become members of the School on pages 88 to 102 of this Report, and by recalling the growth of collections like those of the Metropolitan Museum in New York City, the Museum of the Fine Arts in Boston, and the Slater Museum of Norwich, Connecticut. Archæological courses have been established in our Colleges and Universities, and our students go to Greece not only with a better acquaintance with archæology, but also with a broader and more thorough knowledge of the Greek language and literature. We cannot doubt that the gain will be permanent, and that the advance in scholarly attainments will continue.

The income of the School from the supporting Colleges for 1895-96 is slightly larger than ever before.

We are happy to report that the Syracuse University has joined the institutions associated in the support of the School, and that Professor Edgar A. Emens of that University has been elected to be its representative on the Managing Committee.

With the exception of the addition of Professor Emens, the membership of the Managing Committee remains the same as at the time of its last Report.

We regret the death, on January 14, 1896, of the Hon. Martin Brimmer, of Boston, the first Vice-President of the Archæological Institute, and one of the original Trustees, and the constant friend, of the School. We remember with pleasure his presence at the last meeting of the Managing Committee in Cambridge, in November, 1895.

Professor J. R. Sitlington Sterrett, of Amherst College, accepts the office of Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the School for the year 1896-97. Dr. Sterrett's long residence and extensive researches in Greece and Asia Minor, together with his studies in Germany and America, fit him to be peculiarly useful to the students of the School, and in the conduct of the excavations on which the Director has entered. He was one of the students of the School during its first year, 1882-83, under Professor Goodwin, and he rendered important services as Secretary during the next year, when the Director, Professor Packard, was disabled by illness. In 1885, the School published Doctor Sterrett's Preliminary Report

of an Archæological Journal in Asia Minor, and his publication of the Inscriptions of Assos and Tralleis filled nearly half of the first volume of the School's Papers. The second and third volumes of the Papers of the School were devoted exclusively to the publication of the results of Dr. Sterrett's two journeys in Asia Minor, made in the summer of 1884 and 1885. Thus his services to the School are seen to have been already great.

During the coming year, Professor Goodwin of Harvard University expects to spend considerable time in Athens, and though he accepts no responsibility in connection with the administration of the School, we are sure that his presence will be eminently helpful to both Director and students.

Doctor Waldstein has been unanimously re-elected Professor of the History of Art for the year 1896-97.

The arrangement which we had thought to be consummated for the School's Professorship of the Greek Language and Literature for the year 1897-98, has been broken, but Professor Herbert Weir Smyth, of Bryn Mawr College, has accepted his election to perform the duties of this office during the year 1898-99, and leave of absence from his work at Bryn Mawr has already been granted.

Great pleasure is felt by the Managing Committee in the continuance of the arrangement by which an American institution of learning sends each year to Greece a Professor of Greek to serve the School.

The close connection which is thus maintained between scholarship at home and the work of the School in Athens is particularly valuable to both.

In the Report of the Director of the School, an account is given of the excavations undertaken by him, in behalf of the School and the Archæological Institute, on the site of ancient Corinth. The archæological and topographical results already reached are of high importance. To have determined the site of the theatre, the *agora*, and a *stoa*, within a few weeks from the time of beginning the excavations, is marked success. We trust that means will be provided for the suitable continuance of the work. The undertaking is a large one. The ancient city extended over a vast area, and the recent excavations show that soil fifteen or twenty feet in depth has accumulated over many of the ancient ruins. But the archæological reward of researches there is sure to be great.

Doctor Waldstein, as Professor of Art, reports progress in the preparation for publication of the objects found at the Argive Heræum.

Professor B. I. Wheeler in his Report gives a singularly exact and interesting account of the work of the students of the School during the year 1895-96 under his direction as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

The most notable and interesting piece of work done by a student of the school during this last year is the decipherment, by means of the nail-prints, of the

bronze inscription which once stood upon the eastern architrave of the Parthenon. This task, which had been attempted in vain in former years by scholars of other nationalities, was successfully accomplished by Mr. Eugene P. Andrews. Professor Wheeler wrote, in February, the following account of the work :—

“The initial difficulty lay in securing accurate representations of the nail-prints. These are forty feet above the ground, and inaccessible except as one be lowered from the overhanging *geison* blocks some twelve feet above them. In spite of numberless difficulties and hindrances, and certainly at some considerable risk, the work of procuring paper-prints or squeezes from the perilous vantage-ground of a swing in mid-air was begun about the middle of January last. Great patience, persistency, and technical skill, as well as coolness of head, were essential to the work. The nail-holes appeared in twelve groups between the spaces once occupied by the bronze shields, and only one of these groups could be copied in a day. Sometimes the day's work resulted in failure, but finally three weeks of persistency brought the copies to completion, and the first careful review of them showed that decipherment was only a question of scholarship and patience, for the variety in the order of the nail-prints surely betrayed the individuality of the letter-forms. As a rule only three nails were used to a letter, but the order or relative position of the holes proved to be much the same in all different occurrences of the same letter.

“The first word to emerge was *αὐτοκράτορα*. It made itself peculiarly vulnerable by its possession of two *omicrons*, two *rhos*, two *taus*, and three *alphas* (one of them, however, obscured). From this key Mr. Andrews proceeded with his

unravelling until, after a fortnight, he was able to make a public report at a meeting of the School, giving a practically complete reading of the inscription. Two proper names alone have not yet been deciphered. The reading is as follows:

ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου βουλὴ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ τῶν X καὶ ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων αὐτοκράτορα μέγιστον Νέρωνα Καίσαρα Κλαύδιον Σέβαστον Γερμανικὸν Θεοῦ υἱὸν στρατηγούντος ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπλίτας τὸ βυδοοῦν τοῦ καὶ ἐπιμελητοῦ καὶ νομοθέτου Τι. Κλαυδίου Νοτίου τοῦ Φιλίνου ἐπὶ ἱερέας (name of priestess) τῆς (father's name) θυγατρὸς. The reference to the eighth term of Novius's generalship fixes the date of the inscription at 61 A. D. It probably accompanied the erection of a statue of Nero, possibly just at the front of the Parthenon. The important historical bearings of the discovery, it must be left to Mr. Andrews to set forth in the official publication."

The Managing Committee is glad to learn that the Council of the Institute has declared the maintenance of a Fellowship in the School at Athens, and another in the School of Classical Studies in Rome, to be part of its general policy. We are well satisfied with the influence which these fellowships are already exerting at home and abroad. Of the two Fellows of the School for 1895-96, Dr. Babbitt devoted himself during the year particularly to the study of Corinthian history; while Mr. De Cou gave much of his time to the cleaning of the bronzes found at the Argive Heræum, and to the aid of the Director in the conduct of the excavations at Corinth. Dr. Babbitt has been appointed Instructor in Greek at Harvard University. Mr. De Cou is one of the successful candidates for

the school fellowships for 1896-97, to the satisfaction of Dr. Waldstein, who desires him to continue and bring to completion his work on the Argive bronzes.

On pages 56 to 63 of this Report will be found copies of the papers set at the Fellowship Examinations on May 21 and 22, 1896. The thanks of the Managing Committee are due to the scholars who prepared these papers, and especially to Professor White, to whose laborious care and keen insight the project and its success are chiefly to be ascribed.

The Committee on Fellowships makes the following announcement:—

“In the spring of 1897, the Managing Committee will award two Fellowships in Greek Archæology, each of the value of \$600, to be held during the School year 1897-98.

“These Fellowships are open to all Bachelors of Arts of Universities and Colleges in the United States. They will be awarded chiefly on the basis of a written examination, but other evidence of ability and attainments will be considered.

“This examination will be conducted by the Committee on Fellowships, with the assistance of other scholars. It will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 20, 21, and 22, 1897, at Athens, Greece, in Rome, Italy, in Berlin, Germany, and in America at any College that a candidate may select of the institutions which co-operate in support of the School. The examinations will begin at two o'clock on Thursday, and end at noon on Saturday.

“Each candidate must announce his intention to offer himself for examination. This announcement must be made to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, Professor John Williams White, Cambridge, Mass., and must be in his hands not later than April 1, 1897. Its receipt will be acknowledged, and the candidate will receive a blank to be filled out and handed in by him at the time of the examination, in which he will give information in regard to his studies

and attainments. A copy of this blank may be obtained at any time by application to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships.

"Candidates are referred to the Regulations of the Managing Committee for the requirements which must be fulfilled by the Fellows of the School.

"The award will be made as soon after the examination as practicable. Fellows of the School are advised to spend the summer preceding their year at Athens in study in the Museums of Northern Europe.

"The examination will cover the subjects named below. The number of hours during which the examination in each subject will continue is stated just after the title of the course. The examiners are aware that some candidates will not have access to large libraries. They have therefore specified under each subject the books which they think the candidate could use to the best advantage. The examination will be based on the books specially named. Other books are recommended for supplementary reading and reference. For additional titles, candidates are referred to the 'List of Books Recommended,' which is published annually in the Report of the Managing Committee. In this List will be found the full title of each book named below, its price, and the name of its publisher, or the place of its publication.

"The examiners are aware also that many candidates will not have easy access to collections in Museums. They nevertheless urge that each candidate should strive to make his study of the special subjects in Greek Archæology named below as largely objective as possible, by the careful inspection and comparison of monuments of Greek art, in originals if possible, otherwise in casts, models, electrotypes, photographs, and engravings."

The Committee call attention to the change in the order of the subjects on which candidates will be examined in 1897, and in the number of hours during which the examination in each subject will continue:—

Introduction to Greek Art and the Minor Subjects in Greek Archæology. An outline of the origin of Greek art, and the study of

Greek terra-cottas, numismatics, glyptics, bronzes, and jewels. *One and one half hours.* (Thursday, May 20, beginning at 2 o'clock, P. M.)

Collignon, *Manuel d'Archéologie grecque*, translated by Wright, *Manual of Greek Archaeology*; and Murray, *Handbook of Greek Archaeology*.

Supplementary: Müller, *Ancient Art and its Remains*.

Reference: the works cited by Collignon and Wright; Sittl, *Archäologie der Kunst*, in von Müller's *Handbuch*, VI.; and the appropriate articles in Baumeister, *Denkmäler des klassischen Alterthums*, under "II. Kunstgeschichte," in the "Systematisches Verzeichniss" at the end of the work.

The Principles of Greek Architecture, with special study of the structure of the Erechtheum. *One and one half hours.* (Thursday, 3.30 P. M.)

Durm, *Baukunst der Griechen*, in his *Handbuch der Architektur*, II. 1; and Fowler, *The Erechtheion at Athens*, in *Papers of the American School at Athens*, I.

Reference: Reber, *Geschichte der Baukunst im Altertum*; Lübke, *Geschichte der Architektur*. For the Erechtheum, see the bibliography in Fowler's article, and the article *Erechtheion* in Baumeister, *Denkmäler*.

The History of Greek Sculpture, with special study on the still extant sculptures of the Parthenon. *One and one half hours.* (Friday, May 21, 9 A. M.)

E. A. Gardner, *Handbook of Greek Sculpture* (Macmillan & Co., 1896, \$1.25); F. B. Tarbell, *History of Greek Art* (Meadville, 1896, \$1); E. Robinson, *Catalogue of Casts*, 2d ed., 1896; Mrs. Mitchell, *History of Ancient Sculpture*; Overbeck, *Die antiken Schriftquellen*, Nos. 618-1041 and 1137-1640; and Michaelis, *Der Parthenon*.

Reference: Overbeck, *Geschichte der griechischen Plastik*; Waldstein, *Essays on the Art of Phidias*; Collignon, *Histoire de la Sculpture grecque*; Furtwängler, *Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture*; and Friedrichs-Wolters, *Gipsabgüsse Antiker Bildwerke*. For the sculptures of the Parthenon, Smith, *Catalogue of Sculpture, British Museum*, I., with the series of photographs of the Parthenon sculptures published by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company.

Introduction to the Study of Greek Vases. *One and one half hours.* (Friday, 10.30 A. M.)

Von Rohden, *Vasenkunde*, in Baumeister, *Denkmäler*; and Robinson's Introduction to the *Catalogue of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Vases*, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Reference: Rayet et Collignon, *Histoire de la Céramique grecque*.

The Elements of Greek Epigraphy. *Two hours.* (Friday, 2 P. M.)
Roberts, *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*; and Dittenberger, *Sylloge Inscriptionum Græcarum*.

Supplementary: Newton, *On Greek Inscriptions*, in his *Essays on Art and Archaeology*.

Reference: Kirchhoff, *Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets*; Larfeld, *Griechische Epigraphik*, in von Müller's *Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, I.; Reinach, *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque*; Hicks, *Manual of Greek Historical Inscriptions*; and the *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*.

Modern Greek. An introduction to the study of the language. *One hour.* (Saturday, May 22, 9 A. M.)

Vincent and Dickson, *Handbook to Modern Greek*; and either Rangabé, *Practical Method in the Modern Greek Language*, or Mrs. Gardner, *Practical Modern Greek Grammar*. Constantinides, *Neo-Hellenica*; and Jannaris, *Wie spricht man in Athen?*

For Lexicons, see the "List" in the Report of the Managing Committee.

The examination will test not only the candidate's ability to translate the literary language into English, but also his knowledge of the common words and idioms of the every-day language of the people.

Pausanias and the Monuments and Topography of Ancient Athens. *Two hours.* (Saturday, 10 A. M.)

Pausanias, Book I. Ed. Hitzig et Blümner (Berlin, 1896, \$4.50). Lolling, *Topographie von Athen*, in von Müller, *Handbuch*, III.; Milchhöfer, *Athen*, in Baumeister, *Denkmäler*; and Milchhöfer, *Schriftquellen zur Topographie von Athen*, in Curtius, *Stadtgeschichte von Athen*, pp. lxxv-xciii, E-G.

Supplementary: Miss Harrison, *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*.

Reference: Curtius, *Stadtgeschichte von Athen*; Wachsmuth, *Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum*; and Jahn-Michaelis, *Pausaniae Descriptio Arcis Athenarum*.

The same Committee reports as follows on the award of the Fellowships for 1896-97:—

"Examinations were held on Thursday and Friday, May 21 and 22, 1896, at Athens, Greece, Cambridge, Mass., New York City, and Ithaca, N. Y. The papers set at the examinations were made by Professors Brownson, A. Emerson, Fowler, Goodell, Miller, Norton,

Pickard, Poland, Richardson, Tarbell, Waldstein, B. I. Wheeler, and J. R. Wheeler. The papers were read and marked, so far as possible, by those who made them. The Committee desire to express publicly their thanks to these scholars for their assistance.

"Seven candidates presented themselves, — four men and three women. Two withdrew before the examinations. The successful candidates were Herbert F. De Cou, A. B. (1888) and A. M. (1890), at the University of Michigan, Fellow of the School in 1895-96, and Carroll N. Brown, A. B. and A. M. (1891) at Harvard University, Instructor in Greek at the University of Vermont in 1892-93, and Assistant in Classics at Harvard University in 1895-96."

In one of his early Reports, the first Chairman of this Committee expressed the hope that Fellowships for study in connection with the School might be created by the Colleges which were united in the support of our School. A glance at the list of former students of the School shows how large a proportion of the scholars who have remained two years in Greece, and have thus reaped the ripest harvest of study there, have been aided by such Fellowships. We therefore welcome the creation this year by Trinity College of a Fellowship which allows the incumbent to study at the American Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and in Rome.

At the last November meeting of the Managing Committee in Cambridge, the Regulations of the School were carefully revised and adapted to present conditions, as indicated in the Fourteenth Report.

The sixth volume of the Papers of the School is nearly ready for publication. It would have been issued before this time, if the Committee on Publica-

tion had not preferred to defer its issuance in order to print in one volume all the papers on the Eretrian Excavations, reserving other papers which are already in type for the seventh volume.

Again the Committee would call attention to the School's collection of lantern slides for loan or sale for the illustration of Greek topography, architecture, art, and classical antiquities in general (see page 85). This collection is not paying its expenses as a business enterprise, but has already rendered considerable service in the publication of objects of classical and archæological interest.

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens learns with great pleasure that the British School at Athens has been established upon a sound financial basis by the enlightened action of Her Majesty's government and by the generosity of friends of the School. We are particularly gratified to note the services which Dr. Waldstein, an officer of the American School since 1888, has rendered to the British School in this connection. The income of the latter School is now about that of our own, but less than half that of either the French or the German School.

The present income of our School, economically administered, suffices for its immediate wants, and during the past year one has been added to the number of our supporting Colleges. Our income lacks, however, the important element of security. The one cloud on the horizon of the School is the uncertainty

of a considerable part of our income. Though this cloud is no larger than a man's hand, the thought of retrenchment as even a remote contingency is painful, and hampers the Committee in its action with a view to the future. The last few months have not been a favorable time for an appeal to our friends for more money than was needed for the year's work; but the Committee must soon ask the friends of the School at least to complete the modest permanent endowment fund of which a beginning has been made. We have about \$50,000 under the care of the Treasurer of the School. If this fund were increased to \$100,000 the advantage would be great, even though the income were not increased. At the last meeting of the Managing Committee the following resolution for funding the receipts from the supporting Colleges was unanimously passed.

"Any college or university which shall subscribe \$5,555, or any part thereof, to this School shall hereafter be released from the annual payment of \$250, or the proportionate part thereof, and shall continue to hold the same relations to the School as at present."

The importance of putting the School at Athens on a firm financial basis before the same is required for the new School at Rome, needs no argument.

The development of the activities of our School during the past four years, with a permanent officer in residence in Greece throughout the entire school year,

has been as great as could have been anticipated. The School is on a distinctly higher plane both in its own work and in its scientific standing at Athens than it was four years ago. This advance is due partly to the continued residence of the Director, (since even the brilliant talents of the former Director could not in three months of residence provide fully for the needs of the months of his absence,) largely to the able scholars who have aided him, partly to the progress of archaeological studies in this country, and, now, partly to the Fellowships created by the Institute and the School. With grateful recognition of the past, we are full of hopeful anticipations for the future of our School at Athens.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR,

Chairman.

YALE UNIVERSITY, October 1, 1896.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

To the Managing Committee of

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens :—

GENTLEMEN,— I have the honor to submit the following report on the affairs of the American School at Athens for the year beginning October 1, 1895.

After spending the summer of 1895 with my family in Greece, at Poros as in the preceding year, I returned to the School in the latter part of September. My colleague, Professor Wheeler, arrived before October 1; and as nine members of the School were present on October 1, we began the work of the year with unusual promptness.

On October 4 all the members of the School present, including Professor Wheeler and myself, set out on a nine days' tour through Bœotia, including a visit to Eretria. On this tour we visited Thebes, Platæa, Thespiæ, the Vale of the Muses, Mount Helicon, Coroneia, Lebadeia, Chæroneia, Orchomenus, Copæ, Gla, Akraëphia, Ptoon, the great Katabothræ of Lake Copais, Larymna, and Anthedon.

Being aware that the season would soon come when travelling would be impossible, all who shared the

Bœotian tour, except Mr. Heermance, went on another tour in the last days of October, visiting Nauplia, Argos, Tiryns, Mycenæ, the Heræum, and Epidaurus. On the return trip most of us visited Nemea, Phlius, Sicyon, and the precinct of the Isthmian Games. On November 14 I explained to the School the ruins at Eleusis, and a little later Professor Wheeler discussed the topography of the battle of Salamis on the spot.

Since then no tours have been taken by the School as a whole; but some of the members, in groups of from two to six, have travelled in Attica, Phocis, Thessaly, Eubœa, and Southern Peloponnesus. Several accompanied Dr. Dörpfeld in his tours through Peloponnesus and the Islands. Nearly every one of the students, including the women, has travelled extensively. Our students are coming to appreciate more and more highly an acquaintance with the face of the country.

I began my weekly exercises in Sculpture in the Museums immediately after the Bœotian tour, and continued them, with the loss of only one exercise, until the middle of March, following the same plan as heretofore, viz. giving on several occasions work for the students to prepare in discussing before the School certain specified pieces of sculpture, occupying, however, most of the time myself. A certain amount of reading was assigned in connection with each exercise. Professor Wheeler also conducted

weekly exercises in Epigraphy, of which he will speak more particularly.

We have held five public meetings during the year, at which the following papers were presented:—

Dec. 20. Mr. Heermance, *Work in the Theatre at Eretria in 1895.*

The Director, *The Ancient Gymnasium at Eretria.*

Feb. 7. Professor Wheeler, *The Greek Letter-Names.*

The Director, *Inscriptions from Eretria.*

Feb. 21. Mr. Hoppin, *Terra-cotta Reliefs from the Argive Heræum.*

Mr. Andrews. *The Inscription on the Architrave of the Parthenon.*

March 6. Professor Wheeler, *Herodotus's Account of the Battle of Salamis.*

Mr. Heermance, *A Fragment of a Panathenaic Amphora from the Gymnasium at Eretria.*

The Director, *Sculpture from the Gymnasium at Eretria.*

March 20. Mr. Lord, *A Fourth Century Lease-Inscription from Athens.*

Miss Walton, *Stoichedon Order in Attic Inscriptions.*

Mr. De Cou, *A Bronze Statuette from the Argive Heræum.*

Mr. Doane, *The Price of Cutting Attic Senate-Decrees.*

One of the most conspicuous achievements of the School, the presentation of the results of which at our third public meeting attracted much attention, was the work of Mr. Andrews in recovering from the nail-holes of the lost bronze letters on the east architrave of the Parthenon the inscription in honor of Nero. The difficulties which he overcame in securing paper impressions of these holes—hindered by bad

weather and working on ropes—were very great, and the work received most generous recognition from the archæologists of Athens.

Mr. Hoppin has devoted himself exclusively to work upon the material from the Heræum. Mr. De Cou and Mr. Heermance have devoted themselves largely, though not exclusively, to the home work.

The quality of our students has been this year above the average, and our work has attracted the favorable attention of the other Schools and of archæologists generally. The influence of the appointment of two Fellows has been beneficial, and the presence of Mr. Heermance and Mr. Hoppin beyond their first year was extremely helpful, besides being a hopeful sign for the future. Greater continuity of residence is earnestly desired in order to make the School's work noteworthy. After the first year of residence, the student is ready to settle down to productive work.

The library has received some gifts from friends.

Mr. Charles Peabody has given us a beautiful edition of Newton and Pullan, *History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidæ*.

Mr. Hoppin has given the following books:—

A. Furtwängler, *Die Sammlung Saburoff*.

A. Genick, *Griechische Keramik*.

E. A. Freeman, *History of Sicily*.

W. M. Ramsay, *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, Vol. I.

Jowett and Campbell, *Plato's Republic*.

Gardner and Jevons, *Manual of Greek Antiquities*.

H. S. Jones, *Ancient Writers on Greek Sculpture*.

A. W. Verrall, *Euripides the Rationalist*.

Edouard Meyer, *Geschichte des Alterthums*.

Mr. Heermance has completed our set of the *Bibliotheca Philologica Classica*.

Other gifts are : —

A Descriptive Atlas of the Cesnola Collection of Cypriote Antiquities, II.¹ and II.² From Professor Allan Marquand.

C. Waldstein, *Study of Art in the Universities*. From the author.

Susan B. Franklin, *Traces of Epic Influence in the Tragedies of Æschylus*. From Bryn Mawr College.

Catalogue of Vases in the British Museum, Vol. III. (Cecil H. Smith), Vol. IV. (H. B. Walters). From the Trustees of the British Museum.

F. L. Van Cleef, *Index Antiphonteus*, Cornell Studies, No. V. From the editors.

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology, Vol. V. From Professor F. D. Allen.

O. B. Fallis, *Pausanias auf der Agora von Athen* (Doctor's Dissertation). From the author.

'Α. Ρουσόπουλος, 'Ο Παρθενών. From the author.

Ancient Greek Inscriptions in the British Museum, Part III., Section II. (Ephesos, E. L. Hicks). Part IV., Section I. (Knidos, Halikarnassos, and Branchidæ, G. Hirschfeld). From the Trustees of the British Museum.

Annual of the British School at Athens. No. I. 1894-95. From Mr. Cecil Smith.

D. G. Hogarth and E. F. Benson, *Report on Prospects of Research in Alexandria*. From the Society for Promotion of Hellenic Studies.

Δημήτριος Σταυρόπουλος, 'Ερετριακὰ Μελετήματα. From the author.

Π. Καστριώτις, Κατάλογος τοῦ Μουσείου τῆς 'Ακροπόλεως. From the author.

J. M. Hoppin, *Early Renaissance and other Essays on Art Subjects*. From the author.

D. Bikelas, *Tales from the Ægean* (Eng. translation). From the author.

H. S. Washington, *Petrographical Sketch of Ægina and Methana*. From the author.

Of the regular appropriation of \$500 for the library, about \$160 has been expended on the periodicals and works appearing in instalments. About \$40 has been expended in binding, which is inexpensive in Athens. The more important books added to the library from the appropriation are:—

Le Bas et Waddington, *Voyage Archéologique*.

Le Bas, *Inscriptions grecques et latines*.

De Fosse et Le Chat, *Epidaure*.

Revue Archéologique. Six volumes, to complete the set.

Gazette Archéologique. Eight volumes, to complete the set.

Kiepert, *Karte vom westlichen Kleinasien*.

Alterthümer von Pergamon, Vol. V.² and Vol. VIII.²

Latyshev, *Inscriptiones Antiquae Orae septentrionalis Ponti Euxini*.

Our great outlay has been made for the building of a substantial wall all along the east and north sides of the School grounds. This was a necessity. The old provisional sand wall was falling in places, and intruders were becoming troublesome. Besides this,

a strip of land from ten to twenty feet wide, between our old wall and the new road just laid out to the east of us, was ours, if we included it within our walls. This land was, to be sure, largely a gully; but by laying the foundations of the wall deep, and levelling up on the inside, we have added greatly to the beauty of our grounds.

Another considerable outlay was made on the library roof, which had to be raised in order to secure the requisite pitch to carry the rain water over the wall, which was being injured by the trickling down of the water. This work was undertaken at the recommendation both of Mr. Ziller, our supervising architect, and of an American architect of high standing who was visiting in Athens. These two pieces of work cost \$727.43. They were carried out during the summer of 1895; and I was able, by frequent visits from the place of my sojourn at Poros, to watch the progress of the work, and to consult with Mr. Ziller.

There is no other large outlay pending, unless it be the providing of electric light for the School building. The English School has already taken steps to get an estimate of the cost of such an arrangement for its building. The German School, which already uses electric lighting, reports it as not only vastly more convenient, but an economy. The electric plant now extends out Kephissia Street to a point nearly opposite us, and the expense need not be very great if the two Schools and the hospital unite in the expense of

prolonging the wire. People here are expecting that Russia will secure a monopoly of the oil import, in which event not only will oil be even more expensive than now, but all the burners of the lamps will have to be changed.

I take pleasure in reporting the great strength which the presence of Professor Wheeler has imparted to the School. We have worked together not only in harmony, but in most cordial and friendly intimacy.

Dr. Waldstein arrived in Athens on March 16, and remained a month, devoting himself mainly to the work on the material brought from the Argive Heræum. He also gave several lectures.

Our relations with the other Archæological Schools have been, as usual, cordial. The neighborhood of the British School is a great advantage to us. The friendly co-operation of the American Minister, Mr. Alexander, in all that concerns the welfare of the School, and his attendance at all our public exercises, should be mentioned. Our Consul, Mr. Horton, also has been often with us.

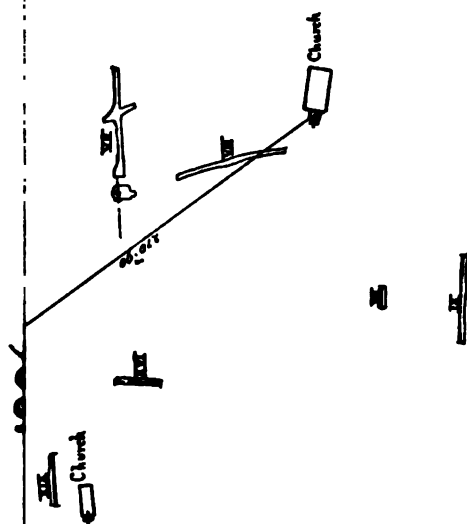
In addition to the students regularly catalogued, Professor Sidney P. Ashmore of Union College, and Dr. Wright of Cornell, were with us during a considerable period of time, the latter during most of the winter and spring, making use of the library and attending our exercises. It was a pleasure to see Professor Gildersleeve here for a time in the spring.

If the students assembled with remarkable promptness, they are also staying unusually late. Five of them are still in Athens as I write (June 11). Professor Doane, wishing to secure a semester in Germany, left us on April 18. Mr. Hoppin and Mr. Heermance left about May 10,—the latter intending to travel and study in Sicily and Italy; the others, about June 1. Every member will have conformed to the regulations in the production of a thesis. Miss Emerson, who came late, is likely to complete eight months of residence before leaving Greece.

The excavations at Corinth were begun on March 23, and continued, with the loss of two days from rainy weather, until April 2, when the Easter holidays, to which the Greeks devote four or five days, made a pause necessary. This enforced pause was prolonged to ten days by the Olympic Games, which proved so interesting and important that neither the students nor myself wished to return to Corinth before their completion. On April 15 we began again with a force of one hundred men, increased from eighty before the pause. But the weather was so exceptionally bad that in the first five days we were able to work only two half-days. This April has been without a precedent in recent years for rainy weather.

The work continued until the 6th of June, and we returned to Athens on the 8th, having reached a point at which we could well stop for this year. Messrs. Andrews, Babbitt, De Cou, Heermance, and Lord

Excavations at Old Corinth



2000

took an active and efficient part in the work. Mr. Hoppin, who had intended to do so, was prevented by pressure of other occupations, but showed his good will by contributing \$100 to the enterprise. Mr. Doane had also planned to join us, but went to Germany for the summer semester at one of the Universities. I deeply regretted that Professor Wheeler could not be present during the whole of the work, to give his counsel and support, but he was unwilling to sacrifice his opportunity of seeing Greece with Dr. Dörpfeld. Other calls were made upon his time during his last days in Athens, so that he was able to be present at Corinth only occasionally; but we always had his warmest interest.

Our work was of a tentative nature. Starting out in absolute ignorance of the topography of Corinth, our task, by digging trial trenches in various places, was to find either the agora or some one of the buildings mentioned by Pausanias, after which we could use him as a guide. Until then we were groping in the dark. Even the old temple ruin by which Corinth is best known has no certain name. But we took this temple as our guide, believing that here only we had a sure landmark of the ancient city, and that near it more traces of that city must be found.

Corinth lay on two terraces. We first tried the terrace below the temple to see what was there, led by several column drums to a point where this second terrace falls off abruptly to the plain below and out-

side the city wall. In our first trench we did indeed find thirty-five Ionic columns, or parts of columns, used as foundations of a later building; but we found no old foundations nor ancient pottery worthy of mention. In a second trench dug in a hill near the first one, and at the very northern edge of the terrace, we found fourteen rock-cut graves of old appearance, with skeletons in most of them; but their contents did not bear out the appearance of antiquity. Many vases of a common red ware, unpainted and unvarnished, were here found. Having tested this lower terrace sufficiently, we now confined our work mostly to the immediate neighborhood of the temple. We carried the number of our trenches up to twenty-one; but in many cases under one number was included a series of trenches grouped around a main one. We numbered these in chronological order as we started each. (See Plan.) Most of these trenches were three meters wide and over four meters deep. III. and XVIII. became the two important trenches; V., VI., X., and XIV. were in the second rank; VII. and VIII., in the third; and the others were comparatively unimportant. A full discussion of some of these trenches must be postponed to another time.

Our decisive success was delayed until toward the end of the campaign. The probable places for the theatre mentioned by Pausanias seemed to be in some hollow along the face of the upper terrace. One such hollow had attracted us at first; but we waited long



THEATRE AT CORINTH.

Flight of steps, very much worn by feet.



CORINTH.

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Trench in the valley east of the Temple. Paved way (forty feet broad) in the middle, fifteen feet under the surface.

for the grain to be harvested, since the land-owners, on whose mercy we as yet depended, charged exorbitant prices for their grain. In the mean time we had dug, on the chance of success, trench XV. out to the east of the temple; but the result was, as we rather expected, negative, although pottery of some interest was found there. At last, the grain being harvested from a part of the favorite hollow, and the consent of the proprietor being gained, we went to work with a broad trench numbered XVIII., beginning well back, and aiming straight into the hollow. After about a week's work, this threatened to be another trench with a negative result, when just at evening of Tuesday, May 19, a few stones appeared, arranged step-wise. In a few days we found other stones similarly arranged. These subsequently proved to be the foundations on which the seats were laid transversely. A little later we came to a flight of steps much worn by long use. Then we dug other trenches until we had completed trench XVIII. (*a-g*), when we had five flights of steps, innumerable lines of seat foundations, and two seats themselves in position. This supplied the material for a provisional plan of the whole *cavea*. Mr. Babbitt is preparing this, after very careful measurements. More than this, we soon found that resting upon this Greek theatre was a Roman theatre, to the seats of which a steeper pitch had been given, so that towards the top rather high walls, serving as ribs of the new *cavea*, were everywhere found regularly radi-

ating as they proceeded upward. In the early stages of our work we broke up several parts of these walls, not realizing what they were.

We have not made sure of the stage building, although we found walls that *may* belong to it. Wheat lay over a great part of the orchestra and the place which the stage building must have covered. We might, to be sure, have now paid a high price for wheat, but it seemed better to wait for the adoption of a more systematic method of work. It would be expensive to carry up earth out of the trenches in baskets any longer. Clearly we should now get control of the land, lay a track, and with dump-cars carry the earth to the edge of the lower terrace, and put it out of the way. We had come to a natural pause, the turning point between trial excavations and systematic excavations.

The theatre is interesting and important in itself, but more important as a key to the topography of Corinth. Pausanias mentions the temple of Zeus (*ὑπὲρ τοῦ θεάτρου*) and the temple of Athena (*πρὸς τῷ θεάτρῳ*); and from the great number of archaic terra-cotta figurines found in the upper part of the theatre, it seems as if we were near one or the other of these temples.

It is possible that the ancient temple-ruin now standing may be the temple of Zeus, as it is not more than a hundred rods from the theatre, and higher up. But I strongly suspect that it is the temple of Apollo,



THEATRE AT CORINTH.

Foundations for seats, with Roman walls above them. At top of the picture, a flight of steps.



CORINTH.

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Water course on the east side of the paved way in the trench to the east of the Temple.

which was apparently the principal temple of Corinth in the time of Periander (Hdt. iii. 52), and stood on the right of the road leading out from the agora to Sicyon. This leads me to the question of the location of the agora. An attempt was made by Skias, under the auspices of the Greek Archæological Society, to find the agora much farther to the east than our excavation area (Πρακτικά, 1892, pp. 111 ff.). But it seems not improbable that the agora may be situated in or near the one broad opening where there is a gentle descent and a natural connection between the two terraces. This we have, just east of the temple, including the square of the modern town and the area above and below it. I believe that our trench III. has struck either a part of the agora or a broad passage-way into it. The huge drum in trench VII. may belong in it, and the pavements which we found in trenches IX., XII., XVI., and XIX. may indicate its extension over that area. If this is so, then the existing temple is the temple of Apollo.

It is certain that the broad pavement in trench III., with a water channel on each side of it, is the most showy piece of ancient Corinth that we have found. One is reluctant to devote the funds of Institute and School to the duty of digging out a ruined theatre from under ten or fifteen feet of earth, when such attractive matter invites him to this other spot.

The excavations have not been very productive in bringing to light single objects of value. A good

many fragments of sculpture were indeed found, including some very good arms and legs, and four heads ranging from bad to moderately good. The only find of sculpture that merits publication is a Dionysiac group in marble of about half life-size, representing Dionysus, youthful, between Pan and a nymph. Only Pan has retained his head. We have found no important Greek inscriptions, but a considerable number of Roman inscriptions, four practically entire, and important, with many fragments of others. These will be edited by Dr. Babbitt.

The principal result of our work in material to carry away was the terra-cottas, whole and fragmentary. These may number about a hundred. I shall make a careful study of them during the winter. Most of them come from the theatre, but some were found in places widely separated. A great many vase-fragments also were brought to the Museum in Athens for study and possible putting together. The great bulk of these came from wells in trench VIII. and from a well in trench X.,—red-figured fragments coming from the former, and Old-Corinthian fragments of great interest from the latter. Deserving of separate mention are the contents of a prehistoric grave, or rather a congeries of graves, found in a side trench of V. On either side of a perpendicular shaft were found two graves with nineteen vases grouped about the skeletons. These vases were practically unbroken, and of interesting shapes,

very primitive in their appearance. The Athenian Museum authorities were very glad to secure them. These will be published by Mr. Lord and Mr. Heermance.

On the whole, the judgment of archæologists is that we have made a very successful beginning at Corinth. I have already entered into negotiations with the Greek government for the expropriation of land for the purpose of continuing the work. We must either do this or pay before October 1 several hundred dollars for the filling of trenches in the theatre and elsewhere where proprietors wish to sow grain. All our tentative work which was not done in the streets—a thing which was allowed with great leniency—was done with the express recognition of the duty to fill up the trenches at the end. Only expropriation, practically immediate, can save us from this. The Greek government will buy for us just as much or just as little land as we desire, paying a percentage of the price which will amount to at least one fifth, perhaps more. Fortunately at present we need buy no houses, and \$2,000 would probably serve to secure the most necessary land for a year's operations, perhaps for two years. It would be better, however, for us not to cramp ourselves, and I should advise preparing for the possibility of a somewhat larger outlay, proposing \$5,000 as a maximum. Four hundred dollars, or possibly less, would provide for the track and dumping cars. But that is a secondary consid-

eration. One can operate with carts; but the track would be a great economy in the end.

The following is a financial statement of this season's work. Probably another 1,000 drachmæ will have to be paid out for some filling and levelling, which is now being done in my absence, and for the preparation of the plans.

RECEIPTS FOR THE EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH, 1896.

		Drachmæ.
From the Archæological Institute of America	\$1,500	= 13,113.35
" Dr. A. Jacobi	500 francs	= 855.00
" Miss Ruth Emerson		100.00
" E. S. Converse, Esq.	£20	= 864.00
" Miss Helen Griggs		430.00
" Mr. J. C. Hoppin	£20	= 860.00
" Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Frothingham . .	500 francs	= 850.00
" Miss Elizabeth W. Frothingham . .	250 "	= 425.00
" Hon. Charles S. Fairchild	500 "	= 867.50
" Professor J. W. Jenks	40 "	= 70.00
		<hr/> 18,434.85
Expenditure up to June 8, 1896		14,361.65
Balance at that date		<hr/> 4,073.20

This amount is deposited in the National and Ionian Banks at Athens.

In addition to the receipts already noted, I am in possession of a check to be used as an emergency fund to the amount of 2,535 francs, the equivalent of \$500, the gift of Colonel John Hay, of Washington, D. C., through Professor Bernadotte Perrin of Yale. I also have the promise of a like amount for a similar pur-

pose from Charles Peabody, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass. In the pending negotiations for land, this emergency fund may be of great value.

May the work so successfully begun be carried on to a still more successful issue!

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON,
Director.

ATHENS, June 11, 1896.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ART.

To the Managing Committee of

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens:—

GENTLEMEN,—I arrived at Athens on March 16, and at once set to work on the tasks I had proposed to myself, namely, to supervise and take part in the work of cleaning, sorting, and arranging our rich finds at the Argive Heræum, with a view to their final publication, and to give advice and instruction to the students. For the latter task, this year has been somewhat unfavorable, since the students had undertaken tours in the country at an earlier date than is usual, and since the Olympic games held at Athens interfered with regularity of work and concentration of forces.

I succeeded in becoming personally acquainted with most of the students, and was able to advise some on lines of research to be followed.

I gave one lecture on the finds from the Argive Heræum before the objects themselves to the members of the School, and two peripatetic lectures in the Museum on Greek Sculpture. I also delivered

another lecture in the National Museum of Athens to the members of the Roman School on their tour through Greece with Mr. Lord, Secretary of the School of Architecture at Rome. I may also mention here, that during the Christmas holidays I gave a lecture before the members of the Roman School in the Capitoline Museum at Rome.

As far as the work on the finds from the Heræum is concerned, I found that Mr. Hoppin had, during the winter, carried out my instructions with great care and zeal. He deserves the highest praise for his intelligent perseverance at this very laborious task. He has been ably seconded by Mr. Heermance, who, I am sorry to learn, will leave Athens at the close of this season. Mr. Hoppin, on the other hand, has undertaken to see the work on the vases and terra-cottas through to its final publication, to whatever term that completion may extend.

The Committee, not having the objects before them, can hardly realize the extent and intricacy of this work; but I count upon their cordial support to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion. The large room which the Museum authorities have put at our disposal is literally filled with the thousands of fragments which have to be cleaned, sorted, and fitted together as far as possible. Besides these, there are the bronzes, cut stones, implements in metal and other materials, etc.

Fortunately for us, Mr. De Cou, who was a mem-

ber of our excavation staff in 1892, returned to us as the holder of a Fellowship, and has undertaken the cleaning and elaboration of the bronzes. He has pushed the work forward with great energy, and will, no doubt, if time is given him, prepare an adequate publication. I sincerely hope, and this hope is shared by my colleagues, that the Committee may see its way to prolonging Mr. De Cou's Fellowship for another year, in which time he can no doubt complete the work before him.

I hope that among future Fellows and students there may be some fitted to undertake the elaboration and publication of some group of objects from our finds. But in this case it ought to be made a condition that they see such work through to its final publication.

I am at this moment much concerned about the Egyptian antiquities among our finds. They demand treatment at the hands of a "master." For they not only present many problems of esoteric Egyptology, but also are of great intricacy in their bearing upon the main questions of our early Greek finds. The person undertaking such work must do it at Athens.

The Museum authorities kindly put at my disposal the Byzantine Room in the Museum, where all the marble fragments could be arranged; and I thus began, with the help of the restorer Koulouris, the work of piecing together. We have been successful in fitting several fragments of metopes, and we may

expect to get a more adequate notion of the sculptured decorations of the Second Temple than we had previously dared to hope.

I believe enough has been said in this short report to lead the Committee to realize the importance and magnitude of the work before us. I have reason to think that the key to the solution of many problems arising out of the finds of pre-historic sites, such as Hissarlik, Mycenæ, Tiryns, Spata, etc., may be found in these discoveries of the Argive Heræum. The elaboration of these finds will therefore require much time and conscientious labor without haste and worry.

The Committee will also see—a mere survey of the objects in our rooms has shown it to every visitor—that it is impossible to give an exact forecast or estimate of the exact form and cost of the final publication. It is only as we proceed with the work of arranging and studying the numerous objects, that we can describe the extent and form of processes required for illustration.

I hope that the Committee will see its way to assigning an annual sum for the purpose of this publication, so that the expense should not be too great at one time. In view of the funds generously contributed by the Archæological Institute, I would suggest that members of the Institute be allowed copies of the publication at one half the published price.

My hope is to collect manuscripts and drawings for the first quarto volume by the summer of 1897. Meanwhile I shall continue to direct the work of those who have undertaken departments at Athens, and shall push on my own writing with energy, though without haste.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN.

CAMBRIDGE, May 1, 1896.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

To the Managing Committee of

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

GENTLEMEN, — I beg leave herewith to submit my report as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for the year 1895–96.

I arrived in Athens on September 30, 1895, and joined in the two excursions made by the School in the earlier part of October under the conduct of the Director. Immediately after our return from the second of these, I began a course of weekly lectures and exercises in Greek Epigraphy, which were continued regularly until the first week in March, each meeting of the class occupying from two to two and a half hours. The lectures were held alternately at the School Library and in the Epigraphical Collection of the National Museum. In view of the fact that the content of the inscriptions, particularly of the longer inscriptions of later periods, can be readily studied from transliterated copies in the publications, which are as available in America as at Athens, it seemed better to address the work of the course rather to that side of the

subject which can be studied to advantage only in the presence of the inscriptional documents themselves.

The lectures, therefore, in their main purpose occupied themselves rather with the external form of the inscriptions than with their content. The inscriptions in their external form were discussed from the two points of view in which they had for antiquity their significance: first, as means of historical record, i. e. as writing; secondly, as artistic monuments, i. e. as a branch of decorative art.

The subjects treated in the lectures delivered at the School Library included the following:— Characterization of the science of epigraphy. Its scope and relations. Its methods and materials. History of the science. General literature of the subject. The collections of published inscriptions, and directions for their use. The pre-Hellenic basis of the alphabet. Hellenic adaptations of the Phoenico-Canaanitish writing. The common basis of the Greek epichoric alphabets. Formation of epichoric types of the alphabet. Characteristics of the various local alphabets, and practical tests for the identification of inscriptions as to their provenance. The Attic inscriptions: general introduction. History of the Attic alphabet to the end of the fifth century B. C. Tests for dating inscriptions of this period. Development of the alphabet in the fourth and third centuries, with tests for dating inscriptions. Alphabetic forms in the Roman period.

The lectures at the Epigraphical Museum dealt

with the inscriptions themselves. Selected inscriptions were read and discussed, both as to form, and to some extent as to content. Nearly all the dialectal inscriptions found in the Museum were thus discussed, including the casts of the great Gortynian inscription. We then passed to the so-called Acropolis room, containing the epigraphical finds from the Acropolis excavations, and reviewed carefully all the older monuments, as well as selected inscriptions from the fifth and later centuries. The older Attic inscriptions standing in the courtyard of the Museum were next studied, and last of all certain of the more important monuments of later centuries, down into Roman times.

During the earlier months of the course, and until such time as each member of the class had come to be occupied with some continuous independent work, weekly exercises were assigned to the class both in reading connected with the subject matter of the lectures, and in copying, deciphering, and filling out inscriptions. Practice in the accurate copying of inscriptions was found to be an invaluable aid in the cultivation of close observation, and an all-essential part of an introduction to epigraphical study. Each member of the class was also practised in the making of paper impressions. A number of class exercises were also devoted to the reading and discussion of important published inscriptions. Individual members of the class were frequently assigned special topics or special phases of the subject matter upon

which to report at these exercises. In more or less intimate connection with this course, reports or special papers have been prepared by different members of the class as follows:—

Mr. Andrews, on the inscription of the eastern architrave of the Parthenon.

Dr. Babbitt, on the architectural terms employed in the accounts for the completion of the Erechtheion.

Professor Doane, on the prices paid in antiquity for gravings inscriptions.

Mr. Heermance, on the distribution among the different demes of the marble cutters of the Erechtheion.

Professor Lord, on the use of the four-stroke and three-stroke sigma in certain ancient inscriptions.

Miss Reed, on the use of the word *ἐναυρός* in the Gortynian inscription.

Dr. Walton, on the development of the *stoichedon* style in inscriptions of the sixth century B. C.

I have also taken part in two of the open meetings of the School, and, in connection with an excursion to the island, lectured on the plan of the battle of Salamis.

In the fulfilment of my obligations to the position with which you have done me the honor to intrust me, I have been obliged to proceed in a somewhat tentative way, as it was not, and scarcely could be, from the start perfectly clear what service the holder of the position could best render, or what were the real needs of those who were assembled here as stu-

dents in this particular year. I can now, in the retrospect, see what might have been done to better advantage than that which has been done. The material with which my course dealt, so far as it concerned the direct acquaintance with the stones themselves, was in part new to me, as to my class, and I was from beginning to end a continual learner myself. Furthermore, for the latter half of the course there existed no guide of any sort in the form of hand-book or other publication, and it was necessary not only to construct entirely from the foundations, but to gather the building materials. The disordered condition of the epigraphical collection necessitated for the collecting of this material a great deal of labor,—much of it, so far as the main purpose was concerned, useless labor,—spent merely in hunting for that which one wished to study. This labor must apparently be repeated by those of my successors who undertake to acquaint themselves with the contents of the Epigraphical Museum,—at least until such time as the material is chronologically arranged and properly catalogued. I state this, as illustrating a disadvantage in some measure incidental to the system of annual appointment.

On the score of what is best adapted to meet the needs of the students assembled here, I think I have received some light from experience. There has been this year, and there is always likely to be, a great diversity in the needs of these students. Some will

always be ready to enter upon special and independent work, and will find it unnecessary to follow all, perhaps any, of the work offered by the officers of the school. Such students can to better advantage give their time to their own special work than to the lectures or the stated exercises. They should be allowed to do so. The lectures and exercises should in my opinion be directed toward stimulating an interest in special work, and opening up proper fields of work. So soon as a student has found his work, the all-important service which the course can render him has been fulfilled, and his continuance with it should then become merely a question of his convenience and particular needs. I would not take this attitude so brusquely and flatly regarding university courses in general, but only regarding the peculiar situation and conditions here. Though the year or years spent here should undoubtedly be treated as part of a university or graduate course, the peculiar opportunities are such as to make an insistence in all cases upon regular schedules and complete programmes an encumbrance to the student. Ample and systematic opportunities of instruction should be offered, but these opportunities should be regarded for our best students merely as a means to an end,—and that end the suggestion of fields for independent work.

We cannot, however, on the other hand, disregard the fact that the School is likely to have each year among its members, as indeed we should most cer-

tainly hope it would have, a certain number of students whose work is not directed toward specialization in any of the archæological disciplines, but whose year of residence in Greece is intended to broaden and enrich their preparation for philological teaching and study. Such students as these are not likely to find, and should not be forced to seek, subjects for special work exclusively in the fields of art, archæology, or topography. Provision should be made whereby the School may serve for students of classical philology somewhat of the purpose usually served by the Greek Seminary of a University,—always however with proper regard for the interests likely to be awakened by residence on Greek soil, and for the relative advantage with which certain subjects can be studied in Greece. The reading and interpretation of Pausanias, of selections from the historians, or of selected inscriptions, or the study of particular questions in the private and public antiquities of the Greeks, might for instance be pursued to advantage. The provision of a regular plan of work including subjects of this character, and calculated to occupy at least during the winter months a portion of each week-day, would I believe be appreciated by many of the students, and save them, especially in the first year of residence, much perplexity in the arrangement of their work, and much waste of time.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJ. IDE WHEELER.

FOURTEENTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1895-96.

Managing Committee of the AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS, in account with GARDNER M. LANE, <i>Treasurer.</i>			
<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>
To Salary of Director	\$2,500.00	Received of Mr. F. J. de Peyster, Treasurer,*	
" " Professor of Art	1,000.00	June 28, 1895	\$1,626.28
" Library (books and binding)	500.00	Subscriptions for 1894-95 :—	
" Repairs of building	1,000.00	From Adelbert College of Western	
" " advanced account of,		Reserve University . . .	\$250.00
1896-97	80.00	" Amherst College . . .	150.00
" Fellowship	600.00	" Dartmouth College . . .	50.00
" Fellowship of the Archæological Institute		" Mt. Holyoke College . . .	250.00
of America	600.00	" University of Michigan . .	200.00
" Printing	760.99		
" Expenses of committees and petty expenses	75.23	Subscriptions for 1895-96 :—	
" Repayment to Endowment Fund . . .	2,026.94	From Brown University . . .	250.00
" Photographic slides	21.19	" Bryn Mawr College . . .	250.00
" Cash in hands of Treasurer, May 31, 1896	645.08	" College of New Jersey . . .	250.00
		" Cornell University . . .	250.00
		" Dartmouth College . . .	200.00
		" Harvard University . . .	250.00
		" Johns Hopkins University . .	250.00
		" Syracuse University . . .	250.00
		" University of California . .	250.00
		" University of Chicago . . .	250.00
		" University of Pennsylvania . .	250.00
		" University of Vermont . . .	200.00
		" Vassar College	250.00

" Wellesley College	250.00
" Wesleyan University	200.00
" Williams College	250.00
" Yale University	250.00
	<hr/>
Subscriptions for 1896-97:—	4,100.00
From Mt. Holyoke College	30.00
" Vassar College	250.00
	<hr/>
Interest from Endowment Fund	280.00
From sales of casts	1,976.09
Interest on deposits	12.25
Interest on Archæological Institute of America, for fellowship	34.81
From Archæological Institute of America, for printing Fourteenth Report	600.00
Room tax collected by the Director from students in Athens, 1895-96	200.00
	<hr/>
	80.00
	<hr/>
	\$9,809.43
	<hr/>

May 31, 1896.
E. E.

GARDINER MARTIN LANE,
Treasurer.

* The Treasurer's cash balance, June 28, 1895, was \$1,626.28. Deducting from this the annual subscription of Columbia College for 1895-96, paid in 1894-95, but properly belonging in the account of 1895-96; certain bills for \$24.85, properly belonging in the account of 1895-96, but not then paid; \$100 held by the Treasurer to the credit of the Argos Excavation Fund and \$100 held by him to the credit of the Delphi Fund; and adding to the remainder \$900 due on subscriptions for 1894-95, but not received in time to be included in the accounts of that year, — the result is \$2,051.43, the amount given in the Thirteenth Financial Statement, 1894-95, page 53 of the Fourteenth Annual Report, as the balance of income over expenses carried to account of 1895-96.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

For Adelbert College of Western Reserve University.

Messrs. Charles W. Bingham, W. E. Cushing, A. L. Fuller,
Samuel Mather, E. P. Williams, S. E. Williamson.

For Brown University.

Brown University and Messrs. E. B. Andrews, Isaac C. Bates,
Harold Brown, John Nicholas Brown, George M. Carpenter, James
Coats, Mrs. George H. Corliss, Messrs. William Goddard, Rowland
Hazard, Henry Kirke Porter.

Bryn Mawr College.

College of New Jersey.

For Columbia College.

Messrs. Robert C. Cornell, Frederic R. Coudert, Wm. Bayard
Cutting, Julien T. Davies, Henry Drisler, Elbridge T. Gerry, Robert
Goelet, Joseph W. Harper, William Jay, Seth Low, William G. Low,
William Lummis, Augustus C. Merriam, Edward Mitchell, John M.
Nash, George L. Rives, Julius Sachs, William C. Schermerhorn,
Frederic A. Schermerhorn, Lenox Smith, Rutherford Stuyvesant.

Cornell University.

For Dartmouth College.

Messrs. C. D. Adams, B. F. Ayer, Caleb Blodgett, P. S. Conner,
S. M. Crosby, David Cross, G. S. Edgell, G. H. Fletcher, W. H.
Haile, A. K. Hamilton, J. L. Hildreth, H. U. King, D. G. Rollins,
E. F. Slafter, S. H. Steele, H. N. Twombly, Albert Wallace, C. B.
Webster.

For Harvard University.

Mrs. J. B. Ames, Messrs. Louis Cabot, W. W. Goodwin, E. W. Hooper, Miss Horsford, Messrs. James Loeb, C. E. Norton, Denman Ross, J. W. White, J. H. Wright.

*Johns Hopkins University.**Syracuse University.**For the University of California.*

Messrs. Thomas F. Barry, Horace Davis, John J. Dwyer, Jerome B. Lincoln, James M. McDonald, Alexander F. Morrison, Jacob Reinstein, Frederick W. Zeile.

*University of Chicago.**For the University of Michigan.*

Detroit Society of the Archæological Institute, Miss Clara Avery, Mrs. Helen H. Newberry, Messrs. James F. Joy, James McMillan, E. W. Meddaugh, John T. Michau, E. W. Pendleton, Henry Russell, Wm. Savidge, De Witt Taylor, Bryant Walker, Wm. H. Wells.

For the University of Pennsylvania.

Messrs. C. C. Harrison, William Pepper, Horace Jayne, John Ashhurst, Jr., H. Galbraith Ward, Clarence Clark, J. J. Rosengarten, Charles H. Hutchinson, John Cadwalader.

For the University of Vermont.

Messrs. John J. Allen, '62, G. G. Benedict, '47, R. D. Benedict, '48, M. H. Buckham, '51, John H. Converse, '61, E. N. Foss, Lewis Francis, '56, H. N. Hibbard, '50, Horatio Hickok, H. O. Houghton, '46, D. P. Kingsley, '81, Lawrence Myers, '53, J. E. Riley, '78, J. R. Wheeler, '80, Mrs. Mary C. Wheeler, Mr. Norman Williams, '55.

For Vassar College.

Mr. G. L. Coykendall.

For Wellesley College.

Professor E. N. Horsford.

*Wesleyan University.**Williams College.**Yale University.*

PAPERS SET AT THE EXAMINATIONS FOR
FELLOWSHIPS, 1896.

MODERN GREEK.

THURSDAY, MAY 21. 9 A. M. Time, *one* hour.

I. Do one of the following (either *a* or *b*).

- a.* Write the vernacular Greek for the following nouns, in the nominative, with the definite article prefixed to each: Bed, Pocket, Matches (lucifer), Walking-stick, Dog, Gun, Egg, Bread, Wine.

Decline, giving both the literary and the vernacular forms : κλέφτης, μάτι, μητέρα, and the personal pronoun of the second person.

- b.* Give the synopsis (both literary and vernacular forms) of δουλεύω in the present and future systems of the active voice. Conjugate είμαι in the present and imperfect indicative. Write the first person singular and the third person plural of the aorist passive of ἀλείφω ; the third person plural of the present imperative of μένω.

II. Translate :

Ἑμπορικαὶ σχέσεις Γαλλίας καὶ Ρωσσίας.

Τὴν παρελθούσαν Κυριακὴν ἔληξεν ἡ ἐν Μόσχᾳ γαλλικὴ Ἑκθεσις. Ἐπὶ τῇ περιστάσει οἱ κυριώτεροι αὐτῆς διοργανωταὶ συνήλθον εἰς συμπόσιον παρόντος τοῦ Γάλλου προξένου κ. Κεργαράδέκ. Ὁ τύπος τῆς Μόσχας ὁμοθύμως συμβουλεύει τὴν ἰδρυσιν διαρκοῦς πρακτορείου τῶν γαλλικῶν ἐμπορευμάτων, προεξαρχούσης τῆς "Ἐφημερίδος τῆς Μόσχας," ἥτις ἐκφράζεται ὡς ἑξῆς ἐν συνόψει :

“Δὲν εἶνε ἀκόμη εὐκολον νὰ ἐξακριβώσῃ τις τὰ ἀποτελέσματα τῆς Ἑκθέσεως ταύτης καὶ νὰ εἴπῃ ἐν τίνι μέτρῳ θὰ ἔχῃ συντελέσει εἰς αὐξήσιν τῆς κυκλοφορίας τῶν γαλλικῶν προϊόντων ἐν ταῖς ρωσσικαῖς ἀγοραῖς. Ἐν τούτοις δυνάμεθα νὰ βεβαιώσωμεν ὅτι ἡ Ἑκθεσις δὲν ἐπέτυχεν ὁλοτελῶς τοῦ σκοποῦ της.

“Τῆς ἀποτυχίας ταύτης ἐν τῶν κυριωτέρων αἰτιῶν ὑπῆρξεν ὅτι οἱ διοργανίσαντες αὐτὴν δὲν ἐγνώριζον τὴν Ρωσσίαν ἐπαρκῶς· αἱ ἐργασίαι π. χ. ἀρξάμεναι λίαν ἀργὰ ἐπερατώθησαν ἐν πλήρει θέρει, ἤτοι καθ’ ἣν ἐποχὴν ὅλος κόσμος ἀπέρχεται εἰς τὰς ἐξοχάς.

“Πολλὰ ἀκόμη ὑπολείπονται πρὸς ἐκτέλεσιν ὡς πρὸς τὰς ἐμπορικὰς σχέσεις τῶν δύο χωρῶν. Σήμερον τὰ γαλλικὰ ἐμπορεύματα πωλοῦνται παρ’ ἡμῖν κατὰ τὸ πλεῖστον διὰ μέσου Γερμανῶν ἐργολάβων ὧν τὰ καταστήματα εἶνε πλήρη προϊόντων πάσης προελεύσεως. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὰ γερμανικὰ προϊόντα, κατωτέρας πάντοτε ποιότητος, εἶνε εὐθηνότερα, οἱ Γερμανοὶ οὗτοι τὰ ἐκποιοῦσιν ὡς γαλλικά, ἀφ’ ἑνὸς μὲν ἱκανοποιούντες τοὺς πελάτας ὡς πρὸς τὴν τιμὴν, ἀφ’ ἑτέρου δὲ ὑποστηρίζοντες τὴν βιομηχανίαν τῆς πατρίδος των.” — From the *Ephemeris*, Oct. 14, 1891.

III. Do either *a* or *b*.

a. Translate :

Τί κάμνεις ; εἶσαι καλά ; Καλά, εὐχαριστῶ. Τὸ σπίτι τοῦ κυρίου Σουρῆ εἶνε μακρεῖα ἀπ’ ἐδῶ ; Ὁχι, εἶνε κοντά· πᾶμε ἀπὸ τὰ δεξιὰ.

Γιατί δὲν βγαίνεις ; Μοῦ φαίνεται πῶς θὰ βρέξῃ. Σὲ πειράζει αὐτό ; Ὁχι, δὲν με πειράζει καθόλου.

Ποῦ εἶσαι, παιδί ; Ὁρίστε, κύριε· τί θες τοῦ λόγου σου ; Θέλω νερὸ νὰ πλύσω τὰ χερίά μου.

b. Translate into the vernacular :

Good evening. Is there a house here where we can stay to-night? Yes, indeed, there is a large house. We want something to eat also. Have you lamb or eggs? No, sir. Well then, bring us, if you please, black bread, wine, and a little cheese. We want to go very early to-morrow to Lamia, and we must have three donkeys, mules, or horses, with their drivers.

THE ELEMENTS OF GREEK EPIGRAPHY.

THURSDAY, MAY 21. 10 A. M. Time, *two* hours.

The candidate may select three of the following six topics, one of which must be V. or VI.

- I. *a.* To what alphabet does an inscription belong which contains both $\chi \varsigma$ (= *ks*) and λ (*lambda*)? Why?
- b.* To what alphabet does an inscription belong which contains both λ (as *gamma*) and ρ (*lambda*)? Why?
- c.* To what alphabet does an inscription belong which contains both ς (three-stroked *iota*) and χ in the value of *ks*? Why?

II. Write out the following as it might appear in an Attic inscription of the first quarter of the fifth century B. C. :

Πειθαγόρας εἶπε · Ἀγαθὴ τύχη τῇ Ἀθηναίων, ποιεῖσθαι τὸν ὄρκον τοὺς ἄλλους κατὰ τὰ ἐψηφισμένα.

Write out the same as it might appear in an Attic inscription of the middle of the fourth century B. C.

III. What are the chief characteristics of the Gortynian (Cretan) alphabet? Give a brief account of the Gortynian Code.

- IV. *a.* What formulas were commonly used in the praescript (heading) of an Attic psephisma of the fourth century B. C.? What formula was commonly used for adding an amendment?

b. State what you know about Attic mortgage stones.

V. Copy in cursive script, with divisions between the words, punctuation, and accents, the inscription on the accompanying squeeze marked 5. Translate and comment upon the same.

VI. Copy in cursive script, with divisions between the words, punctuation, and accents, the inscription on the accompanying squeeze marked 6. Translate and comment upon the same.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK ARCHAEOLOGY.

THURSDAY, MAY 21. 2 P. M. Time, *two* hours.*The candidate may select five of the following eight topics.*

I. Define the term archaeology, and tabulate the natural divisions and subdivisions of classical archaeology with relation to the classes of remains to be considered and explained.

II. "Island stones"; — their provenience, shapes, designs, technique, and their relation to Babylonian, Egyptian, and later Greek gems.

III. The *tholos* tombs of the Mycenaean age; — their construction, decoration, foreign affinities, and presumable date. Why did art decline between the Mycenaean and archaic periods?

IV. What is "the hypaethral question"? Define ἀγάλμα, δέτωμα, ἀμφιπρόστυλος, *annuli, antae, anticum, apophyge*, archaic, archaistic.

V. The archaic so-called Apollo statues, and their relation to primitive ξόανα and later Greek sculpture. What is meant by "the second period of Oriental influence"?

VI. The Laocoön group and its relation to contemporary and preceding Greek sculpture.

VII. Character of the earliest and early Greek terra-cottas. Describe the Tanagra and Myrina figurines, giving approximate dates.

VIII. Periods in the history of Greek coinage. How and why different from those in the history of sculpture and painting? What is the peculiar position of Athenian coinage, artistically?

THE PRINCIPLES OF GREEK ARCHITECTURE.

FRIDAY, MAY 22. 9 A. M. Time, *one* hour.

The candidate may select four of the following seven topics, one of which must be V. or VI.

I. Mention in order, beginning at the foundation, the architectural members of a Doric façade.

II. What changes were made in the proportions, especially in those of the columns, of Doric temples from the earliest known examples to the Roman period?

III. How does an Ionic temple differ in plan and elevation from a Doric temple?

IV. What are some peculiarities of the Ionic style in Attica?

V. What was the original aspect of the western end of the Erechtheum?

VI. What were the internal divisions of the Erechtheum?

VII. To what extent was color used in Greek architecture?

THE HISTORY OF GREEK SCULPTURE.FRIDAY, MAY 22. 10 A. M. Time, *one* hour.

The candidate may select four of the following six topics, one of which must be V. or VI.

I. Give some of the common characteristics of the archaic female figures found on the Athenian Acropolis in the excavations of 1883

to 1889. Describe minutely one of them, showing its significance in the history of the development of sculpture.

II. What does the Parthenon frieze taken as a whole represent? Describe its arrangement on the west end of the temple, and its grouping on the other sides. Discuss the various explanations of the central group of the east end.

III. How does the equipment of the Parthenon with metopes differ from that of other temples? Give the subjects of these metopes. How do they differ from the frieze in form of the relief and in style?

IV. Characterize the art of Myron, naming his favorite subjects, and discussing the testimony of Pliny concerning him. Describe two of his works that are best known by copies.

V. ἐς δὲ τὸν ναόν, ὃν Παρθενῶνα ὀνομάζουσιν, ἐς τοῦτον ἐσιῶσιν ὅποσα ἐν τοῖς καλουμένοις ἀετοῖς κείται, πάντα ἐς τὴν Ἀθηνᾶς ἔχει γένεσιν, τὰ δὲ ὅπωθεν ἢ Ποσειδῶνος πρὸς Ἀθηνᾶν ἔστω ἕρις ὑπὲρ τῆς γῆς. Paus. I. 24, 5.

Complete this description by an account of the pedimental compositions from the extant statues and drawings, giving briefly the chief systems of different interpretations.

VI. namque singulis frontibus singuli artifices sumpserunt certatim partes ad ornandum et probandum, Leochares, Bryaxis, Scopas, Praxiteles, nonnulli etiam putant Timotheum; quorum artis eminens excellentia coegit ad septem spectaculorum eius operis pervenire famam. Vitruv. VII. praefat. 12.

Name the monument here referred to. What do you know, from other passages on this monument, about the distribution of the sculptured decorations among the artists of the time? Give a brief account of the main differences between the spirit and style of the works of Scopas and those of Praxiteles, deduced from the extant works known to you, and from the passages relating to these two authors.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF GREEK
VASES.FRIDAY, MAY 22. 11 A. M. Time, *one* hour.*The candidate may select four of the following six topics.*

- I. Define amphora, hydria, cylix, lecythus.
 - II. At what period did the "Mycenaean" style of pottery flourish and what changes in technique and decoration did it undergo in the course of its development?
 - III. Characterize Dipylon pottery ; Corinthian pottery.
 - IV. Describe the process of manufacture of an Attic red-figured vase.
 - V. Name some of the potters whose signatures occur on vases, and assign dates to them.
 - VI. Describe the decoration of some one vase which you remember.
-

PAUSANIAS AND THE MONUMENTS AND TO-
POGRAPHY OF ANCIENT ATHENS.FRIDAY, MAY 22. 2 P. M. Time, *two* hours.

- I. Translate Paus. I. 22, 4-6, inclusive.
 - a. What were the statues of the sons of Xenophon, and what did they represent?
 - b. Give a history of the Propylaea or of the Nike Apteros temple.

- II. Draw a map of Athens and locate thereon the extant ruins.
- III. Discuss two of the following subjects :
- a.* Temples of Athena on the Acropolis.
 - b.* The real temple of Theseus.
 - c.* Dipylon and the Ceramicus.
 - d.* The Stoa Basileius.

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1887.	THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, of Yale University.	

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1894-1895.

Director: RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph. D.

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Slade Professor of the Fine Arts in the University of Cambridge,
England.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature: THOMAS DWIGHT
GOODELL, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Yale University.

Architect: EDWARD L. TILTON.

1895-1896.

Director: RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph. D.

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Professor of the Greek Language and Literature: BENJAMIN IDE
WHEELER, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Cornell University.

1896-1897.

Director: RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, Ph. D.

Professor of Art: CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature: J. R. SITLINGTON
STERRETT, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Amherst College.

Fellows of the School.

FRANK COLE BABBITT, 1895-96.
 CARROLL N. BROWN, 1896-97.
 HERBERT FLETCHER DE COU, 1895-97.

Students, 1882-96.†

- JOHN ALDEN (1893-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1893),
 12 Gray St., Portland, Maine.
- EUGENE PLUMB ANDREWS (1895-96), A. B. (Cornell University, 1895).
- FRANK COLE BABBITT (1895-96), A. B. (Harvard University, 1890), A. M. (Harvard University, 1892), Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1895),
 Instructor in Greek in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
- LOUIS BEVIER (1882-83),‡ A. B. (1878) and A. M. (Rutgers College), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1881),
 Professor of Greek in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
- WALTER RAY BRIDGMAN (1883-84), A. B. (Yale College, 1881), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
 Professor of Greek in Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.
- CARLETON LEWIS BROWNSON (1890-92), A. B. (Yale College, 1887), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
 Instructor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- CARL DARLING BUCK (1887-89), A. B. (Yale College, 1886), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1889), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
 Associate Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- MISS MARY HYDE BUCKINGHAM (1892-93), Harvard Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, 1890; Newnham Classical Scholar, 1891; Foreign Fellow of the Woman's Education Association of Boston, 1892-93,
 101 Pinckney Street, Boston, Mass.
- EDWARD CAPPS (1893-94), A. B. (Illinois College, 1887), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1891),
 Associate Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- N. E. CROSBY (1886-87), A. B. (Columbia College, 1883), A. M. (Columbia College, 1885),
 Ph. D. (Princeton, 1893),
 Instructor in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.
- *JOHN M. CROW (1882-83), A. B. (Waynesbury College, 1870), Ph. D. (Syracuse University, 1880),
 Professor of Greek in Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. Died Sept. 28, 1890.
- WILLIAM LEE CUSHING (1885-87), A. B. (Yale College, 1872), A. M. (Yale College, 1882),
 Head Master of the Westminster School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
- MRS. ADELE F. DARE (1893-94),‡ A. B. (Christian University of Missouri, 1875),
 Telluride, San Miguel Co., Colo.
- HERBERT FLETCHER DE COU (1891-92, 1895-97), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1888),
 A. M. (University of Michigan, 1890), Elisha Jones Fellow of the University of Michigan,
 Fellow in the American School at Athens.

† The year of residence at the School is placed in a parenthesis after the name.

‡ Not present during the entire year.

- JOHN EDWARD DINSMORE (1892-93), A. B. (Bowdoin College, 1883),
Principal of Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Me.
- HOWARD FRANCIS DOANE (1895-96), A. B. (Harvard University, 1878),
Professor in Doane College, Crete, Neb.
- MORTIMER LAMSON EARLE (1887-88), A. B. (Columbia College, 1886), A. M. (Columbia College, 1887), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1889), Fellow in Letters of Columbia College,
Assistant Professor of Greek, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- THOMAS H. ECKFELDT (1884-85), A. B. (Wesleyan University, 1881),
Principal of the Friends' School, New Bedford, Mass.
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Professor of Greek in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.
- MISS RUTH EMERSON (1895-96), † A. B. (Bryn Mawr College, 1893).
- OSCAR BENNETT FALLIS (1893-94), A. B. (University of Kentucky, 1891), Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1895).
- A. F. FLEET (1887-88), A. M., LL.D.,
Superintendent of the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.
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Assistant Instructor in Greek in Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
- ANDREW FOSSUM (1890-91), A. B. (Luther College, 1882), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1887),
Professor of Greek in St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.
- HAROLD NORTH FOWLER (1882-83), A. B. (Harvard University, 1880), Ph. D. (University of Bonn, 1885),
Professor of Greek in the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
- JOHN WESLEY GILBERT (1890-91), A. B. (Brown University, 1888), A. M. (Brown University, 1891),
Professor of Greek in the Payne Institute, Augusta, Ga.
- THEODORE WOOLSEY HEERMANCE (1894-96), A. B. (Yale College, 1893), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Tutor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- HENRY T. HILDRETH (1885-86), A. B. (Harvard University, 1885), Parker Fellow of Harvard University, Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1895),
Acting Professor of Ancient Languages in Roanoke College, Salem, Va.
- OTIS SHEPARD HILL (1893-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1893).
- JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN (1893-96), † A. B. (Harvard University, 1893),
(Pomfret Center, Conn.,) Student at the University of Munich.
- *W. IRVING HUNT (1889-90), A. B. (Yale College, 1886), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1892),
Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Tutor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Died Aug. 25, 1893.
- GEORGE BENJAMIN HUSSEY (1887-88), † A. B. (Columbia College, 1884), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1887),
Docent in Greek in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- CHARLES SHERMAN JACOBS (1894-95), A. B. (Albion College, 1893),
Assistant Instructor in Greek, Albion College, Albion, Mich.
- MISS DAPHNE KALOPOTHAKES (1894-96),
Athens, Greece.
- FRANCIS DEMETRIUS KALOPOTHAKES (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1888),
Ph. D. (Berlin University, 1893),
Ἑφημέριος τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου, Athens, Greece.
- *JOSEPH McKEEN LEWIS (1885-87), A. B. (Yale College, 1883), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Of New York City. Died April 29, 1887.

- GONZALEZ LODGE (1888-89), ‡ A. B. (Johns Hopkins University, 1883), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1886),
Professor of Latin in Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- GEORGE DANA LORD (1895-96), A. B. (Dartmouth College, 1884),
Assistant Professor of Greek in Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
- ALBERT MORTON LYTHER (1892-93), A. B. (Harvard University, 1892),
64 Almy Street, Providence, R. I.
- CLARENCE LINTON MEADER (1892-93), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1891), Elisha Jones Fellow of the University of Michigan,
Instructor in Latin in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- FREDERIC ELDER METZGER (1891-92), A. B. (Pennsylvania College, 1888),
119 North Potomac Street, Hagerstown, Md.
- WALTER MILLER (1885-86), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1884), A. M. (University of Michigan),
Professor of Archæology in the Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, Cal.
- WILLIAM J. MCMURTRY (1886-1887), A. B. (Olivet College, 1881), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1882),
Professor of Greek in Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.
- BARKER NEWHALL (1891-92), A. B. (Haverford College, 1887), A. M. (Haverford College, 1890), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1891),
Instructor in Greek, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
- MISS EMILY NORCROSS (1888-89), A. B. (Wellesley College, 1880), A. M. (Wellesley College, 1884),
Assistant in Latin, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
- RICHARD NORTON (1892-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1892),
Instructor in Archæology in Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- RICHARD PARSONS (1893-94), A. B. (Ohio Wesleyan University, 1868), A. M. (Ohio Wesleyan University, 1871),
Professor of Greek in Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.
- JAMES MORTON PATON (1892-93), A. B. (Harvard University, 1884), Ph. D. (University of Bonn, 1894), Rogers Fellow of Harvard University,
Instructor in Greek in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
- CHARLES PEABODY, A. B. (University of Pennsylvania, 1889), Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1893),
Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
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865 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
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Professor of Greek in Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.
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Professor of Archæology in the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
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Professor of Greek in the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
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- JOHN CAREW ROLFE (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1881), A. M. (Cornell University, 1884), Ph. D. (Cornell University, 1885),
Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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Professor of Greek in Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio.
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Professor in Grove College, Grove City, Pa.
- PAUL SHOREY (1882-83), A. B. (Harvard University, 1878), Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1884), Kirkland Fellow of Harvard University,
Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- MISS EMILY E. SLATER (1888-89), A. B. (Wellesley College, 1888), until 1896 Professor of Greek in Mt. Holyoke College.
Now Mrs. George B. Rogers, Exeter, N. H.
- J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT (1882-83), Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1880),
Professor of Greek in Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
- MISS KATE L. STRONG (1893-94), † A. B. (Vassar College, 1892),
Rochester, N. Y.
- FRANKLIN H. TAYLOR (1882-83), A. B. (Wesleyan University),
Instructor in Classics in the Hartford High School, Hartford, Conn.
- OLIVER JOS. THATCHER (1887-88), A. B. (Wilmington College, 1878), B. D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1885), Fellow of the Union Theological Seminary,
University Extension Associate Professor of History in the University of Chicago.
- S. B. P. TROWBRIDGE (1886-88), A. B. (Trinity College, 1883), Ph. B. (Columbia College, 1886),
Architect, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
- MISS FLORENCE S. TUCKERMAN (1893-94), † A. B. (Smith College, 1886),
Miss Craig's Preparatory School for Girls, 408 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
- MISS MARY ALICE WALTON (1895-96), A. B. (Smith College, 1887), Ph. D. (Cornell University, 1892).
- HENRY STEPHENS WASHINGTON (1888-94), † A. B. (Yale College, 1886), A. M. (Yale University, 1888), Ph. D. (Leipzig, 1893),
Locust P. O., Monmouth Co., N. J.
- JAMES R. WHEELER (1882-83), A. B. (University of Vermont, 1880), Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1885),
Professor of Greek in Columbia University, New York City.
- ALEXANDER M. WILCOX (1883-84), A. B. (Yale College, 1877), Ph. D. (Yale College, 1880),
Professor of Greek in the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
- FRANK E. WOODRUFF (1882-83), † A. B. (University of Vermont, 1875), B. D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1881), Fellow of the Union Theological Seminary,
Professor of Greek in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
- THEODORE L. WRIGHT (1886-87), A. B. (Beloit College, 1880), A. M. (Harvard University, 1884),
Professor of Greek in Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.
- CLARENCE HOFFMAN YOUNG (1891-92), A. B. (Columbia College, 1888), A. M. (Columbia College, 1889), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1891),
Instructor in Greek, Columbia University, New York City.

NOTE. — The Chairman of the Managing Committee desires to be informed of any changes of address of the former members of the School.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1896.

THE American School of Classical Studies at Athens, founded by the Archæological Institute of America in 1881, and supported by the co-operation of leading American Universities and Colleges, was opened October 2, 1882. During the first five years of its existence it occupied a hired house on the 'Οδὸς Ἀμαλίας in Athens, near the ruins of the Olympieum. A large and convenient building was then erected as a permanent home for the School, by the gifts of its friends in the United States, on a piece of land, granted by the generous liberality of the government of Greece, on the southeastern slope of Mount Lycabettus, adjoining the ground already occupied by the British School of Archæology. This building contains the apartments to be occupied by the Director and his family, and a large room which is used as a library and also as a general reading room and place of meeting for the whole School. A few rooms in the house are intended for the use of students, and are assigned by the Director, under such regulations as he may establish, to as many members of the School as they will accommodate. Each student admitted to the privilege of a room in the house is expected to undertake the performance of some service to the School, to be determined by the Director.

The Library now contains more than 2,400 volumes, exclusive of sets of periodicals. It includes a complete set of the Greek classics and the most necessary books of reference for philological, archæological, and architectural study in Greece.

The address of the Chairman of the Managing Committee is Professor THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, New Haven, Conn. ; that of the Secretary is Professor JAMES R. WHEELER, Columbia College, New York City ; that of the Treasurer, GARDINER M. LANE, Esq., 44 State Street, Boston, Mass. ; that of the Chairman of Committee on Publications, Professor B. PERRIN, New Haven, Conn. ; that of the Chairman of Committee on Fellowships, Professor JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Cambridge, Mass.

THE REVISED REGULATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1896.

THE American School of Classical Studies at Athens was founded by the Archæological Institute of America in 1881, and is supported by the co-operation of leading American Universities and Colleges. It is in charge of a Managing Committee, and its property is vested in an incorporated Board of Trustees.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL.

THE OBJECT OF THE SCHOOL.

I. The object of the School shall be to furnish to graduates of American Universities and Colleges and to other qualified students an opportunity to study Classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities in Athens, under suitable guidance; to prosecute and to aid original research in these subjects; and to co-operate with the Archæological Institute of America, so far as it may be able, in conducting the exploration and excavation of classic sites.

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.

II. The Managing Committee shall disburse the annual income of the School, and shall have power to make such regulations for its government as it may deem proper. Each of the Universities and Colleges uniting in support of the School shall have representation on the Committee. The President of the Archæological Institute, the Director of the School, and the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, shall be *ex officio* members of the Committee. The Professors of the

School shall also be members of the Committee during their year of office and the year following. The Committee shall have power to add to its membership.

III. The Managing Committee shall meet semi-annually, — in Cambridge, Mass., on the third Friday in November, and in New York on the Friday before the second Saturday in May. By special vote these meetings may be held elsewhere. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman. At any meeting, nine members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for business.

IV. The officers of the Managing Committee shall be a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. There shall be also two standing Sub-Committees of the Managing Committee, — namely, an Executive Committee and a Publishing Committee.

V. The Chairman of the Managing Committee shall be the official representative in America of the interests of the School. He shall present a Report annually to the Archæological Institute concerning the affairs of the School.

VI. The Executive Committee shall consist of nine members. The Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Managing Committee, the President of the Archæological Institute of America, and the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, shall be *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee; the other four members shall be chosen by the Managing Committee. The Chairman and Secretary of the Managing Committee shall be the Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee.

VII. The Publishing Committee shall consist of three members, including the Chairman and the Secretary of the Managing Committee.

THE DIRECTOR AND THE PROFESSORS.

VIII. The work of the School in Greece shall be under the superintendence of a Director. He shall be chosen and his salary shall be fixed by the Managing Committee. The term for which he is chosen shall be five years. He shall have charge of the School building, and shall be resident in Athens from the 1st of October to the 1st of June, with liberty to absent himself for short periods for purposes of exploration or research. He shall superintend the work of each member of the School, advising him in what direction to turn his

studies, and assisting him in their prosecution. He shall have control of all excavations undertaken by the School. He shall make semi-annual Reports to the Managing Committee, in November and in May, of the work accomplished by the School.

IX. Each year the Managing Committee shall appoint from the instructors of the Universities and Colleges uniting in support of the School one or more Professors, who shall reside in Athens during the ensuing year and take part in the instruction of the School. The Committee may appoint other Professors and Instructors, as circumstances require. In case of the illness or absence of the Director, the senior Professor shall act as Director for the time being.

X. The Director and Professors shall conduct regular courses of instruction, and shall at times duly announced hold public meetings at which they, and such students of the School as they may select, shall read papers on subjects of their research and make reports on the work undertaken by the School.

THE SCHOOL YEAR.

XI. The School year shall extend from the 1st of October to the 1st of August. The stated work of the School shall continue from the 1st of October to the 1st of June. Every regular member of the School shall prosecute his studies during the whole of the School year in Greek lands, under the supervision of the Director; but, with the consent of the Director, he may be in residence for any two months of this time at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, under the charge of the Director of that School; and with the consent of the Director and of the Chairman of the Managing Committee he may prosecute special studies elsewhere than in Greek lands during the months of June and July, provided that such studies are supplementary to work already begun in Athens. Further, with the consent of the Director and of the Chairman of the Managing Committee, and after one school year of residence in Athens, a regular member of the School may prosecute special studies elsewhere than in Greek lands during any time in the school year, provided such studies are supplementary to work already begun in Athens.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL.

XII. Regular members of the School shall be those who are enrolled for a full year's work as candidates for a certificate. Special students may be admitted to membership in the School for a shorter term, but not for a period of less than three months; they shall be subject to the same regulations and shall be admitted to the same privileges as regular members, but they shall not be required to prepare a paper nor shall they receive a certificate. The names both of regular members and of special students shall be printed in the Annual Reports of the Managing Committee as members of the School.

XIII. Bachelors of Arts of co-operating Universities and Colleges, and all Bachelors of Arts who have studied at any of these institutions as candidates for a higher degree, shall be admitted to membership in the School on presenting to the Chairman of the Managing Committee a satisfactory certificate from the University or College at which they have last studied, stating that they are competent to pursue courses of study at the School. Such members shall be subject to no charge for tuition. All other persons who desire to become members of the School shall make application to the Chairman of the Managing Committee, and if admitted they shall be required to pay a fee of \$25 per annum for tuition and library privileges. Students occupying rooms in the School building shall pay a fee of \$20 per annum for the use of furniture.

XIV. Every regular member of the School shall pursue some definite subject of study or research in Classical Literature, Art, or Antiquities, and shall present a paper embodying the results of some important part of his year's work, unless for special reasons he is excused from these obligations by the Director. His paper, if approved by the Director, shall be sent to the Publishing Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation XXI. If approved by this Committee also, it shall be issued in the Papers of the School.

XV. Excavation shall not be part of the regular work of a member of the School, but any member may, at the discretion of the Director, be permitted to take part in it. All work of excavation, of investigation, or of any other kind done by any member during his connection with the School, shall be regarded as done for the School and by the School, and shall be under the supervision and control of the Director.

XVI. No communication, even of an informal nature, shall be made by any member of the School to the public press, which has not previously been submitted to the Director and authorized by him.

XVII. Any regular member of the School who has completed one or more full years of study, the results of which have been approved by the Director, shall receive a certificate stating the work accomplished by him. This certificate shall be signed by the Director of the School, the President of the Archæological Institute, and the Chairman and the Secretary of the Managing Committee.

XVIII. Americans resident or travelling in Greece may, at the discretion of the Director, be allowed to enjoy the privileges of the School, although not enrolled as students.

FELLOWSHIPS.

XIX. The Fellowships administered by the Managing Committee shall be awarded mainly by competitive examination. The subjects on which candidates will be examined, and the places and times at which examinations will be held, shall be announced not less than six months in advance.

XX. Every holder of one of these Fellowships shall be enrolled as a regular member of the School, and shall be required to fulfil the maximum requirement of residence, to present a paper embodying the results of some important part of his year's work, and to be a candidate for a certificate.

PUBLICATIONS.

XXI. All manuscripts, drawings, or photographs intended for publication in the Papers of the School shall be sent, after approval by the Director, to the Chairman of the Publishing Committee.

XXII. Every article sent for publication shall be written on comparatively light paper of uniform size, with a margin of at least two inches on the left of each page. The writing shall be on only one side of the leaf, and shall be clear and distinct, particularly in the quotations and references. Especial care shall be taken in writing Greek, that the printer may not confound similar letters, and the accents shall be placed strictly above the proper vowels, as in printing. All quotations and references shall be carefully verified *by the author*, after the article is completed, by comparison with the original sources.

Failure to comply with the provisions of this regulation shall be sufficient ground for the rejection of the article.

XXIII. At least two careful squeezes of every inscription discovered by the School shall be taken as soon as possible ; of these one shall be sent at once to the Chairman of the Publishing Committee, the other shall be deposited in the Library of the School.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL
OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1882-1895.

The Annual Reports of the Committee may be had gratis on application to the Secretary of the Managing Committee. The other publications are for sale by Messrs. Damrell, Upham, & Co., 283 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

First, Second, and Third Annual Reports of the Managing Committee, 1881-84. pp. 30.

Fourth Annual Report of the Committee, 1884-85. pp. 30.

Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports of the Committee, 1885-87. pp. 56.

Seventh Annual Report of the Committee, 1887-88, with the Report of Professor D'Ooge (Director in 1886-87) and that of Professor Merriam (Director in 1887-88). pp. 115.

Eighth Annual Report of the Committee, 1888-89, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Tarbell. pp. 53.

Ninth Annual Report of the Committee, 1889-90, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Orris. pp. 49.

Tenth Annual Report of the Committee, 1890-91, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Richardson. pp. 47.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Committee, 1891-92, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Poland. pp. 70.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Committee, 1892-93, with the Reports of the Secretary, Professor Tarbell, of the Professor of Art, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Dr. James R. Wheeler. pp. 62.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Committee, 1893-94, with the Reports of the Director, Professor Richardson, and the Professor of Art, Dr. Waldstein. pp. 84.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Committee, with the Reports of the Director, Professor Richardson, the Professor of Art, Dr. Waldstein, and the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Professor Goodell. pp. 90.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Committee, with the Reports of the Director, Professor Richardson, the Professor of Art, Dr. Waldstein, and the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Professor B. I. Wheeler. pp. 102.

Bulletin I. Report of Professor William W. Goodwin, Director of the School in 1882-83. pp. 33. Price 25 cents.

Bulletin II. Memoir of Professor Lewis R. Packard, Director of the School in 1883-84, with Resolutions of the Committee and the Report for 1883-84. pp. 34. Price 25 cents.

Bulletin III. Excavations at the Heraion of Argos. By Dr. Waldstein. 4to, pp. 20. 8 plates. Price \$3.00.

Bulletin IV. Report of Professor John Williams White, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature at the School in 1893-94. pp. 52.

Preliminary Report of an Archæological Journey made in Asia Minor during the Summer of 1884. By Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett. pp. 45. Price 25 cents.

PAPERS OF THE SCHOOL

Volume I. 1882-83. Published in 1885. 8vo, pp. viii, and 262. Illustrated. Price \$2.00.

CONTENTS:—

1. Inscriptions of Assos, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
2. Inscriptions of Tralleis, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
3. The Theatre of Dionysus, by James R. Wheeler.
4. The Olympieion at Athens, by Louis Bevier.
5. The Erechtheion at Athens, by Harold N. Fowler.
6. The Battle of Salamis, by William W. Goodwin.

Volume II. 1883-84. Containing Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett's Report of his Journey in Asia Minor in 1884, with Inscriptions, and two new Maps by Professor H. Kiepert. Published in 1888. 8vo, pp. 344. Price \$2.25.

Volume III. 1884-85. Containing Dr. Sterrett's Report of the Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor in 1885, with Inscriptions, mostly

hitherto unpublished, and two new Maps by Professor Kiepert. Published in 1886. 8vo, pp. 448. Price \$2.50.

Volume IV. 1885-86. Published in 1888. 8vo, pp. 277. Illustrated. Price \$2.00.

CONTENTS:—

1. The Theatre of Thoricus, Preliminary Report, by Walter Miller.
2. The Theatre of Thoricus, Supplementary Report, by William L. Cushing.
3. On Greek Versification in Inscriptions, by Frederic D. Allen.
4. The Athenian Pnyx, by John M. Crow; with a Survey of the Pnyx, and Notes, by Joseph Thacher Clarke.
5. Notes on Attic Vocalism, by J. McKeen Lewis.

Volume V. 1887-91. Published in 1892. 8vo, pp. 314. With 41 Cuts, 6 Plans and Maps, and 18 Plates. Price \$2.25.

CONTENTS:—

1. Excavations at the Theatre of Sikyon, by W. J. McMurtry and M. L. Earle.
2. Discoveries in the Attic Deme of Ikaria, 1888, by Carl D. Buck.
3. Greek Sculptured Crowns and Crown Inscriptions, by George B. Hussey.
4. The newly discovered Head of Iris from the Frieze of the Parthenon, by Charles Waldstein.
5. The Decrees of the Demotionidai, by F. B. Tarbell.
6. Report on Excavations near Stamata in Attica, by Charles Waldstein and F. B. Tarbell.
7. Discoveries at Anthedon in 1889, by John C. Rolfe, C. D. Buck, and F. B. Tarbell.
8. Discoveries at Thisbe in 1889, by J. C. Rolfe and F. B. Tarbell.
9. Discoveries at Plataia in 1889, by Charles Waldstein, F. B. Tarbell, and J. C. Rolfe.
10. An Inscribed Tombstone from Boiotia, by J. C. Rolfe.
11. Discoveries at Plataia in 1890, by Charles Waldstein, Henry S. Washington, and W. I. Hunt.
12. The Mantinea Reliefs, by Charles Waldstein.
13. A Greek Fragment of the Edict of Diocletian, from Plataia, by Theodor Mommsen.
14. Appendix, by A. C. Merriam.

CASTS.

THE following plaster casts of objects found in the excavations of the School may be had on application to Dr. Clarence H. Young, Columbia College, New York City, at the affixed prices.

A. From the Argive Heraeum.

1. Hera Head, with pedestal	\$5.00
2. Warrior Head, with pedestal	4.00
3. Amazon (?) Head, with pedestal	4.00
4. Male Torso	5.00
5. Female Torso	4.00
6. Sima Ornament with Birds	4.00
7. Two Lion Heads	each 2.00

B. From Sculptures of Icaria.

1. Colossal Hand and Cantharus	\$2.50
Papers of American School at Athens, V. 114, Fig. 3; American Journal of Archæology, V. 466, Fig. 45.	
2. Colossal Archaic Prosopon	3.00
Papers, V. 111, Fig. 1; A. J. A., V. 463, Fig. 43.	
3. Relief, Apollo and Lyre (three figures)	3.00
Papers, Plate VII. 1; A. J. A., V., Plate XI. 1.	
4. Relief, Apollo, Artemis, Adorant	1.50
Papers, V., Plate VII. 3; A. J. A., V., Plate XI. 3.	
5. Relief (four figures), Eschara	1.50
Papers, V. 116, Fig. 5; A. J. A., V. 468, Fig. 47.	
6. Relief, Ivy Wreath with Inscription	1.50
Papers, V. 105, No. 12; A. J. A., V. 316, No. 12.	
7. Relief, Ornament of Large Vase	1.25
Papers, V. 67, Fig. 10; A. J. A., V. 178, Fig. 30.	
8. Sepulchral Relief, Man with Staff	1.50
Papers, V., Plate VII. 2; A. J. A., V., Plate XI. 2.	
9. Relief, Seated Female	2.00
Papers, V., Plate VIII.; A. J. A., V., Plate XIII.	

10. Relief, Figure with Legs crossed	\$1.00
Papers, V. 121, Plate XIII. ; A. J. A., V. 473, Plate XIII.	
11. Griffin Head	1.50
Papers, V. 124, Fig. 12 ; A. J. A., V. 476, Fig. 54.	
12. Breast of Silenus	1.25
Papers, V. 122, Fig. 8 ; A. J. A., V. 474, Fig. 50.	
13. Relief (Three Figures, one side only)	3.00
Papers, V. 117, Fig. 6B ; A. J. A., V. 469, Fig. 48B.	
14. Companion to 13 (Three Figures)	5.00
Papers, V. 117, Fig. 6A ; A. J. A., V. 469, Fig. 48A.	
15. Archaic Warrior Relief	10.00
Papers, V., Plate IX. ; A. J. A., V., Plate I.	
16. Torso of Satyr	5.00
Papers, V. 122, Fig. 7 ; A. J. A., V. 474, Fig. 49.	
17. Archaic Female Torso (Stamata)	12.00
Papers, V., Plate XIII. ; A. J. A., V., Plate XII.	

PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE Eleventh Report of the School contains a list of 274 photographs of Greek sites and antiquities taken by Dr. Clarence H. Young, a member of the School in 1891-92, copies of which can be obtained from Dr. Young, Columbia College, New York City. Size A, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 20 cents ; size B, 4×5 inches, 12 cents.

LANTERN SLIDES FOR STEREOPTICON.

THE School is forming a collection of lantern slides (and has at present about 300) for the illustration of Greek topography, architecture, art, and classical antiquities. These slides can be duplicated at forty cents each. They will be lent at the rate of five cents a slide if returned within a week from their receipt, and ten cents a slide if retained more than one week and less than two weeks. All express charges are to be paid by the borrower or purchaser.

Address Professor B. Perrin, 133 Farnam Hall, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS WHO
PROPOSE TO JOIN THE SCHOOL.

OCTOBER, 1895.

THE applicant for admission to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens should fill out a registration blank (which may be obtained from the Chairman of the Managing Committee or the Director), and send this with his credentials to the Chairman.

ABILITY to read easily works in German and French is indispensable for the best success of the student's work in Greece. Ability to speak these languages, and understand them when spoken, is very desirable, — especially for the sake of profiting by the lectures before the French and German Schools, and of communicating with scholars of those nationalities.

Students are advised to go to Athens, if possible, by way of London, Paris, or Berlin, for the study of the Museums. Study for about six weeks in the Museums of Berlin, with the aid of Friederichs-Wolters's Catalogue of Casts and Furtwängler's Catalogue of Vases, is earnestly recommended as helpful in preparation for work at the School.

The ordinary route from Germany to Greece is by way of Trieste, whence a steamer of the Austrian Lloyd sails weekly for the Piræus.

The route from Berlin to Athens by way of Constantinople is interesting. The cost of a second-class passage (comfortable) is about forty dollars.

From Western Europe the quickest route is by steamer from Brindisi to Patras (a little more than twenty-four hours), and thence by rail to Athens (about eight hours). The route around Peloponnesus is very attractive in good weather.

The best way to reach Greece, if it is desired to proceed direct from the United States, is by one of the two great German lines, which now despatch regular express steamers from New York to Genoa, Naples, and Palermo. From Genoa a good weekly Italian

steamer, and from Palermo a steamer of the Messageries line, sails direct to the Piræus. If proper connections can be made, a still more expeditious course is from Naples to Brindisi by rail, and thence by steamer to Patras.

At the large hotels in Athens, board and lodging can be obtained for \$14 per week; at small hotels and in private families, for \$5.50 per week, and upward. A limited number of students may have rooms, without board, in the School building.

The School library, which now contains more than twenty-four hundred volumes, provides all the books that are most essential for study in Greece, and the student in travelling should encumber himself with few books. He should take with him, however, a copy of each of the following: —

Pausanias. (The Teubner text is most convenient.)

Murray's *Handbook of Greek Archæology*, or Collignon's *Manual of Greek Archæology*.

Harrison and Verrall's *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*.

Baedeker's *Guide to Greece*, or the Guides Joanne, *Grèce*, or both.

Vincent and Dickson's *Handbook to Modern Greek*, or Rangabé's *Practical Method*, or Mrs. Gardner's *Practical Modern Greek Grammar*; and Mitsotakes's *Conversationswörterbuch*.

LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

THE books in the following lists of which the titles are prefixed by one or more *stars* (*) are recommended to students as introductions to the several branches of Greek Archæology. A *dagger* (†) indicates those which are particularly important for candidates for the School Fellowships in the examination of May, 1896. The other works are recommended as books of reference, and for students whose department of study is already determined. The prices of foreign books are generally the "long price" of unbound copies. They are ascertained from usually trustworthy bibliographies, but are not in all cases official. In a few instances the price of a second-hand copy has been added in a parenthesis.

GENERAL WORKS.

† Pausanias: *Περὶ ἑλλάδος*.

Recog. I. H. C. Schubart, Leipzig, Teubner. 2 vols., pp. 940. \$0.90.

The most convenient edition for a traveller.

Instr. Schubart et Walz, Leipzig, 1838. 3 vols., pp. 2038. (\$5.) With critical apparatus and Latin translation.

Pausanias: *Description of Greece*, translated with Commentary by J. G. Frazer, is announced by Macmillan as in preparation for the autumn of 1895.

The two following books are important for special students of Pausanias.

A. Kalkmann: *Pausanias der Perieget*. Untersuchungen über seine Schriftstellerei und seine Quellen, Berlin, 1886. pp. 295. \$2. An attempt to show that the work of Pausanias was based upon books rather than on "autopsie."

W. Gurlitt: *Ueber Pausanias*, Graz, 1890. pp. 494. \$2.20. Argument for the accuracy and credibility of Pausanias, based upon an examination of his statements with regard to the Piræus, Athens, and Olympia.

*† M. Collignon: *Manual of Greek Archæology* (translated by J. H. Wright), N. Y., Cassell & Co., 1886. pp. 384. \$2.50.

*† A. S. Murray: *Handbook of Greek Archæology*, N. Y., Scribner's Sons, 1892. pp. 483. \$5. Both the two foregoing are good general introductions to archæological study.

* E. Guhl und W. Koner: *Das Leben der Griechen und Römer*, Berlin, 6th ed., revised by R. Engelmann, 1893. pp. 896. \$4.50. A general treatise on antiquities. Popular rather than scientifically exact. The English translation, *Life of the Ancient Greeks and Romans*, is made from the third German edition, and is now antiquated.

† A. Baumeister: *Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums*, Munich, Oldenbourg, 1885-88. 3 quarto vols., pp. 2224. \$21. (\$13.) A cyclopædia of ancient art, architecture, mythology, and biography, as illustrated by extant monuments. It treats also of the topography of important cities, and, less fully, of general antiquities. Recent, complete, and trustworthy. With 2,400 illustrations, 7 maps, and 94 large plates.

† K. Sittl: *Klassische Kunstarchäologie*, Vol. VI. of I. Müller's *Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft*. The latest and fullest treatment of the subject, with elaborate bibliography. (a) *Denkmälerkunde*, (b) *Geschichte der Kunst aller Culturvölker des Altertums*, (c) *Angewandte Archäologie*, with an appendix on Numismatics. An Atlas is to follow, with 450 illustrations.

* C. O. Müller: *Ancient Art and its Remains*, London, Quaritch, new edition, translated from the German, 1850. pp. 637. (\$2.50.) A com-

- prehensive foundation for further study. Truly admirable in its time, but now almost sixty years old, and hence sometimes antiquated and inaccurate. Sittl aims to cover the same field.
- L. von Sybel: *Weltgeschichte der Kunst*, Marburg, 1887. pp. 479. \$3.50. A practical and useful work on classical art and architecture, well illustrated with 380 cuts.
- * F. von Reber: *History of Ancient Art*, translated by J. T. Clarke, N. Y., 1882. pp. 478. \$3.50. Good in its summary discussion of the origin and development of architectural styles, and as a comprehensive survey of the chief remains of ancient art.
- † Iwan Müller: *Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft*, Munich, Beck, 9 vols., some in a 2d edition, 1885-. About \$30. A thesaurus of philological and archæological learning in systematic form, containing many important monographs by different scholars on all branches of philology. Not yet complete. Note especially: —
- Blass, *Paläographie*, etc., I. pp. 299–354.
- Larfeld, *Griechische Epigraphik*, I. pp. 358–624.
- Lolling, *Hellenische Landeskunde*, III. pp. 101–352. 1889.
- Busolt, v. Müller, Bauer, *Griechische Altertümer*, IV. i, pp. 884.
- Sittl, *Griechische Kunstarchäologie*, VI. 1893–95. pp. 953. \$4.
- E. Hübner: *Bibliographie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, Berlin, 2d ed., 1889. pp. 334. \$3 75.
- S. Reinach: *Manuel de Philologie classique*, Paris, 1883. 2 vols., pp. 314, 414. A useful index to all branches of classical knowledge.
- C. B. Stark: *Systematik und Geschichte der Archäologie der Kunst*, Leipzig, 1878–80. pp. 400. \$2.60. A valuable manual of condensed information, especially in regard to the progress of archæological research in modern times.
- C. T. Newton: *Essays on Art and Archæology*, London, 1880. pp. 472. \$3.75. The basis and beginning of recent archæological study in England. The Essay on Greek Inscriptions should be read by every beginner in epigraphy; a translation of it is prefixed to Reinach's *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque*.
- E. Curtius: *Gesammelte Abhandlungen*, Berlin, 1894. 2 vols., pp. 528, 563. \$5.75. Collected essays and tracts of this "Altmeister" of Greek history and art.
- O. Rayet: *Études d'Archéologie et d'Art*, Paris, 1888. pp. 462. \$2.50.
- E. Burnouf: *Mémoires sur l'Antiquité*, Paris, 1878. pp. 378. \$2. Abounds in suggestions that may lead to profitable study.
- A. Böckh: *Die Staatshaushaltung der Athener*, 3te Auflage, herausgegeben von M. Fränkel, Berlin, 1886. 2 vols., pp. 711, 734. \$7.50. The work of a master.
- W. Smith: *Dictionary of Antiquities*, revised by W. Wayte and G. E. Marindin, London, 3d edition, 1890. 2 vols., pp. 2123. \$16.

- K. F. Hermann: *Lehrbuch der griechischen Antiquitäten*, Freiburg, 1882-. 4 vols. About \$12.50.
 I. Thumser, *Staatsalterthümer*.
 II. Thalheim, Droysen, *Rechts- und Kiessalterthümer*.
 III. Müller, *Bühnenalterthümer*.
 IV. Blümner, *Privatalterthümer*.
 Of different editions, — not all complete.
- G. Gilbert: *Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens*, translated by E. J. Brooks and T. Nicklin, N. Y., 1895. pp. 463.
- Ch. Daremberg et E. Saglio: *Dictionnaire des Antiquités*, Paris. I. A — C, pp. 1703. II. D — Gen., pp. 1490 (not yet complete). \$19. The best of its class, but unfinished. Fully illustrated.
- A. Pauly: *Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*, Neue Bearbeitung herausgegeben von G. Wissowa, Stuttgart, 1893-. Three half-volumes (out of twenty) have been published. \$11.25. This has only the name in common with the old "Pauly," and promises to be extraordinarily thorough and complete.
- A. Rich: *Dictionary of Antiquities*, London, 1873. \$2. A handy book.
- A. Milchhöfer: *Anfänge der Kunst in Griechenland*, Leipzig, 1883. pp. 247. \$1.50. Suggestive. Important for the study of the so-called Island Gems.
- * Ch. Diehl: *Excursions Archéologiques en Grèce*. Paris, 1890. \$1. A popular account of some of the chief recent excavations. A translation by Miss Perkins is now published, with 9 plans and 41 illustrations, by Westermann, N. Y., for \$2.
- C. Schuchhardt: *Schliemann's Excavations* (translated by Miss Eugénie Sellers), London, 1891. pp. 363. \$5. A convenient digest, as well as a scientific discussion, of Schliemann's discoveries.
- Percy Gardner: *New Chapters in Greek History*, London, 1892. pp. 459. \$4.75. Embodies in convenient and scholarly form some of the results of recent excavations in various parts of Greece, giving much information which elsewhere is found only scattered in periodicals, brochures, and expensive works. Its field corresponds in part with that of Diehl (above).
- S. Reinach: *Chroniques d'Orient: Documents sur les Fouilles et Découvertes de 1883 à 1890*, Paris, 1891. \$3. Very useful. Continued as "Extraits de la Revue Archéologique."
- Perrot et Chipiez: *Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité*, Paris, 1882-. 6 large vols. Interesting and valuable. It shows wide and intelligent study, and contains much information gained from recent sources; but it is too diffuse, it lacks due proportion, and is not exempt from questionable speculations and conclusions. Only Vol. VI. (86) has to do with Greece, and that with the Art of Primitive Greece. The English translation is not to be recommended.

- A. Furtwängler: *La Collection Sabouroff*, Berlin, 1883-87. 2 vols., 149 plates. \$93.75. (\$60.) Contains valuable essays on sculpture, vases, terracottas, etc.
- Woltmann and Woermann: *History of Painting*. Translated from the German. Edited by Sidney Colvin. This work affords a comprehensive survey of the history of painting, and is useful as an introduction to the subject. Part I., by Karl Woermann (pp. 145), gives a generally trustworthy summary of what is known respecting the art as practised in Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Italy.
- W. Helbig: *Das homerische Epos aus den Denkmälern erläutert*, Leipzig, 2d ed., 1887. pp. 470. \$3.20. An admirable work.

ARCHITECTURE.

- *† J. Durm: *Die Baukunst der Griechen*, Darmstadt, (in his *Handbuch der Architektur*, Zweiter Theil, Erster Band), 2d ed., 1892. pp. 386. \$5. Complete, and generally accurate, with a useful list of extant Greek buildings, by von Duhn.
- † F. Reber: *Geschichte der Baukunst im Altertum*, Leipzig, 1864-67. pp. 473. An historical outline.
- W. Lübke: *Geschichte der Architektur*, Leipzig, 6th ed., 1885. 2 vols. \$6.50.
- F. C. Penrose: *Principles of Athenian Architecture*, London, 2d edition, 1888. pp. 128. \$26.75. A minute mathematical study of architectural technic and refinements, as exhibited in the Parthenon. In large folio. 48 plates, 34 cuts.
- V. Laloux: *L'Architecture grecque*, Paris, Quantin, 1888. pp. 352. \$0.80.
- E. Boutmy: *Philosophie de l'Architecture en Grèce*, Paris, 1870. A suggestive attempt to explain the development of Greek architecture through considerations of the circumstances and intellectual qualities of the Greeks.
- L. Fenger: *Dorische Polychromie*, Berlin, 1886. pp. 46, and Atlas of 8 plates. \$16. A masterly book, embodying recent theories on the coloring of Greek architecture, which has contributed much to the solution of the question of polychromy.
- † A. Michaelis: *Der Parthenon*, Leipzig, 1871. pp. 364, with 15 folio plates. \$7.50. Deals with the history, architecture, and especially the sculptural decorations of the Parthenon. A standard work.
- R. Bohn: *Die Propyläen der Akropolis zu Athen*, Stuttgart, 1882. Folio, pp. 40, with 21 plates. \$18.50. Indispensable for exact study of this structure, though shown by recent investigations to be in part incorrect.
- J. Stuart and N. Revett: *Antiquities of Athens measured and delineated*,

London, 1760-1816, 1830. 4 vols., folio. One of the earliest works of the kind, with drawings of buildings which have since been destroyed or changed.

O. Benndorf: *Metopen von Selinunt*, Berlin, 1873. \$12. Studies of early Doric architecture.

Papers of the Archæological Institute of America: *Report on the Investigations at Assos*. Sets forth the routine and experiences of a successful campaign of excavation, with information upon early Doric architecture and provincial Greek art.

Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Vol. I.

SCULPTURE.

*† Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell: *History of Ancient Sculpture*, N. Y., Dodd, Mead, & Co., 1883. pp. 766. \$12.50; Student's edition \$7.50. A voluminous work, presenting a great mass of knowledge with many of the recent theories. A companion volume is Mrs. Mitchell's *Portfolio of Selections from Ancient Sculpture*, containing reproductions in phototype of thirty-six masterpieces of ancient art. 1883. 20 folio plates. \$5.

*† J. Overbeck: *Geschichte der griechischen Plastik*, Leipzig, 4th ed., completed in 1895. \$10. The standard German work on Greek sculpture.

*† — *Die antiken Schriftquellen zur Geschichte der bildenden Künste*, Leipzig, 1878. pp. 488. \$2.10. An indispensable collection of references in classical literature to ancient artists and their works.

The three preceding are all valuable. Overbeck's work is more detailed, scientific, and scholarly than Mrs. Mitchell's, but as an *introduction* may not be ranked above it.

* H. Brunn: *Griechische Kunstgeschichte*. Erstes Buch: *Die Anfänge und die älteste decorative Kunst*, Munich, 1893. pp. 185. \$1.90. This was expected to be the best book on the subject, but only this portion was published before Brunn's death.

— *Geschichte der griechischen Künstler*, Braunschweig, 1853, 1859. 2 vols., pp. 1605. Reprinted in Stuttgart in 1889, for \$5. (\$3.) A monumental work, indispensable to the more advanced student of art, although it was published forty years ago.

† A. Furtwängler: *Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture*, edited by Eugénie Sellers, N. Y., 1895. pp. 487, folio. \$15. Very suggestive. For advanced students, not for beginners. The English translation is recommended in preference to the German original (*Meisterwerke der griechischen Plastik*, 1893), since it embodies the author's revision of his work, and includes additional illustrations.

† A. H. Smith: *Catalogue of Sculpture in the Department of Greek and*

- Roman Antiquities of the British Museum*, London, Vol. I., 1892. pp. 375. Also the *Series of Photographs* of the Parthenon Sculptures in the British Museum, Nos. I.-III., London, London Stereoscopic and Photographic Co., $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Unmounted, \$0.50 each. (These are given in miniature in the *Catalogue of Selected Photographs from the Collections in the British Museum*, published by the same company. \$1.)
- A. Conze: *Attische Grabreliefs*, Vienna. Five parts. \$75. Not finished, but very valuable.
- C. Waldstein: *Essays on the Art of Phidias*, N. Y., 1885. pp. 431. \$7.50. Popular and interesting studies. 17 plates, and cuts.
- E. Petersen: *Die Kunst des Phidias*, Berlin, 1873. pp. 418. \$2. Probably the best and most comprehensive scientific discussion of this subject.
- M. Collignon: *Phidias*, Paris, 1886. pp. 384. \$1.10. Succinct, clear, and well illustrated.
- R. Lepsius: *Griechische Marmorstudien*, Berlin, 1890. \$1.50. A treatise on the chief marble quarries of Greece, and a scientific determination of the marbles employed in certain Greek statues.
- E. Robinson: *Catalogue of Casts in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts*. I.-III. Antique Sculpture. Boston. \$0.50.
- H. Stuart Jones: *Selected Passages from Greek Authors relative to Sculpture*, N. Y., 1895. \$1.75. The passages are translated and the book in general is on a far lower plane than Overbeck's *Schriftquellen*.
- H. Brunn: *Griechische Götterideale in ihren Formen erläutert*, Munich, 1892. pp. 110. \$1.90. Not a systematic treatise, but a series of nine papers.
- *† M. Collignon: *Histoire de la Sculpture grecque*, Paris, Vol. I., 1892. pp. 569. \$6. Volume I. carries the subject as far as the early works of Phidias. It is excellent in statement and illustration, and includes many of the latest acquisitions in archaic art.
- P. Paris: *La Sculpture Antique*, Paris, 1888. pp. 304. \$0.80.
— *Ancient Sculpture*, translated and augmented by Miss Harrison, London, 1889. pp. 870. \$3. A useful introduction to the subject.
- A. Michaelis: *Altattische Kunst*, Strasburg, 1893. \$0.20. An excellent sketch, with bibliography, of the development of early Attic art.
- A. S. Murray: *History of Greek Sculpture*, London, 2d ed., 1890. 2 vols. pp. 325, 402. \$9.
- † C. Friedrich: *Gipsabgüsse antiker Bildwerke; Bausteine zur Geschichte der griechisch-römischen Plastik*. Revised by P. Wolters, Berlin, 1885. pp. 850. \$3. A catalogue of casts in the Museum of Berlin. In connection with casts, a complete and serviceable history of Greek sculpture.

Antike Denkmäler, herausgegeben von dem deutschen Archäologischen Institut, Berlin, 1888-. 6 parts. \$60.

H. Brunn: *Denkmäler der griechischen und römischen Sculptur*, Munich, 1888-95. 83 parts. \$415. Large carbon photographs.

VASES AND TERRACOTTAS.

† O. Rayet et M. Collignon: *Histoire de la Céramique grecque*, Paris, 1888. pp. 420, 16 plates, 145 cuts. \$7.50. A standard recent work on this subject.

A. Dumont et J. Chaplain: *Les Céramiques de la Grèce propre*, Paris, 1881, 1890. 2 vols., quarto, pp. 680. \$32. Volume I. History of Greek ceramic art down to the fifth century B. C., terminated at this point by Dumont's death. Volume II. Collected Essays; more exhaustive for the period which it covers than the preceding volume.

* † H. von Rohden: *Vasenkunde*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*. pp. 1931-2011. An excellent and trustworthy article; sufficiently complete to serve as a preparation for study in museums.

A. Furtwängler und G. Loeschke: *Mykenische Vasen*, Berlin, 1886. \$28.75. Treats ably a subject which has attracted increasing attention during recent years.

— *Vorhellenische Thongefässe*, Berlin, 1879. \$10. (\$6.)

O. Benndorf: *Griechische und sicilische Vasenbilder*, Berlin, 1869-83. Folio. \$41.

E. Gerhard: *Auserlesene griechische Vasenbilder*, Berlin, 1839-58. 4 vols., quarto, with 330 plates. \$80.

Th. Lau: *Griechische Vasen*, Leipzig, 1877. Folio, pp. 38, 44 plates. \$14. (\$4.)

Ch. Lenormant et J. De Witte: *Elite des Monuments céramographiques*, Paris, 1844-61. Four vols. text, four vols. plates.

L. Heuzey: *Catalogue des Terres Cuites du Louvre*, Paris, Vol. I., 1882. \$12. The best single work on the technic, interpretation, and uses of Greek figurines in terracotta.

R. Kekulé: *Griechische Thonfiguren aus Tanagra*, Stuttgart, 1878. 17 folio colored plates. \$45.

— *Die Terracotten von Sicilien*, Stuttgart, 1884. 61 plates and illustrations. \$18.75.

E. Pottier: *Les Statuettes de Terre Cuite dans l'Antiquité*, Paris, 1890. pp. 329. \$0.40. An able sketch of the entire subject. The treatment is popular, yet scientific.

W. Heydemann: *Griechische Vasenbilder*, Berlin, 1870. Folio. \$6.50.

A. Genick: *Griechische Keramik*, Berlin, 1883. 50 folio plates. \$20. With a brief but excellent introduction.

Miss Jane Harrison and D. S. McColl: *Types of Greek Vases*, London, 1893. Of no great value, but with plates of many famous vases.

- O. Benndorf und A. Conze: *Vorlegeblätter für archäologische Uebungen*, Vienna, 1888-. 3 vols. \$9. Cuts of the scenes on notable vases, reliefs, etc., at a moderate price.
- A. Furtwängler: *Vasensammlung im Antiquarium*, Berlin, 1885. 2 vols., pp. 1105. \$5. This practically serves as a comprehensive history of ceramic art.
- Catalogue of the Greek Vases in the British Museum*, London. Only Vol. II., Black-figured Vases, has yet appeared.
- *† E. Robinson: *Catalogue of the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Vases in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts*, Boston, 1893. \$1. An admirable survey of the subject.
- P. Hartwig: *Die griechischen Meistersshalen der Blüthezeit des strengen rothfigurigen Stils*, Berlin, 1893. pp. 700, with Atlas. \$55. Of high importance.
- E. Pottier et S. Reinach: *La Nécropole de Myrina*, Paris, 1887. 2 vols. \$24. A full description, richly illustrated, of the terracottas found at Myrina, with an excellent Introduction on the subject of Greek terracottas.
- W. Klein: *Euphronios*, Vienna, 1886. 2d ed. pp. 323. 60 cuts. \$2.
- *Die griechischen Vasen mit Meistersignaturen*, Vienna, 2d ed., 1887. pp. 261. \$1.50.
- *Die griechischen Vasen mit Lieblingsinschriften*, Vienna, 1890. pp. 96. \$1.75.
- K. Wernicke: *Die griechischen Vasen mit Lieblingsnamen*, Berlin, 1890. pp. 143. \$1.
- P. Kretschmer: *Griechische Vaseninschriften ihrer Sprache nach untersucht*, Gütersloh, 1894. \$1.35. This corresponds to Meisterhans's work on inscriptions cut in stone.
- P. Milliet: *Etudes sur les premières périodes de la Céramique grecque*, Paris, 1891. pp. 170.

COINS AND GEMS.

- Percy Gardner: *Types of Greek Coins*, Cambridge, 1883. \$8. This treats of the science of numismatics only in its bearing upon art and archæology.
- * B. V. Head: *Historia Nummorum*, Oxford, 1887. pp. 808. \$10.50. A numismatic history of the ancient Greek world. The most comprehensive work on numismatics since Eckhel.
- Catalogues of Coins of the British Museum*, London, 1873-. The best extensive series of illustrations of coins by accurate reproductions. Sixteen volumes have appeared. \$90.
- F. Imhoof-Blumer and P. Gardner: *Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, London, 1885-87. (\$5.) Extract from *Journal of Hellenic Studies*.

- F. Imhoof-Blumer: *Monnaies grecques*, Paris, 1883. pp. 518. \$11.25.
 F. Lenormant: *Monnaies et Médailles*, Paris, 1883. pp. 328. \$0.75. A good popular introduction, not stopping with antiquity.
 A. H. Smith: *Catalogue of the Gems in the British Museum*, London.
 J. H. Middleton: *Engraved Gems of Classical Times*, with a catalogue of the gems in the Fitz-William Museum, Cambridge, 1891. An instructive volume, strong in the use of the literary evidence about gems. It contains a valuable bibliography of this subject.

EPIGRAPHY.

- *† Roberts: *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*, Cambridge (N. Y., Macmillan), 1887, Vol. I. pp. 419. \$4.50. History of the development of the Greek alphabet down to 400 B. C., illustrated by inscriptions, many in facsimile, from all parts of the Greek world.
 † Dittenberger: *Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum*, Leipzig, 1883. pp. 804. \$4. "Inscriptiones Graecae ad res gestas et instituta Graecorum cognoscenda praecipue utiles." An excellent collection, with admirable commentaries.
 † A. Kirchhoff: *Studien zur Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets*, Gütersloh, 4th ed., 1887. pp. 180. \$1.50. Entirely supersedes previous works on this subject.
 * E. L. Hicks: *Greek Historical Inscriptions*, London (N. Y., Macmillan), 1882. pp. 372. \$2.50. As its name implies, this treats inscriptions from the historical, not the epigraphical, point of view.
 * Larfeld: *Griechische Epigraphik*, in Müller's *Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft*, Vol. I., 2d ed., 1890. pp. 357-624. An excellent treatise, presenting in concise and scientific form a mass of important facts and principles, with references to the most important works on the subject.
 G. Hinrichs: *Griechische Epigraphik*, in Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. I., 1st ed., 1886, pp. 329-474. Good, but not so complete as the treatise by Larfeld.
 * S. Reinach: *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque*, Paris, 1885. pp. 560. \$4. A manual of information and suggestion.
 H. Collitz: *Sammlung der griechischen Dialektinschriften*, Göttingen, 1884-. About \$14. Not yet complete, but it already contains most of the inscriptions which are important for the illustration or study of the dialects of Greece.
 P. Cauer: *Delectus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, Leipzig, 2d ed., 1883. pp. 363. \$1.75. A useful selection of inscriptions for the illustration of Greek dialects.
 K. Meisterhans: *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften*, Berlin, 2d ed., 1888. pp. 237. \$1.60. This work gives important statistics with re-

- gard to the use of forms and syntactical constructions in Attic inscriptions, and is indispensable in the study of such inscriptions.
- P. Kretschmer: *Griechische Vaseninschriften*. (See under Vases and Terracottas.)
- R. Kühner: *Ausführliche Grammatik der griechischen Sprache*, Vol. I., in neuer Bearbeitung von Fr. Blass, Hannover, 3te Aufl., 1890, 1892, two parts. pp. 645, 652. \$6. Fairly exhaustive for inscriptional as well as literary forms.
- G. Meyer: *Griechische Grammatik*, Leipzig, 2d ed., 1886. pp. 552. \$2.75. A scientific grammar, with constant reference to forms found in inscriptions.
- H. Roehl: *Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae*, Berlin, 1883. Folio, pp. 193. \$4. Indispensable for the study of the Epichoric alphabets of Greece.
- † *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*, ed. A. Kirchhoff, U. Köhler, etc., Berlin, 1877-92. 4 vols., folio. (\$67.)
- Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, ed. A. Boeckh, J. Franz, E. Curtius, and A. Kirchhoff, Berlin, 1825-77. 4 vols., folio. (\$40.)
- Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum Siciliae et Italiae*, Berlin, 1890. 2 vols.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Graeciae Septentrionalis*, ed. W. Dittenberger, Berlin, 1892, I. Folio, pp. 806. \$21.25.
- E. Loewy: *Inschriften griechischer Bildhauer*, Leipzig, 1885. Quarto, pp. 410. \$6.50.
- S. Reinach: *Conseils aux Voyageurs Archéologues en Grèce*, Paris, 1886. 12mo, pp. 116. \$0.60. A little book with excellent directions for making "squeezes," and other practical hints.

TOPOGRAPHY.

- † K. Baedeker: *Greece*, Leipzig, 2d ed., 1894. pp. 376. \$2.50. In the main, the work of Dr. H. G. Lolling. Scientific, convenient, and trustworthy. The English translation is at present to be preferred to the German original, being more recent.
- * * Guides Joanne: Vol. I. *Athènes et ses Environs*, Paris, 1890. pp. 216. Vol. II. *Grèce et les Iles*, Paris, 1891. pp. 509. This covers more ground than Baedeker, and is fuller. In the main, the work of M. B. Haussoullier and other members of the French School at Athens.
- These German and French guides are both excellent, and one supplements the other.
- E. Curtius und J. A. Kaupert: *Atlas von Athen*, Berlin, 1878. 12 large folio plates. \$6. With full explanatory text. A standard work, though antiquated in parts.
- Karten von Attika*, mit erläuterndem Text, Berlin. About \$25, so far as published. Large and minutely exact maps, executed "auf Veranlassung des Institutes" by officers of the Prussian government.

The text, by Curtius and Milchhöfer, is particularly important for questions concerning the topography of the Athenian ports.

- A. Milchhöfer: *Untersuchungen über die Demenordnung des Kleisthenes*, Berlin, 1892. pp. 48. \$0.60. This contains the latest information about the position of the Attic demes. With a map.

*† Jane Harrison and M. de G. Verrall: *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*, N. Y., Macmillan, 1890. pp. 736. \$4. Its chief value is in containing many of the results of Dr. Dörpfeld's recent investigations. With many illustrations.

- C. Bursian: *Geographie von Griechenland*, Leipzig, 1862-68. 2 vols., pp. 1002. \$4.50. Old, but still indispensable as a book of reference.

H. F. Tozer: *Geography of Greece*, London, 1873. pp. 405. \$2.75.

- H. G. Lolling: *Topographie von Griechenland*, in Müller's Handbuch, Vol. III. pp. 99-352. 1889. Much briefer than Bursian's work, but recent, and covering the entire Greek world. Especially good for Athens.

W. M. Leake: *Travels in Northern Greece*, London, 1835. 4 vols.

— *Topography of Athens and the Demi of Attica*, London, 1841. 2 vols. pp. 943.

— *Travels in the Morea*, London, 1830. 3 vols.

These three works by Colonel Leake form a monumental series. Written before 1840, they have been the basis of all topographical study in Greece since that time.

- E. Curtius: *Peloponnesos*, Gotha, 1851-52. 2 vols. pp. 1134. (\$12.) Published forty years ago, but not yet superseded. Fuller than Bursian's work.

† O. Jahn: *Pausaniae Descriptio Arcis Athenarum*, 2d ed., by A. Michaelis, Bonn, 1880. pp. 70. \$1.25. The text of Pausanias's *Periegesis* of the Acropolis, with much ancient illustrative matter, both literary and epigraphic, added in the form of notes.

† E. Curtius: *Stadtgeschichte von Athen*, Berlin, 1891. pp. 339. With plans. \$4. Historical in its arrangement, presenting results rather than arguments, in interesting style. An Introduction contains a collection by Milchhöfer of the passages in the works of ancient authors which illustrate the topography and monuments of the city. Stimulating, though some of its theories are no longer accepted.

† C. Wachsmuth: *Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum*, Leipzig, 1874-1890. pp. 768. \$8. The best work on Athens, if but one is chosen. It discusses not only topography, but also political, social, and religious institutions. As yet only the first volume and the first half of the second have appeared.

* A. Milchhöfer: *Athen*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*, pp. 144-209.

E. Burnouf: *La Ville et l'Acropole d'Athènes*, Paris, 1877. pp. 220. A series of suggestive essays on the historical development of Athens.

- A. Bötticher: *Die Akropolis von Athen*, Berlin, 1888. pp. 295, 36 plates, 132 cuts. \$5. (\$2.50.) Deals with the remains on the Acropolis and its slopes.
- E. Curtius, F. Adler: *Olympia. Die Ergebnisse der von dem deutschen Reich veranstalteten Ausgrabungen*, Berlin, 1890-. II.¹ and IV. \$137.50. II.¹ *Baudenkmäler*, 1ste Hälfte; III. *Bildwerke in Stein und Thon*, von Treu; IV. *Bronzen*, von Furtwängler. Of general as well as special value, since it shows clearly the methods of reconstructing buildings from existing ruins and fragments.
- V. Laloux et P. Monceaux: *Restauration d'Olympie*. Folio, with plates. Paris, 1889. \$20. Interesting to compare with the foregoing as showing the different treatment of the same subject by German and French scholars.
- A. Flasch: *Olympia*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*, pp. 1053-1104 (= 90 pp.).
- A. Bötticher: *Olympia*, 2d ed., Berlin, 1886. pp. 420, 21 plates, 95 cuts. \$5. (\$2.50.) A convenient digest of the official reports.
- A. Conze, K. Humann, etc.: *Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen zu Pergamon*, Berlin, 1880. Folio, pp. 120. \$5.
- A. Flasch: *Pergamon*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*, pp. 1206-1237. This, Milchhöfer's *Athen*, and Flasch's *Olympia* are all excellent and comprehensive essays. That on Pergamon is necessarily incomplete, since full publication of the work there has not yet been made. The illustrations and maps are good.
- C. Carapanos: *Dodone et ses Ruines*, Paris, 1878. pp. 260, 63 plates. 2 vols. \$15. (\$9.)
- Steffen: *Karten von Mykenae*, Berlin, 1884. Folio, pp. 48. \$3.
- Chr. Tsuntas: *Μυκῆναι καὶ Μυκηναῖος Πολιτισμός*, Athens, 1893. pp. 264. \$2. An interesting work. A translation by Professor Manatt and Dr. Newhall will be published in Boston in 1895.
- C. Neumann und J. Partsch: *Physikalische Geographie von Griechenland*, Breslau, 1885. pp. 475. \$2.25.

MYTHOLOGY.

- L. Preller: *Griechische Mythologie*, Berlin, 3d ed. by Plew, 1872-75. The first volume, *Theogonie und Götter*, complete in itself, with full indices, has appeared in a fourth edition, revised by C. Robert, Berlin, 1887-94. pp. 960. \$3.25. The best and most necessary work on the subject.
- W. H. Roscher: *Lexikon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie*, Leipzig, 1884-. \$15. Minute and exhaustive. In process of publication; about half complete (2664 pp. to *Malica*). Especially valuable for its historical treatment of mythology in art.

- O. Seemann: *Mythologie der Griechen und Römer*, Leipzig, 1888. pp. 264. \$0.65. The best brief work on the subject.
- M. Collignon: *Mythologie figurée de la Grèce*, Paris, 1883. pp. 360. \$0.80. Superficial, but not without value for beginners; including only so much of mythological legend as suffices to explain certain usual types in art.
- P. Decharme: *Mythologie de la Grèce antique*, Paris, 1886. pp. 697. Resembles Preller's work in plan, but shorter and more popular. A standard work in French.
- J. Overbeck: *Griechische Kunstmythologie*, Leipzig, 1871-89. 3 vols. Text \$17.50; Atlas in folio. (\$50.) Treats of mythology as illustrated by extant monuments of art. A comprehensive and elaborate work in several volumes. Not yet complete.
- F. G. Welcker: *Griechische Götterlehre*, Göttingen, 1857-63. 3 vols., pp. 1973. \$7.50.
- E. Rohde: *Psyche. Seelencult und Unsterblichkeitsglaube der Griechen*, Freiburg, 1894. pp. 711. \$3. A beautiful book, — learned, brilliant, and written in a charming style. Some of the conclusions reached are still doubtful.
- L. Dyer: *The Gods in Greece*, N. Y., 1891. pp. 457. Presents some of the results of recent excavations, especially at Eleusis and Delos, with a study of the mythological questions suggested by them.
- J. G. Frazer: *The Golden Bough. A Study in Comparative Religion*. London, 1890. 2 vols. \$8. A fascinating book, with stores of valuable material. Not all of its theories are established.

PERIODICALS.

- Bulletin de Correspondance hellénique*. Founded 1877. \$4. The official organ of the French School at Athens.
- Mitteilungen des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts* (Athenische Abteilung). Founded 1876. \$3. The organ of the German Institute at Athens. The later volumes contain the results of important architectural studies by Dr. Dörpfeld.
- Jahrbuch des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*. Founded 1886. \$4. More general in its contents than the preceding, numbering among its contributors the most prominent archæologists of Germany.
- Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*. Begun 1885.
- American Journal of Archaeology*. Founded 1885. \$5. This publishes much of the work of the American School at Athens.
- Journal of Hellenic Studies*. Founded 1880. \$5.25. Published by the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies (England), and containing the chief fruits of the work of the British School at Athens.

- Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική. Quarto. Third Series founded 1883. \$4.
 Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρίας. These works are both published by the Archæological Society of Athens. The Πρακτικά is a yearly report, with summary accounts of the excavations undertaken by the Society. The Ἐφημερίς is an illustrated journal of archæology and epigraphy.
 Δελτίον Ἀρχαιολογικόν. 1888-92. A monthly bulletin of discoveries. Now merged in the *Ephemeris*.
Archäologisch-epigraphische Mittheilungen aus Oesterreich-Ungarn. \$2.25.
Revue Archéologique. Founded 1844. \$6.50.
Archäologische Zeitung. 43 vols. 1843-86. (Complete, \$140.) Contains many valuable articles.
Gazette Archéologique. 1875-88. Abounds in excellent illustrations of a great variety of works of art.

MODERN GREEK.

- † E. Vincent and T. G. Dickson: *Handbook to Modern Greek*, N. Y., Macmillan, 2d ed., 1886. pp. 341. \$1.50. Deals rather with the literary language than with that spoken by the people, and hence cannot be a complete conversational guide, especially in the rural districts.
 † E. R. Rangabé: *Practical Method in the Modern Greek Language*, Boston, Ginn & Co., 1895. Brief and practical. It contains lists of the most important words in use, exercises furnishing practice in the speech of every-day life, and extracts for reading from the best Modern Greek authors.
 † Mrs. Gardner: *A Practical Modern Greek Grammar*, London, D. Nutt, 1892. pp. 131. Good for the ordinary language of the people.
 J. K. Mitsotakis: *Praktische Grammatik der neugriechischen Schrift- und Umgang-sprache*, Berlin, 1891. pp. 260. \$3. Serviceable in the study both of the literary and of the spoken language.
 G. N. Hatzidakis: *Einleitung in die neugriechische Sprache*, Leipzig, 1892. pp. 464. Scientific philological discussions (not quite a systematic grammar) in the same series as Whitney's Sanskrit Grammar and Meyer's Griechische Grammatik.
 † A. N. Jannaris: *Wie spricht man in Athen*, Leipzig, 1892. pp. 178. \$0.75. Deals with the spoken rather than with the literary language, giving a number of Greek dialogues and a Greek-German vocabulary.
 † M. Constantinides: *Neo-Hellenica*, London, 1892. pp. 470. \$1.50. A Modern Greek Reader, being an Introduction to Modern Greek in the form of dialogues (with a good English translation in parallel columns), containing specimens of the language from the third century B. C. to the present day.

- The *Atlantis*, a well-printed weekly newspaper, with considerable information from Greece, is published in the literary idiom of Modern Greek, by Solon I. Vlastos, at 2 Stone St., New York City. Yearly subscription price to teachers and students, \$2.50.
- Contopoulos: *Modern-Greek and English Lexicon*, 3d ed., 1889, 1892. 2 vols., pp. 544, 692.
- E. Le Grand: *Dictionnaire Grec-Moderne Français and Français Grec-Moderne*, Paris. 2 vols., pp. 920, 870. Superior to the lexicon of Contopoulos, and less bulky.
- A. Jannarakis: *Deutsch-Neugriechisches Handwörterbuch*, Hannover, 1883. pp. 1372.
- A. N. Jannaris: *Concise Dictionary of the English and Modern Greek Languages, as actually written and spoken*, N. Y., Harpers, 1895. \$2.50. Thought to be the best.
- J. K. Mitsotakis: *Conversationswörterbuch (Meyer's Neugriechischer Sprachführer)*, Leipzig, 1892. 32mo, pp. 385. \$1. Very handy; it can be carried in the pocket.

MODERN GREECE.

The following books will be serviceable in giving the reader some knowledge of the Greece of to-day.

- F. Gregorovius: *Geschichte der Stadt Athen im Mittelalter*, von der Zeit Justinians bis zur türkischen Eroberung, Stuttgart, 1889. 2 vols. pp. 490, 477. \$5. The most scholarly introduction to Modern Greece. The final chapter treats of the Greek Revolution.
- R. C. Jebb: *Modern Greece*, London, 1880. pp. 183.
- Bickford-Smith: *Greece under King George*, London, 1893. pp. 350.
- Rodd: *The Customs and Lore of Modern Greece*, London, 1892. pp. 294.
- C. K. Tuckerman: *The Greeks of To-day*, 3d ed., N. Y., Putnams, 1886.
- Deschamps: *La Grèce d'Aujourd'hui*, Paris, 1892. pp. 368.
- P. Melingo: *Griechenland in unseren Tagen*, Vienna, 1892. pp. 223. \$1.25.

